THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

1957

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The Municipal Year Book

1957

The Municipal Year Book

1957

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS

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CHICAGO

THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

1957

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FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of the Municipal Year Book, now in its twenty-fourth year, is to provide municipal officials with information on the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups. Many of the sections are brought up to date and repeated year after year, and certain types of materials are published in one edition only. This plan enables the Year Book to achieve continuity and balance and also to introduce some new material each year.

New material is presented in this edition on metropolitan area development affecting cities, counties, and other local governments including data on the record number of annexations completed by cities in 1956. The article on "Functional Characteristics of Cities" describes the social and economic factors that affect community growth and development on the basis of population and metropolitan status. Attention is given to the influence of manufacturing, trade, public administration, transportation, and military installations upon employment, income level, and educational level. The judicious weighing of these factors suggests new ways to plan for community development.

Since the problem of governmental financing of community growth is so important, the section on city planning presents statistics for individual cities on capital budgeting, capital reserve funds, and municipal acquisition and disposal of real property.

Other new sections include data on centralized purchasing in municipalities; refuse collection practices including storage regulations, enforcement, refuse collection agencies, and disposal methods; and a review of library service standards in relation to organization, financing, personnel, library resources, and physical facilities.

In the regular sections of the Year Book new data are presented on number of governmental units, based on the 1957 Census of Governments; special censuses for cities over 5,000 population; newly established standard metropolitan areas; municipal charges for fire department service on calls outside the city limits; and use of policewomen and police reserves in city police departments.

In addition to these new data, most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date including forms of city government, how the mayor and council are selected, utilities owned and operated, salaries of chief municipal officers, personnel organization, city financial data, fire and police departments, municipal parking lots, directories of city officials, and model municipal ordinances.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the more significant municipal events and developments of the past year. The first article, "Municipal Highlights of 1956," presents an over-all appraisal, and summary articles in each section analyze and comment on trends.

The individual city data presented in the 19 major tables are summarized and analyzed in articles that precede the tabulations. These comprehensive summaries, together with individual city data, enable officials to compare their city with other cities in their population group.

The sources of information that are listed at the end of each section are useful to public officials and to students of government. An explanation of the content of these sources and how they can be used to the best advantage is presented in the article "How to Use the Year Book" which also makes suggestions on the use of Year Book statistics.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

It should be pointed out for the Year Book user that in addition to the 2,361 incorporated places of 5,000 population or more, the Year Book includes 199 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with population of 5,000 or more as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as incorporated urban places by the Bureau of the Census. An explanation of how these towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book appears in the article "Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population."

The editors of the Year Book continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly 5,000 municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give Year Book users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this twenty-fourth edition of the Municipal Year Book we express our sincere appreciation.

Chicago
May, 1957

The Editors

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Municipal Highlights of 1956

By Edward W. Weidner

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CHANGE was once again the theme of municipal government in 1956. There were many factors that helped to bring about various changes. Certainly the efforts of many leaders and groups of citizens hastened change in their respective localities. The automobile continued to modify the municipal map and pose additional problems; so did many other technological advances. Our developing know-how in management brought changes in its path. Citizens continued to demand additional services. But above all, the basic factor highlighting 1956—as has been true so many recent years—was the increase in urban population with its associated problems.

It has been recognized for a long time now that the United States is essentially an urban nation. It is only recently that the picture of an urban grid, interspersed with rural islands, has been visualized for large sections of the country. To urban officials, the ever-increasing number of citizens and the ever-additional subdivisions have become regular occurrences, but the problems that they raise are not easily solved even though they may often be predictable. It is the press of population growth and crowding that has been the basic factor in changes in municipal organization, professional association activity, and the financial, physical, and social activities of municipalities.

Continued Urban Concentration. The move to the cities and particularly the move to the suburbs has brought with it over the last several years increasingly severe problems for cities. In 1956 there was an increase in crime and the crime rate increase over the last five years has gone up over 15 per cent. This has resulted in more stringent laws and much wider experimentation in various new law enforcement practices.

Traffic fatalities likewise increased during 1956. A record-breaking number of traffic fatalities occurred, reflecting perhaps a record-breaking number of motor vehicle registrations. Safety campaigns were developed by the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, by the Governors' Conference, by the National Safety Council, by the Secretary of Commerce, by the Congress, and of course by communities throughout the country. It is difficult to determine what the effect of these programs will be in the light of increased congestion and increased motor vehicle registrations.

In another area of public safety, fires resulted in more property damage than in 1955. One serious problem for fire prevention authorities was how to extend protection to industrial and residential establishments in suburbs and rural areas that do not have dependable fire protection. The trend to dispersion of industries and of commercial areas does not have only good features from the fire protection standpoint.

Urban congestion brought renewed efforts to try to do something about air pollution control. And of course congestion brought new threats to city park facilities. The majority of cities report acquiring no additional park acreage since 1950, and some have actually lost acreage. Yet, as a whole, more money is being spent for recreational activities in cities, and programs of park and recreational authorities have been enlarged considerably, reflecting the increase in urban population. Even the states have become much more active in the total recreation picture, perhaps reflecting the mobility of urban population as it seeks recreation facilities.

Planning developments in 1956 centered around the beginnings of urban renewal in a few cities and the increasing interest in regional and metropolitan planning. At the more technical level considerable interest was shown in economic base studies for various communities including Alexandria, Virginia; Anchorage, Alaska; and several Wisconsin cities. The boom in subdivisions to provide residential housing spurred the promulgation of regulations to control such land development. Many communities now are requiring reservations of land (or cash equivalent) to provide school sites and park and recreation areas.

The most dramatic single federal action of the year was the passage of the new Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956. A large portion of the new program will be concentrated in urban areas. Even that portion that does not concentrate in urban areas will of course be of definite utility to urban populations as they travel outside municipalities. As a whole, there was a substantial increase in the expenditures for highways, water supply, and sewage disposal projects. Perhaps these expenditures reflect the urgent necessity for transportation and central utility services in new subdivisions or more heavily populated central cities.

The parking problem continued to pose serious obstacles to effective transportation in urban centers, and the decision to put an underground parking facility in the Boston Commons is perhaps symbolic of the difficulties that large cities face. In some instances urban renewal programs have contributed to increased parking facilities in the business area, and these projects have also contributed to the more rapid widening and modification of the larger transportation arteries as well as fulfilling their main purpose, providing very much needed housing.

In the education field the teacher shortage continued with increased salaries reflecting the press of pupils. There was a concerted campaign for federal aid for school building construction purposes, and it was hoped that this campaign would result in some success in the near future. The nation's school age population currently is increasing at a rate of one and one-half million children a year. As the bulge in the birth rate is reflected in increased college enrollment there is much greater emphasis on junior colleges, many of which are a part of urban public school systems. Their increase in enrollment leads all other collegiate institutions.

In the courts 1956 again reflected a busy year. The number of law suits involving cities increased once again and included sidewalk and street tort suits, zoning regulation violations, tax suits, and cases involving segregation and city employees and unions.

All of these municipal activities had their financial implications. Heavy new construction in cities occurred again in 1956. It appears certain that this trend will continue as long as the urban population continues to grow so rapidly. Current expenditures also increased and nonproperty tax yields increased far greater than property tax yields. Similarly, the intergovernmental revenue of cities was sharply up from the preceding year's amount. The suburban trend and the trend towards county government activities in urban areas is reflected in the fact that the finance level for local governments as a whole has grown more rapidly than has been the case for large cities. Thus it would appear that there is a chain of events involving greater urban concentration, thus the need for more governmental activities, and thus the need for more expenditures and revenue.

Technological Advances. Important as is the factor of the congestion of cities on 1956 developments, it does not represent the only major variable at work. Of great importance was the further development of the technology of our civilization, thus permitting new programs to be developed and new wants to be felt. In the public health field polio vaccine campaigns were an important part of 1956 activities. Fluoridation of public water supplies continued also to cause problems for many cities, but the results seem to be very satisfactory so far in those municipalities that have adopted fluoridation.

In England the first full sized atomic power plant was put into operation, perhaps foreshadowing similar developments in the relatively power rich United States. The upper Colorado water storage and power project was enacted into law thus providing a new impetus to urban growth in that area. The federal government passed the Water Pollution Control Act of 1956. It is expected that this act will stimulate more effective water pollution control plans and more rapid construction of additional sewage plant facilities. Also at the national level the regulation of natural gas producers invited additional headaches. Effective regulation of these producers is of central interest to cities, and many municipal officials took an active part in pressing for effective regulation.

At the local level there was another decline in the use of rapid transit facilities, reflecting the greater use of private automobiles and also reflecting the greater dispersion of industrial and commercial centers. The technological developments that have permitted more effective private transportation have also caused new law enforcement problems. Radar is extensively used in traffic control currently, and there was substantial expansion in the use of both radio and teletype networks and even of closed circuit television in the law enforcement field. A new chemical test to detect the narcotic drug user was first used during 1956.

Within municipal administration itself considerable mechanization occurred. Purchasing, auditing, and accounting were greatly affected by the increased use of new office machinery. And with the longer span of life permitted under modern conditions there was once again an increase in the number of older workers in cities. These are but a few of the reflections of technological advance in municipal government. Each new advance has brought with it new opportunities as well as new problems for local units.

Citizen Wants and Desires. Much of municipal government involves the balancing of the wishes and desires of various groups of citizens. During 1956 there were the usual large number of problems upon which citizen groups did not agree and which consequently posed serious difficulties for municipal officials. Desegregation was one of these throughout the South. Desegregation affected a number of the activities of municipalities, including most notably public transit, parks and recreation, and education. Most of the cities in the deep South resisted desegregation, but there were many successful experiments of desegregation in the border states. In general, there was a feeling that it was inevitable that once desegregation began in one activity it would affect other public activities.

Among the issues faced by municipal law enforcement officials were the well known ones of foot versus motorized patrol, one versus two-man patrol cars, and conspicuous versus unrecognizable police cars. In the transit field additional questions of seizure of transit lines during a strike occurred.

To a very great extent the wants and desires of citizens tended to be in the direction of greater and greater services from the municipal government. Reflecting this trend was the rise in the current expenditures of city governments as well as a further increase in the number of governmental employees. Many new ordinances or state or national acts were passed reflecting essentially the demands for more services. Thus there were the new comprehensive Social Security Act amendments at the federal level.

At the federal level there was passed a library services act making federal funds available to promote public library development in smaller municipalities and rural areas. The American Library Association through its public libraries division issued a brief but comprehensive report for public libraries to provide a guide for evaluation and minimum standards of service.

Cities continued to recognize the importance of public opinion and participation in government by working with citizen groups in the carrying out of municipal activities. Notable campaigns in this respect were launched in several quarters in connection with fire prevention activities. The Advertising Council took leadership in developing such a campaign. In contrast to the fire prevention campaign was the general public apathy in matters of civil defense. In fact, it appears likely that effective civil defense activity at a local level is impossible as long as the general public and local officials do not see a need for such an activity.

Many cities launched new efforts at municipal public relations. A number of cities were added to those that put out effective annual reports and there were a number of other public relations experiments in an effort to keep local government close to the people.

Other Activities. There were a number of other factors reflected in the developments concerning municipal activities. The continued prosperity of the country had the effect of keeping construction costs high and this was very important for a number of undertakings, particularly schools. Interest rates for municipal bond issues also tended to be higher. In times of prosperity there is great competition for trained personnel and thus the municipalities found themselves increasingly competing with private industry. As a result, there were employee pay raises and the fringe benefits municipalities provide were increased. In welfare activities, general public assistance costs were again low and old age assistance was also down. Even aid to dependent children did not increase very much during the year.

A feature of 1956 was the great emphasis upon new training programs in almost all professional areas. There were a wide variety of techniques employed including special seminars and conferences or short courses of one kind or another. Some of the training began to reach back into the college years as more aggressive methods of recruiting and training were forced upon municipalities. To the extent that potential municipal employees can be identified as college undergraduates, specific kinds of training can be given to them and the municipalities will perhaps be more assured of a continuous supply of trained personnel at a time of personnel shortage.

Programs of leadership and training have paid off in more effective performance by municipal departments. One proof of this is suggested in the police field where it appears that there is a definite relationship between departments with aggressive and superior leadership and departments that have been effective in meeting law enforcement problems.

Some of the credit for the favorably evolving trends in municipal government belongs to the very active professional associations. In every area of activity professional associations are organized and have taken leadership in developing new ideas. Throughout 1956 many of the associations developed new consulting programs of service to municipal officials. Many new model ordinances or regulations or statements of standard practices were evolved. In some cases new codes of ethics were put forth and the large number of new publications flowing from professional associations included training manuals and guides of standard practice.

The Units and Areas. The developments in the units and areas of metropolitan government in 1956 reflected the push of population to urban centers as well as the continual demand for more and more governmental activities. Consequently, the urban county became a much more important unit of government, the special-purpose district was reëxamined as a possibility in a few instances, more municipal incorporations took place, annexations set a new record, and school district reorganization was pushed still further.

Perhaps the most striking change in the units and areas of urban government in the last 10 years has been the greater dependence upon the urban county as a unit of government. This has forced a reconsideration of the relationships between the central city and its county, and it has also forced a reconsideration of the organization and structure of the urban county itself. In 1956 a large number of urban counties in all parts of the country were the focal point of studies and/or action in connection with the possible urban functions that they might perform. Significant studies were being conducted in such places as Harris County, Texas (Houston), and St. Louis County, Missouri. Groups were also active in Davidson County, Tennessee; DeKalb County, Georgia; Jefferson County, Alabama;

a five county area around Chicago; Milwaukee County, Wisconsin; Suffolk County, New York; Cuyahoga County, Ohio; Sacramento County, California; and a six county area around Detroit. In most instances the developments included projected or actual studies underway centering on the greater use of the urban county.

Major attention was focused upon Dade County (Miami), Florida, where a major reorganization is in the offing. The home rule constitutional amendment was approved for Dade County by the voters in November, 1956. It thus appears that the Miami area will be one of the leaders in experimenting with new urban forms of government. In Baltimore County the new home rule charter with an elected county executive was voted in 1956 and placed into operation in early 1957. And in May, 1956, at Michigan State University the first national conference on metropolitan government was held, and it was determined that a continuing conference on metropolitan government should be established to help stimulate continual attention on and experimentation with metropolitan problems.

The dual tendencies of a greater number of municipalities in each of the large metropolitan areas and additional annexations were evidenced once again. Both trends seem likely to continue during the next few years. It is probable that in some cases annexation has slowed down or prevented the development of new cities, but it certainly hasn't completely arrested the later development nor is it likely to do so in the near future. Essentially, annexation and new incorporations develop because of different sets of circumstances reflecting different wants and wishes on the part of the population. To a certain extent annexations tend to be more prevalent in smaller urban centers and in the outlying suburbs of large metropolitan districts.

The year saw the further reduction of school districts. The result of the school district reorganization has been a further emphasis upon the urban center in relation to the surrounding rural territories which are so closely associated with it. There thus has been a continued marked tendency to distinguish between the boundaries of municipalities and the boundaries of urban school districts; the latter tend to include much more territory.

Organization. The outstanding event of 1956 in the organization of American municipalities was the passing of the 1,400 mark in the number of municipalities that have adopted the council manager form of government. Nearly 100 placed added the plan in 1956. Almost all these cities were rather small ones, but in a few instances cities of substantial size adopted the council manager plan: for example, Yakima, Washington. In terms of form of government it appears rather definite that the larger cities remain reluctant to adopt the council manager form of government and are turning in greater numbers to the strong mayor plan, frequently with an administrative assistant subject to the appointment of the mayor. Thus Omaha, Nebraska, adopted the strong mayor plan. Duluth replaced its commission plan with the mayor council form plus an administrative assistant. The St. Louis Board of Freeholders gave consideration to the strong mayor plan.

The greater development of municipalities as units of government along with the urban population pressure has brought with it a steady trend toward municipal home rule and a steady demand for redistricting or reapportionment in the state legislatures. Nineteen states now have rather broad home rule provisions, 19 other states do not have home rule, and the remaining 10 states have home rule for only a single city or two.

A limited home rule amendment will be submitted to the voters in Connecticut in 1957. The state legislature in Kentucky has asked its legislative research commission to make a study of home rule and report to it in 1957, and home rule interest in Indiana is growing. In several other states demands for broader home rule powers or for implementation of home rule acts have been made. Special acts by the legislature which tend to obviate home rule continued to pose problems to those concerned with protecting these rights.

Reapportionment was demanded in many states but secured in very few. Most notable was the legislative redistricting secured in Washington based upon population. This campaign was sponsored as an initiative measure by the League of Women Voters of Washington. Interest in reapportionment was reported in states all around the country, but in most instances the interest did not result in effective action. Tennessee, Alabama, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Illinois, Florida, and Utah were some of the states where prominent groups or leaders discussed possibilities of redistricting.

Within municipalities more centralized purchasing as well as cooperative purchasing between units of government evidenced itself. An increased number of cities with centralized finance departments were also reported. The executive budget and particularly budgets of a performance type are on the increase. As the increase in population continues, cities develop more severe problems of parks and recreation. Consequently, in those cities with rather substantial recreation programs, recreation departments separate from park administration have been and are being established. This trend is typical of the dividing of departments as the activities of municipalities multiply.

Certainly the most controversial organizational question in 1956 for municipal administrators was that of integration of fire and police departments. Several cities took specific steps in this direction including Evanston, Illinois; Fox Point, Wisconsin; Livonia, Michigan; and others. The plan, while stoutly defended in the cities where it is in effect, has been strongly opposed by the International Association of Firefighters, the National Fire Protection Association, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The year 1956 was an active one for municipalities. As is always the case most of the trends that were observable were those that were already evolving the year before and that would carry over into the following year. However, as a whole municipalities remained among the forefront of governmental units in their adaptability and sensitivity to new conditions. Most of the improvements in governmental practice in recent times have evidenced themselves first at the municipal level and then spread to other types of units. In this respect, 1956 was no exception.

How to Use the Year Book

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1956. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, assessment, purchasing, and revenue, expenditure, and debt. Following some of these summary articles are individual city statistical data. Next are presented sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1956 and early 1957; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1956 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1956 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of Public Management.

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read when using the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. Sources of Statistics. The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. Selected Standard References. In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. New Books and Pamphlets. Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1956 and early in 1957 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1955 publication date which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1956 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1955 and early 1956 are listed in previous editions.

4. Selected Periodicals. The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states.

POPULATION FIGURES AND SELECTION OF CITIES

Final figures from the 1950 federal census of population for the most part are used in the Year Book. Figures for cities over 10,000 are shown to the nearest thousand and for cities of 5,000 to 10,000 in full, with the cities listed alphabetically by population groups in Table V, and by states in Tables XVIII and XIX. Other 1950 and later census data on urban population are described in the articles "Urban Places and Population" and "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas" in Part I of the Year Book.

The Year Book gives some information for all 2,361 cities and other incorporated urban places over 5,000 population in the United States. In addition 199 of the 400 towns in New England and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were selected as "cities" by the editors of the Year Book in accordance with standards described in the section "Governmental Data for the 2,560 Cities over 5,000 Population." These 199 towns and townships are not classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as either incorporated or unincorporated urban places.

All available data up to April 1, 1955 have been used to keep populations and groupings of cities up to date. These data include special censuses, new incorporations, and special population counts of annexed areas. As a result 33 cities have been added to this edition; one has been dropped because of consolidation with another city; and 59 cities have been moved to higher population groups.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

Misinterpreted statistical tables will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an average is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or mean, the median has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between median and average, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be the arithmetic mean or the median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in October, 1956, in cities of 250,000 to 1,000,000 population was 163 per 10,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size should have that precise number of employees, but that the average city did have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of dispersion which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous Year Book showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental problem facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the adequacy of the results achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of work units performed (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the efficiency of the department's administration only when the effort (men and equipment employed), or money expended is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before using any statistical index, the reader should determine whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a per capita basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis, valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of cost per capita are even more limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be useful.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Urban Places and Population

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments

Economic Classification of Cities

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

State Municipal Leagues

Governments in the United States in 1957*

THERE were 102,353 governmental units in the United States in January, 1957. Local school districts, numbering 50,453 make up almost one-half of this total. The remainder, besides the federal government and the 48 states, includes 51,851 local governments other than school districts: 17,214 township governments, 17,167 municipalities, 14,423 special districts, and 3,047 counties. The average number of governmental units per state is 2,132, but Nebraska has 6,659 while Rhode Island has only 91.

More than 5,000 governments are found in each of eight states as follows: Nebraska, 6,659; Illinois, 6,495; Minnesota, 6,303; Kansas, 6,207; Wisconsin, 5,738; Missouri, 5,303; Michigan, 5,174; and Pennsylvania, 5,074. Together these states account for almost one-half of the total number of governmental units in the continental United States. Each of these eight states has numerous township and school district governments.

Table I-A shows the number of local governments in each of the 48 states. Included in Table I-A as exhibit information, but not included in the continental United States total, is information for the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In the five years since the 1952 enumeration of governments, the total number of governmental units has declined by 14,400 or 13 per cent; there has been a decline of 52,800 (34 per cent) since the 1942 enumeration. Trends in numbers of the several types of governments are shown below:

	Number of Units			Change in Number	
	1957	1952	1942	1952 to 1957	1942 to 1957
U. S. Government	1	1	1	0	0
States.	48	48	48	0	0
Counties	3,047	3,049	3,050	-2	-3
Municipalities	17,167	16,778	16,220	+389	+947
Townships and towns. .	17,214	17,202	18,919	+12	-1,705
School districts	50,453	67,346	108,579	-16,893	-58,126
Special districts.	14,423	12,319	8,299	+2,104	+6,124
Total	102,353	116,743	155,116	-14,390	-52,763

The most striking changes have involved school districts, for which extensive reorganization has resulted in a steady decline in number, to a

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*This article is based on an advance release of the 1957 Census of Governments entitled *Governments in the United States in 1957*. The research and surveys upon which this report is based were supervised by Mrs. Gertrude A. Whitehouse, chief, Governmental Units Branch of the Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census.

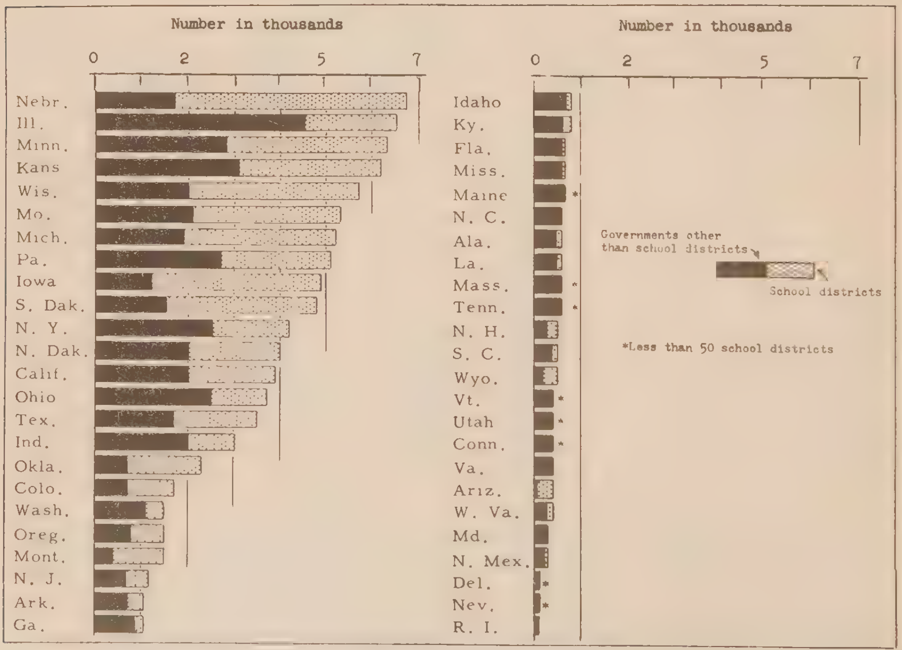
1957 total less than one-half that of 1942. On the other hand, the number of special districts has increased by 6,100 in the last 15 years, with 2,100 of this increase occurring since 1952. Table I-B shows, by state, the changes in numbers of school districts and special districts between 1952 and 1957.

Types of Local Government

Counties. Organized county governments are found in all of the 48 states except Rhode Island. Terminology throughout the United States is uniform except in Louisiana where the designation "parish" is applied.

The change in number of county governments since 1942 has been negligible. One new county, Los Alamos, New Mexico, was created; the parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, became substantially consolidated with the city of Baton Rouge for governmental purposes; and two Virginia counties went out of existence when Elizabeth City County became part of the independent city of Hampton and the county of Warwick became the independent city of Warwick. In addition, Nantucket County, Massachusetts, which was counted in 1942 as a county government, is excluded from the 1952 and 1957 figures. The government of Nantucket County is identical with that of the town of Nantucket.

The 3,047 county governments shown in Table I-A do not include 58 related areas not counted as counties: 12 county governments not independently organized and having very limited functions as part of New York



SOURCE: *Bureau of the Census*

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS BY STATES: 1957

TABLE I-A

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS BY TYPE AND BY STATE: 1957

State	All Governmental Units[1]	Local Governments Except School Districts					School Districts	Exhibit: Other Public School Systems[2]
		Total	Counties	Municipalities	Townships	Special Districts		
Alabama	619	506	67	318	0	121	112	0
Arizona	367	116	14	52	0	50	250	3
Arkansas	1,127	703	75	374	0	254	423	0
California	3,881	2,039	57[3]	330	0	1,652	1,841	0
Colorado	1,670	733	62[3]	246	0	425	936	0
Connecticut	384	380	8	33	152	187	3	167
Delaware	132	116	3	49	0	64	15	2
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Florida	673	605	67	310	0	228	67	0
Georgia	1,123	923	159	508	0	256	199	0
Idaho	844	675	44[3]	199	0	432	168	0
Illinois	6,495	4,501	102	1,181	1,433	1,785	1,993	0
Indiana	2,989	1,958	92	544	1,008	314	1,030	0
Iowa	4,906	1,240	99	942	0	199	3,665	0
Kansas	6,207	3,064	105	610	1,540	809	3,142	0
Kentucky	822	600	120	323	0	157	221	0
Louisiana	584	516	62[3]	237	0	217	67	0
Maine	667	659	16	42	492	109	7	478
Maryland	328	327	23[3]	149	0	155	0	24
Massachusetts	573	568	12[3]	39	312	205	4	349
Michigan	5,174	1,945	83	498	1,262	102	3,228	0
Minnesota	6,303	2,833	87	826	1,828	92	3,469	15
Mississippi	673	593	82	262	0	249	79	82
Missouri	5,303	2,069	114[3]	801	328	826	3,233	0
Montana	1,502	353	56[3]	123	0	174	1,148	0
Nebraska	6,659	1,715	93	534	478	610	4,943	0
Nevada	109	91	17	16	0	58	17	0
New Hampshire	545	324	10	12	222	80	220	9
New Jersey	1,215	725	21	333	233	138	489	74
New Mexico	318	221	32	77	0	112	96	0
New York	4,194	2,527	57[3]	610	934	926	1,666	6
North Carolina	626	625	100	412	0	113	0	173
North Dakota	3,969	1,970	53	356	1,392	169	1,998	0
Ohio	3,668	2,499	88	915	1,335	161	1,168	0
Oklahoma	2,333	688	77	506	0	105	1,644	0
Oregon	1,525	798	36	213	0	549	726	0
Pennsylvania	5,074	2,656	66[3]	991	1,565	34	2,417	442
Rhode Island	91	90	0[3]	7	32	51	0	39
South Carolina	507	398	46	235	2	115	108	0
South Dakota	4,817	1,527	64[3]	306	1,080	77	3,289	0
Tennessee	561	544	95	255	0	194	16	137
Texas	3,478	1,683	254	781	0	648	1,794	7
Utah	399	358	29	210	0	119	40	0
Vermont	412	395	14	68	241	72	16	243
Virginia	369	368	98[3]	229	0	41	0	130
Washington	1,548	1,106	39	252	69	746	441	0
West Virginia	362	306	55	219	0	32	55	0
Wisconsin	5,738	1,973	71	547	1,276	79	3,764	90
Wyoming	487	240	23[3]	86	0	131	246	0
Total, Continental United States	102,353	51,851	3,047[3]	17,167	17,214[4]	14,423	50,453	2,471
Exhibit:								
Alaska	42	33	0	31	0	2	8	20
Hawaii	22	21	3	1	0	17	0	1
Puerto Rico	96	95	0	75	0	20	0	1

[1] Includes federal government and the 48 states not shown in distribution by type.

[2] Includes other local public school systems operated as part of state, county, municipal, or township governments and not included with the independent school district figure.

[3] Excludes 58 areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

[4] Includes "towns" in the six New England states, New York, and Wisconsin.

City, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Louisiana, and Nantucket Township and Boston, Massachusetts; two city-county governments of Denver and San Francisco; "independent" cities of Baltimore, St. Louis, and 32 cities in Virginia; eight unorganized areas in Rhode Island and South Dakota; and four federal areas, the District of Columbia and areas of Yellowstone National Park in three states.

Municipalities. There were 389 more municipalities in the United States in 1957 than in 1952, owing to new incorporations during the five-year period.

The term "municipalities" as used here includes all governmentally active units officially designated as cities, boroughs, villages or—except for New England, New York, and Wisconsin—towns.

Illinois, with 1,181, has more municipalities than any other state. Pennsylvania has 991; Iowa, 942; and Ohio, 915. At the other extreme seven states—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—each have fewer than 50 municipalities. It should be noted that five of these seven states are in New England where a strong town (township) government often provides urban services ordinarily provided by municipalities in other states.

Townships and Towns. Classified under the heading of "townships" are organized governments in 22 states including units locally termed towns in the six New England states and in New York and Wisconsin, and some "plantations" in Maine and "locations" in New Hampshire, as well as governments called townships in other areas.

The classification "townships" includes units which range widely in scope of governmental powers and operations. Most of them, particularly in the north central states, perform only a very limited range of services for predominantly rural areas. However, by general law in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to some degree in Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, townships (or towns) are vested with rather broad powers and, where they include urbanized areas, perform many functions commonly associated with municipalities.

While township organization is generally restricted to the northeastern and north central states, South Carolina has two active township governments in one county, and the state of Washington has one county and part of another with township organization.

Excluded from this count of township governments are unorganized township areas, townships coextensive with cities where the city governments have absorbed the township functions, and townships known to have ceased to perform governmental functions. At least some of the minor changes in township numbers indicated here to have taken place since 1952 result from a more thorough check of the status of individual units than was possible in the 1952 enumeration.

Most of the indicated decrease in total number of township governments between 1942 and 1952 reflects the exclusion from the later figures of all Iowa township areas. County governments in that state have absorbed substantially all former township functions.

School Districts. School organization throughout the United States varies widely. In 29 states the school districts are independent governmental units. At the other extreme, in four states there are no independent school districts, and local schools are administered by the state or by county, city, or town governments. A mixed system is found in 15 states, each having some independent school districts and some school systems administered by other governments. Numbers of school districts by state are shown in Table I-A which also shows, as an exhibit column, the number of other or "dependent" school systems in each state.

School districts differ widely in the scope of their educational responsibilities. Some provide both elementary and high school grades, and a limited number also maintain junior college facilities. A majority of the school districts, however, are small rural units which provide only elementary instruction. These are found in particularly large numbers in the north central states. Many such districts do not operate schools but instead provide pupil transportation to other districts.

Reorganization laws to facilitate consolidation, annexation, and abolition of school districts have brought a marked decline in the number of small rural districts. Each of the seven states shown below has had a decrease of more than 1,000 school districts since 1952:

State	Number of school districts 1957	Number of school districts 1952	Decrease from 1952 to 1957
Illinois	1,993	3,484	1,491
Michigan	3,228	4,845	1,617
Minnesota	3,469	6,227	2,758
Missouri	3,233	4,891	1,658
Nebraska	4,943	6,392	1,449
New York	1,666	2,915	1,249
Wisconsin	3,764	5,298	1,534

These seven states account for more than two-thirds of the total decrease of the past five years in number of school districts.

Despite the emphasis on consolidation of school districts, the state of Nebraska still had, in January, 1957, more than 4,000 districts and seven states each had more than 3,000—Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Special Districts. These units make up the most varied and least recorded area of local government. They are to be found in every state and the District of Columbia. Criteria used to determine what types of local districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities should be classified as independent local governments are described in detail below.

There is no consistent pattern from state to state or even within a state as to the organization and financing of special districts. The majority are established to perform a single function but some have been given authority by their enabling legislation to provide several kinds of services.

The following nine states, each having at least 500 special district governments, account for three-fifths of all such local governments: Illinois, 1,785; California, 1,652; New York, 926; Missouri, 826; Kansas, 809; Washington, 746; Texas, 648; Nebraska, 610; and Oregon, 549.

Special districts have been increasing steadily during the 15-year period from 1942 to 1957, and during the last five years they have grown in number by 17 per cent. Table I-B provides a state-by-state comparison of the 1957 count of special districts with that for 1952.

Increasingly state and local governments are establishing "authorities" to undertake the construction and operation of toll roads and bridges, port and airport facilities, public buildings, and other revenue-producing facilities. Only those authorities which meet certain specifications (as outlined below) are classed as independent governmental units and included in the Census count of special districts.

As a class, authorities resemble special districts in that they are created to serve a single function or a limited number of functions. In many instances, however, the functions assigned are in lieu of or to supplement services ordinarily provided by an established government. As to numerous authorities, moreover, a significant degree of administrative control is retained by the creating government. Thus, most authorities are not sufficiently autonomous to be classed as governmental units.

Essential Characteristics for Classification

Governmental services in the United States are provided through a complex structure made up of numerous public bodies and agencies. In addition to the widely recognized pattern of federal, state, county, municipal, and township government, there exist many offshoots from the regular structure in the form of single-function and multiple-function districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities that have varying degrees of autonomy. The basic pattern differs widely from state to state. Moreover, various classes of local units within a particular state also differ in their characteristics.

Before attempting to identify and count units of government, therefore, it is necessary to define what is to be counted and to establish standards for classifying the various types of governmental entities that are encountered. The following discussion sets forth the definitions and criteria that have been used by the Bureau of the Census in classifying and counting governmental units for this report.

A government is an organized entity which, in addition to having governmental character, has sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit.

To be regarded as a government, any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in this definition: existence as an organized entity; governmental character; and substantial autonomy. Following are some of the characteristics which are taken as evidence of these attributes.

Existence as an Organized Entity. Evidence on this score is provided by the presence of some form of organization and the possession of some corporate powers such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, have a name, make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and the like.

Designation of a class of units in law as "municipal corporations,"

TABLE I-B

NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS: 1952 AND 1957

State	School Districts			Special Districts		
	1957	1952	Change 1952-1957[1]	1957	1952	Change 1952-1957[1]
Alabama	112	108	4	121	70	51
Arizona	250	270	-20	50	34	16
Arkansas	423	422	1	254	231	23
California	1,841	2,010	-169	1,652	1,390	262
Colorado	936	1,352	-416	425	297	128
Connecticut	3	3	0	187	166	21
Delaware	15	15	0	64	40	24
Dist. of Columbia	0	0	0	1	1	0
Florida	67	67	0	228	188	40
Georgia	199	187	12	256	154	102
Idaho	168	305	-137	432	395	37
Illinois	1,993	3,484	-1,491	1,785	1,546	239
Indiana	1,030	1,115	-85	314	293	21
Iowa	3,665	4,653	-988	199	170	29
Kansas	3,142	3,984	-842	809	724	85
Kentucky	221	232	-11	157	130	27
Louisiana	67	67	0	217	144	73
Maine	7	4	3	109	128	-19
Maryland	0	0	0	155	158	-3
Massachusetts	4	0	4	205	220	-15
Michigan	3,228	4,845	-1,617	102	84	18
Minnesota	3,469	6,227	-2,758	92	71	21
Mississippi	79	93	-14	249	254	-5
Missouri	3,233	4,891	-1,658	826	886	-60
Montana	1,148	1,287	-139	174	133	41
Nebraska	4,943	6,392	-1,449	610	485	125
Nevada	17	166	-149	58	44	14
New Hampshire	220	228	-8	80	78	2
New Jersey	489	481	8	138	81	57
New Mexico	96	106	-10	112	78	34
New York	1,666	2,915	-1,249	926	968	-42
North Carolina	0	0	0	113	106	7
North Dakota	1,998	2,079	-81	169	94	75
Ohio	1,168	1,465	-297	161	140	21
Oklahoma	1,644	2,100	-456	105	94	11
Oregon	726	1,071	-345	549	407	142
Pennsylvania	2,417	2,506	-89	34	29	5
Rhode Island	0	0	0	51	49	2
South Carolina	108	49	59	115	78	37
South Dakota	3,289	3,399	-110	77	56	21
Tennessee	16	13	3	194	85	109
Texas	1,794	2,479	-685	648	491	157
Utah	40	40	0	119	106	13
Vermont	16	20	-4	72	70	2
Virginia	0	0	0	41	42	-1
Washington	441	545	-104	746	644	102
West Virginia	55	55	0	32	23	9
Wisconsin	3,764	5,298	-1,534	79	73	6
Wyoming	246	318	-72	131	91	40
United States	50,453	67,346	16,893	14,423	12,319	2,106

[1] Minus sign denotes a decrease.

"public corporations," "bodies corporate and politic," and the like indicates that such units are organized entities. On the other hand, some entities not so specifically stated by law to be corporations have sufficient powers to be recognized as governmental units.

Obviously, the mere right to exist is not sufficient. Where a former governmental unit has ceased to operate—e.g., receives no revenue, conducts no activities, and has no officers currently—it is not counted as an existing government.

Governmental Character. This characteristic is indicated where officers of the entity are popularly elected or are appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public, demonstrated by requirements for public reporting or for accessibility of records to public inspection, is also taken as critical evidence of governmental character.

Governmental character is attributed to any entities having power to levy property taxes, power to issue debt paying interest exempt from federal taxation, or responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental in nature. However, a lack of these attributes or of evidence concerning them does not preclude a class of units being recognized as governmental in character, if it meets the indicated requirements as to officers or public accountability. Thus, some "special districts" exist which have no taxing powers and are empowered only to provide electric power or other public utility services also widely rendered privately but are counted as local governments because of provisions as to their administration and public accountability.

Substantial Autonomy. This requirement is met where, subject to statutory limitations and any supervision of local governments by the state, an entity has considerable fiscal and administrative independence. Fiscal independence generally derives from power of the entity to determine its budget without review and detailed modification by other local officials or governments, to determine taxes to be levied for its support, to fix and collect charges for its services, or to issue debt without review by another local government. Administrative independence is closely related to the basis for selection of the entity's governing body.

Accordingly, a public agency is classified as an independent unit of government if it has independent fiscal powers and in addition: (1) has a popularly elected governing body; (2) has a governing body representing two or more state or local governments; or (3) even in the event its governing body is appointed, if it performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government.

Conversely, separate existence is not attributed to entities which lack either fiscal or administrative independence. Some local government agencies having considerable fiscal autonomy are therefore classified as being parts of other "parent" governmental units where integration is evidenced by characteristics (usually more than one) such as the following:

1. Appointment of agency officers by the chief executive of the parent government, or control of the agency by a board composed wholly or mainly of parent government officials.

2. Control by the agency over facilities that supplement, serve, or take the place of facilities ordinarily provided by the creating government.

3. Provision that agency properties and responsibilities shall revert to the creating government after agency debt has been repaid.

4. Requirements for approval of agency plans by the creating government.

5. Legislative or executive specification by the parent government as to the location and type of facilities the agency is to construct and maintain.

Other Factors. Although application of the foregoing criteria involves little difficulty in many instances, the infinite variety of provisions regarding local government entities and particularly the shadings of autonomy which they exhibit leave the classification of some types of entities subject to considerable judgment. In such cases, the Census Bureau has taken account of (1) local attitudes as to whether the type of unit involved is independent or not and (2) the effect of the decision upon collection and presentation of statistics of governmental finances and employment.

Such considerations apply, however, only where other criteria leave room for alternative decisions. Regard for local terminology or traditions as to the nature of particular types of governmental entities has been subordinated, wherever necessary, to the need for uniform classification of entities of similar nature as among various states and areas.

Other Characteristics for Classification

The foregoing description of essential characteristics makes no reference to certain other attributes which are possessed by many governments but which are not essential criteria for the identification of governmental units.

Area and Population. Most but not all governments exist to serve, and operate primarily within, an explicit geographic area for which a population can be determined. However, some entities having all essential characteristics of local governments do not possess this attribute but at best can be associated only with an undefined general location or area, rather than an explicitly defined territory. Examples of this are districts providing toll road and bridge facilities.

Even those governmental units which can be directly associated with a defined territory for certain purposes, such as property taxation, often own and operate facilities outside or provide services on one basis or another to residents of adjoining territory.

It should be noted also, in connection with governmental operations, that various types of geographic areas are established or recognized which lack characteristics of independent governments. These constitute in most instances devices for the conduct of elections, administration of justice, or performance of particular public services by governments serving the total area of all the particular types of districts concerned. Although these are useful for administration and are significant for the analysis of particular services and operations of governments, such minor geographic areas and "districts" have no place in a count of governmental units.

Taxing Power. Most units of governments are vested with authority to impose taxes. Again, however, this is not an essential or critical attribute, since some types of local entities which in every other respect can properly be viewed as independent units of government lack such authority but derive a considerable degree of fiscal independence through powers to impose assessments for improvements, to charge for services, or to incur indebtedness. Some of the very largest special districts, such as the Port of New York Authority and the Chicago Transit Authority, are of this nature as well as numerous other special district governments.

Uniformity of Taxation and Services. Even for those units of government which have property taxing powers and serve a precisely determined area, it cannot always be said that a single level of taxation and standard of services applies throughout the area concerned. Differential taxation often occurs legally where annexation or other boundary changes place a burden of debt service on some but not all of the territory; and subordinate "districts" which lack independence from the parent government are sometimes provided for with regard to particular types of improvements or governmental services, with resulting differences of tax level within the total area served by the government.

Urban Places and Population

By Howard G. Brunsman

Chief, Population Division, United States Bureau of the Census

ACCORDING to the 1950 Census of Population, the urban population represented nearly two-thirds of the total population of the United States. The urban population totaled 96,467,686 and the rural population was 54,229,675.

Between 1950 and 1956, the rural population increased at a substantially greater rate than the urban population of the United States (13 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively). Quite different trends were shown for the portions of the urban and rural population living inside and outside standard metropolitan areas. The standard metropolitan areas contained three-fourths of the 1950 urban population of the United States. This portion of the urban total showed an increase of 8.7 per cent, which is somewhat greater than the increase of 6.0 per cent in the urban population outside standard metropolitan areas. The rural portion outside standard metropolitan areas represents four-fifths of the 1950 rural total. This segment of the population showed an increase of 2.0 per cent that partly offset the large increase of 55.8 per cent in the rural population inside standard metropolitan areas (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1950 AND 1956

Area	March 1956	April 1950	Increase	
			Number	Per Cent
Total	164,308,000	149,633,731	14,674,269	9.9
Urban	103,631,000	95,916,462	7,714,538	8.0
Inside standard metropolitan areas	79,178,000	72,849,137	6,328,863	8.7
Outside standard metropolitan areas	24,453,000	23,067,325	1,385,675	6.0
Rural	60,677,000	53,717,269	6,959,731	13.0
Inside standard metropolitan areas	17,057,000	10,951,205	6,105,795	55.8
Outside standard metropolitan areas	43,620,000	42,766,064	853,936	2.0

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 63, "Civilian Population of the United States, by Type of Residence: April 1950 and March 1956." Data relate to 168 standard metropolitan areas as defined for the 1950 Census of Population.

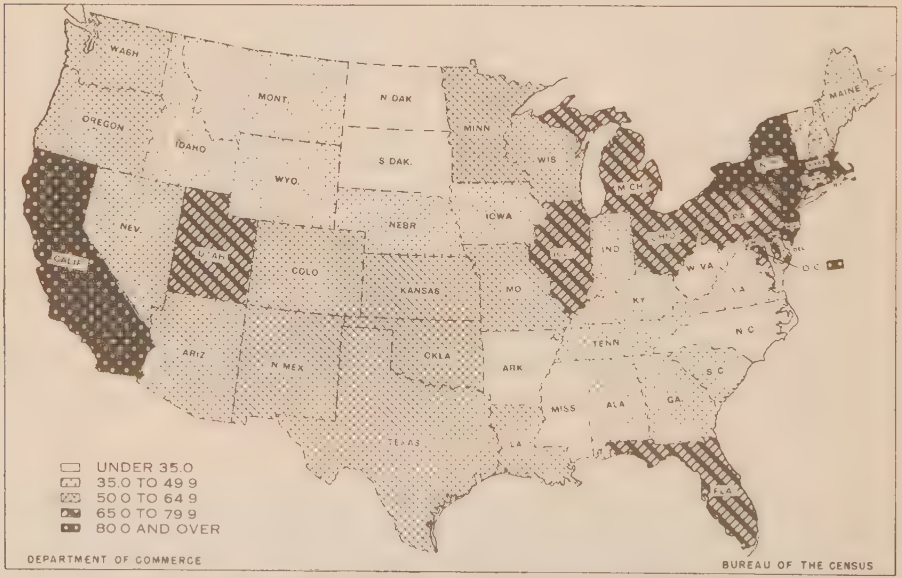
In terms of the proportion of urban population, the state with the highest proportion in 1950 was New Jersey, which had 86.6 per cent of its population classified as urban. Other states with more than four out of five inhabitants living in urban territory were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New

York, and California. In all, 30 states had half or more of their population in urban territory. The most urban of the regions was the Northeast with almost four-fifths of its population living in urban territory. The South had less than half of its population in urban territory. In the West almost 70 per cent of the population was urban, and in the North Central region the proportion was 64.1 per cent, virtually the same as the national average of 64.0 per cent.

The 18 states with less than half of their population in urban territory were most heavily concentrated in the South, where 10, or the majority of the states in the region, were in this class. The state with the largest proportion of rural population was North Dakota, where 73.4 per cent of the population lived in rural territory. Three other states—South Dakota, Mississippi, and Arkansas—each had more than two-thirds of its population in rural territory (see map).

For the 1950 census, urban territory has been defined to comprise (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) the densely-settled urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more, (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe, and (d) towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. All other territory is classified as rural.

In 1950, as in earlier censuses, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. However, a definition of urban territory restricted to such places would class as rural territory, merely because they lacked legal municipal boundaries, a number of large and equally densely-settled


WASH
OREGON
CALIF
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IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
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MAINE
DEL
D C
▭ UNDER 35.0
▭ 35.0 TO 49.9
▨ 50.0 TO 64.9
▩ 65.0 TO 79.9
■ 80.0 AND OVER

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

URBAN POPULATION AS PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1950 places. For censuses prior to 1950 an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions, principally by classifying whole minor civil divisions of counties as urban on the basis of certain special rules.

Under these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places continued to be classified as rural. To avoid this situation in the 1950 census, the Bureau of the Census has defined arbitrary boundaries for urbanized areas and for unincorporated places of 1,000 or more outside urbanized areas. These boundaries follow recognizable physical features, such as roads and streams, but not necessarily the boundaries of political units. All of the population residing in urbanized areas and of those unincorporated places of 2,500 or more are classified as urban. Consequently, the special rules formerly used are no longer necessary.

An urbanized area consists of one or more cities of 50,000 or more, all nearby incorporated places of 2,500 or more, as well as nearby closely-settled smaller incorporated places and unincorporated territory. Each urbanized area thus contains one or more central cities plus additional territory, incorporated or unincorporated, called the urban fringe. Although the entire urbanized area is urban by virtue of this definition, it is clear that the central city or cities, as well as any incorporated place of 2,500 or more in the urban fringe, would also have been classified as urban if there had been no urbanized area, since each such place is incorporated and has 2,500 inhabitants or more. Although there are unincorporated places within the urban fringe, it was not feasible to establish boundaries for each such place and therefore they are not identified as separate places. In all, 157 urbanized areas have been established and defined by the Bureau of the Census, accounting for every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

In general the distribution of the population by urban and rural residence according to the new urban definition is not comparable with corresponding distributions on the basis of the old definition used in the 1940 and earlier censuses. Both definitions include the 86,550,941 inhabitants of the 3,883 incorporated places of 2,500 or more. They differ, however, in the definition of urban territory outside the corporate limits of these places.

The urban total under the new definition includes the remaining 7,922,018 inhabitants of the 157 urbanized areas (including the residents in incorporated places of less than 2,500 and in the unincorporated territory of these areas), as well as the 1,994,727 inhabitants of the 397 unincorporated places of 2,500 or more which are located outside the urbanized areas. The urban population under the old definition excluded these residents of the urban fringes and of the unincorporated places, but included the 2,376,523 inhabitants of the 140 places, principally minor civil divisions of counties, which were identified as urban under special rule.

The number of incorporated places of 25,000 or more inhabitants reached 481, plus three unincorporated urban places—East Bakersfield, California; Kannapolis, North Carolina; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee—for which the Bureau of the Census had defined boundaries (see Table 2). In 1940 there were 397 urban places of 25,000 or more and an additional 15 unincorporated areas designated as urban. Most of the places which came into the over 25,000 population group during the past 10 years are in the South and in the West. The population of incorporated places of 25,000 or more in 1950 represented an increase of 18.7 per cent over the persons living in places of this size in 1940. There were 106 cities of 100,000 or more in the United States in 1950, whereas there were only 92 cities of this size in 1940.

Special Censuses. Cities and other political units sometimes need an official certified population count more recent than that provided by the latest decennial census. Annexations, in-migration, and natural increase may lead to a significant increase since 1950. The distribution of tax funds, the classification of the area, or the type of government organization may be affected by this population.

A procedure has been developed whereby the United States Bureau of the Census conducts a special population count at the request and expense of the local government. The Bureau of the Census is authorized to conduct and certify such a census and it cannot certify results of any census not taken under its direct supervision. The results of official special censuses are recognized for many purposes by state and other local government units. It should be noted, however, that some state, and other local laws, require the use of figures from the regular decennial census for certain

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1940 AND 1950

Population Group	Incorporated Places				Unincorporated Places, 1950	
	Number 1950	Number 1940*	Per Cent Change 1940 to 1950	Cumulative Total, 1950	Number	Cumulative Total
Over 1,000,000	5	5	No change	5		
500,000 to 1,000,000 . .	13	9	44.4	18		
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	23	No change	41		
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	55	18.2	106		
50,000 to 100,000	126	105	20.0	232		
25,000 to 50,000	249	200	24.5	481	3	3
10,000 to 25,000	752	599	25.5	1,223	26	29
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	920	18.8	2,326	83	112
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	1,407	10.7	3,883	289	401
Total	3,883	3,323	16.9		401	

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.

*Figures for 1940 exclude the 141 places which were designated as urban under special rule.

Editors' Note: The "Incorporated Places" and "Unincorporated Places" in Table 2 above do not include New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with population of 5,000 or more shown in other sections of the Year Book as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as urban places by the Bureau of the Census. See the governmental data section for explanation of how the towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book.

purposes and do not recognize the results of a special census.

An authorized official of a community which is interested in obtaining a special census requests the Director of the Census to furnish an estimate of the cost of such a census. Since the cost varies with the total population, it is helpful if the Census Bureau is supplied with an estimate of the population growth since April, 1950. The cost of special censuses for a place of 5,000 or more usually ranges from 16 to 20 cents per person. The cost per person is usually slightly more for smaller places.

After the local community has requested a special census the Census Bureau sends to the community a special census supervisor who is one of its qualified employees. He selects, appoints, and trains the staff, and conducts the enumeration. All persons employed in connection with the special census are sworn to observe the confidential nature of the census returns. The enumeration is conducted under the same rules as those which govern the federal decennial census.

Information is obtained regarding name, relationship to the head of the household, age, sex, and race for each person included in the census. In addition, the census may cover other characteristics of the population—their economic status and their housing, if the community desires and is willing to pay for this information. The schedules, which are the sole property of the Bureau of the Census, are forwarded to Washington where they are held in strict confidence so that no individual information may be divulged. After the final count has been made a certificate of the population is issued by the Director of the Census. In addition to the count of the total population, the census tabulations show the distribution of the population by sex and color. For places of 50,000 or more the distribution by age and sex is usually presented also and statistics by census tracts are prepared for areas in which tracts have been established.

Between April, 1950, and December 31, 1956, the Bureau of the Census conducted special censuses of 769 places with a total population of 17,414,499. The 378 places which had population of 5,000 or more in the 1950 Census of Population are shown in Table II, together with their most recent population counts.

In the spring of 1956 the legislature of the state of New York passed a law which requires the state comptroller to recognize results of special censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census as of April 1 of any year, in allocating school funds to the various cities and counties on a per capita basis. The Bureau of the Census has been requested to conduct such censuses as of April 1, 1957 in 6 entire counties, in the City of New York, and in several other cities and towns of New York. Through results of special censuses, Rockford, Illinois; Fresno, California; and San Jose, California, moved into the category of cities with a population of over 100,000. As indicated in the next section of this Year Book, standard metropolitan areas have been established for Fort Smith, Arkansas; Tucson, Arizona; and San Bernardino, California, since special censuses showed that these cities contained over 50,000 inhabitants and qualified as central cities of standard metropolitan areas.

TABLE II

SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE IN 1950: APRIL 1, 1950 TO DECEMBER 31, 1956

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
Over 1,000,000			
Los Angeles, Calif.	2-56	2,243,901	1,970,358
250,000 to 500,000			
San Diego, Calif.	3-52	434,924	334,387
100,000 to 250,000			
Fort Wayne, Ind.	11-56	144,879	133,607
Fresno, Calif.	8-54	107,907	91,669
Gary, Ind.	8-56	168,884	133,911
Miami, Fla.	10-55	259,035	249,276
Mobile, Ala.	7-56	173,849	129,009
Phoenix, Ariz.	3-53	128,841	106,818
Rockford, Ill.	10-52	105,438	92,927
Sacramento, Calif.	8-55	157,182	137,572
San Jose, Calif.	10-56	127,564	95,280
50,000 to 100,000			
Alameda, Calif.	3-54	70,642	64,430
Alhambra, Calif.	9-53	53,558	51,359
Aurora, Ill.	7-56	56,766	50,576
Berwyn, Ill.	11-56	52,576	51,280
Burbank, Calif.	6-53	88,043	78,577
Compton, Calif.	3-55	63,670	47,991
Evanston, Ill.	4-55	74,959	73,641
Fort Smith, Ark.	8-55	56,312	47,942
Inglewood, Calif.	10-55	56,315	46,185
Oak Park, Ill.	4-56	61,326	63,529
Riverside, Calif.	4-56	70,891	46,764
San Bernardino, Calif.	1-56	83,145	63,058
San Mateo, Calif.	10-55	60,437	41,782
Santa Ana, Calif.	10-56	69,345	45,533
Santa Monica, Calif.	11-53	75,132	71,595
South Gate, Calif.	11-52	51,293	51,116
Stockton, Calif.	11-54	75,157	70,853
25,000 to 50,000			
Anaheim, Calif.	12-56	60,327	14,556
Anderson, Ind.	10-56	50,143	46,820
Arcadia, Calif.	2-54	33,446	23,066
Beverly Hills, Calif.	5-56	30,443	29,032
Bloomington, Ill.	10-56	36,127	34,163
Chula Vista, Calif.	12-55	31,339	15,927
Culver City, Calif.	1-56	31,367	19,720
Elgin, Ill.	4-56	47,565	44,223
Elmhurst, Ill.	1-54	28,342	21,273
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	4-55	62,906	36,328
Fullerton, Calif.	9-56	43,412	13,958
Granite City, Ill.	1-55	34,189	29,465
Hayward, Calif.	3-55	34,493	14,272
Kankakee, Ill.	8-56	27,908	25,856
Kokomo, Ind.	8-56	44,101	38,672
Lafayette, Ind.	6-56	39,870	35,568
Lynwood, Calif.	11-53	28,124	25,823
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	8-55	30,586	17,330
Miami Beach, Fla.	10-55	50,981	46,282
Montebello, Calif.	12-55	28,016	21,735
Monterey Park, Calif.	5-55	29,277	20,395
National City, Calif.	9-52	26,832	21,199
New Albany, Ind.	12-56	38,098	29,346
N. Little Rock, Ark.	7-54	49,588	44,097
Ontario, Calif.	4-56	39,432	22,872
Oxnard, Calif.	4-56	28,879	21,567
Palo Alto, Calif.	4-55	41,002	25,475
Pensacola, Fla.	10-56	50,954	43,479
Pine Bluff, Ark.	8-56	39,795	37,162
Pomona, Calif.	10-55	51,428	35,405
Quincy, Ill.	3-56	42,408	41,450
Redondo Beach, Calif.	8-56	41,723	25,226
Redwood City, Calif.	7-55	38,960	25,544
Richfield, Minn.	7-54	31,756	17,502
Rock Island, Ill.	9-56	49,461	48,710
St. Louis Park, Minn.	4-54	35,292	22,644
Salem, Oregon	11-54	44,947	43,140
San Leandro, Calif.	2-54	32,729	27,542
Santa Barbara, Calif.	10-55	50,793	44,913
Skokie, Ill.	12-56	43,987	14,832
S. San Francisco, Calif.	3-56	35,690	19,351
Tallahassee, Fla.	1-55	38,100	27,237
Torrance, Calif.	10-56	82,241	22,241
Tucson, Ariz.	4-53	48,774	45,454
Vallejo, Calif.	10-52	34,913	26,038
Waukegan, Ill.	6-55	46,698	38,946
West Covina, Calif.	4-56	35,986	4,499
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	4-55	51,015	43,162
Whittier, Calif.	4-56	32,217	23,820
10,000 to 25,000			
Aiken, S.C.	4-54	11,152	7,083
Antioch, Calif.	2-54	13,712	11,051
Arlington Heights, Ill.	2-56	19,149	8,768
Azusa, Calif.	12-56	18,579	11,046
Bellwood, Ill.	9-53	12,527	8,746
Blytheville, Ark.	2-56	17,804	16,234
Brawley, Calif.	5-54	13,098	11,922
Brookfield, Ill.	8-56	19,588	15,472
Calumet City, Ill.	4-54	19,066	15,799
Camden, Ark.	2-55	16,622	11,372
Collinsville, Ill.	4-54	12,902	11,862
Colton, Calif.	4-55	17,312	14,465
Concord, Calif.	11-55	24,084	6,953
Coral Gables, Fla.	10-55	29,210	19,837
Corona, Calif.	5-54	11,462	10,223
Coronado, Calif.	6-52	17,171	12,700
Crystal, Minn.	5-54	13,724	5,713
Daly City, Calif.	5-56	30,506	15,191
De Kalb, Ill.	2-55	14,965	11,708
Decatur, Ala.	4-56	22,551	19,974
Delano, Calif.	11-55	10,328	8,717
Des Plaines, Ill.	7-56	28,512	14,994
Dothan, Ala.	5-56	28,820	21,584
Downers Grove, Ill.	7-55	17,060	11,886
El Cajon, Calif.	5-53	11,097	5,600
El Centro, Calif.	1-54	15,383	12,590
El Cerrito, Calif.	10-53	22,104	18,011
El Segundo, Calif.	2-55	11,688	8,011
Elmwood Park, Ill.	9-54	21,554	18,801
Eureka, Calif.	5-56	27,951	23,058
Evergreen Park, Ill.	5-56	19,732	10,531
Fairfield, Ala.	10-54	14,186	13,177

TABLE II—SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
10,000 to 25,000—continued			
Florence, Ala.	5-55	27,465	23,879
Franklin Park, Ill.	2-54	12,517	8,899
Gardena, Calif.	2-55	21,228	14,405
Gastonia, N.C.	5-55	34,389	23,069
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	3-54	12,149	9,524
Glenview, Ill.	7-56	13,470	6,142
Harvey, Ill.	9-55	23,714	20,683
Hawthorne, Calif.	9-55	28,212	16,316
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	11-55	15,274	11,826
Hialeah, Fla.	10-55	43,135	19,676
Highland Park, Ill.	10-54	20,480	16,808
Hobart, Ind.	6-56	15,423	10,244
Hollywood, Fla.	4-55	22,798	14,351
Homewood, Ala.	2-56	17,982	12,866
Homewood, Ill.	4-53	10,613	5,887
Huntsville, Ala.	2-56	31,475	16,437
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11-54	18,191	14,685
Jennings, La.	12-53	10,673	9,663
Jonesboro, Ark.	5-56	17,014	16,310
La Grange, Ill.	12-56	14,611	12,002
La Mesa, Calif.	3-53	16,249	10,946
La Porte, Ind.	2-51	20,414	17,882
Lake Worth, Fla.	4-55	15,315	11,777
Lansing, Ill.	8-56	15,675	8,682
Las Vegas, Nev.	4-55	44,795	24,624
Lincoln, Ill.	10-56	16,370	14,362
Lodi, Calif.	3-54	16,623	13,798
Lombard, Ill.	11-55	16,284	9,817
Long Beach, N.Y.	3-56	22,757	15,586
Madera, Calif.	6-53	12,706	10,497
Madison, Ind.	7-54	10,405	7,506
Mattoon, Ill.	1-55	17,979	17,547
Maywood, Calif.	4-53	13,483	13,292
Medford, Ore.	9-54	19,050	17,305
Melrose Park, Ill.	3-55	16,014	13,366
Menlo Park, Calif.	4-55	23,811	13,587
Merced, Calif.	9-55	19,481	15,278
Millbrae, Calif.	8-54	11,207	8,972
Monrovia, Calif.	1-53	23,408	20,186
Monterey, Calif.	11-56	21,840	16,205
Mountain View, Calif.	4-55	18,756	6,563
Napa, Calif.	5-54	15,290	13,579
Newport Beach, Calif.	5-55	18,541	12,120
Newton, Iowa	10-54	13,572	11,723
North Miami, Fla.	10-55	23,463	10,734
Oak Lawn, Ill.	7-56	17,895	8,751
Oceanside, Calif.	7-56	20,489	12,881
Orange, Calif.	10-55	16,683	10,027
Palm Springs, Calif.	2-56	12,225	7,660
Park Forest, Ill.	7-55	23,715	8,138
Park Ridge, Ill.	2-54	21,879	16,602
Pekin, Ill.	3-56	25,166	21,858
Pittsburg, Calif.	5-56	16,574	12,763
Rantoul, Ill.	3-54	21,789	6,387
Redding, Calif.	4-54	11,880	10,256
Redlands, Calif.	4-55	21,266	18,429
Roseville, Calif.	3-55	10,257	8,723
Salinas, Calif.	5-55	21,133	13,917
San Anselmo, Calif.	2-55	10,446	9,188
San Bruno, Calif.	4-56	20,037	12,478
San Carlos, Calif.	12-56	19,505	14,371
San Fernando, Calif.	10-56	15,668	12,992
San Gabriel, Calif.	9-54	21,755	20,343
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	11-55	17,229	14,180
San Marino, Calif.	4-54	12,924	11,230
San Pablo, Calif.	1-55	17,218	14,476
San Rafael, Calif.	1-56	16,526	13,848
Santa Clara, Calif.	3-56	32,305	11,702
Santa Cruz, Calif.	6-55	22,794	21,970
Santa Maria, Calif.	9-54	13,117	10,440
Santa Paula, Calif.	11-56	12,186	11,049
Selma, Ala.	8-56	27,575	22,840
Sheffield, Ala.	9-55	13,324	10,767
Shelbyville, Ind.	11-55	12,769	11,734
South Pasadena, Calif.	5-53	18,025	16,935
Springfield, Ore.	12-54	12,436	10,807
Sunnyvale, Calif.	9-55	26,064	9,829
Talladega, Ala.	3-56	17,670	13,134
Texarkana, Ark.	1-56	19,733	15,875
Tulare, Calif.	5-55	13,253	12,445
Upland, Calif.	11-56	12,650	9,203
Valparaiso, Ind.	12-55	13,443	12,028
Villa Park, Ill.	5-54	12,145	8,821
Visalia, Calif.	11-56	14,521	11,749
West Lafayette, Ind.	12-56	13,130	11,873
West Memphis, Ark.	11-55	15,776	9,112
Wheaton, Ill.	10-53	16,001	11,638
Winnetka, Ill.	10-55	13,058	12,105
Woodland, Calif.	10-54	11,555	9,386
5,000 to 10,000			
Alexander City, Ala.	6-55	12,473	6,430
Arkadelphia, Ark.	12-56	7,638	6,819
Athens, Ala.	1-56	7,800	6,309
Atmore, Ala.	4-54	6,631	5,720
Banning, Calif.	10-55	8,358	7,034
Barstow, Calif.	5-53	7,707	6,135
Batavia, Ill.	5-56	6,647	5,838
Belle Glade, Fla.	4-55	8,616	7,219
Belmont, Calif.	4-56	11,800	5,567
Benton, Ark.	11-53	8,825	6,277
Bradley, Ill.	10-56	7,380	5,699
Brea, Calif.	4-56	5,870	3,208
Brewton, Ala.	9-54	5,301	5,146
Broadview, Ill.	9-54	6,928	5,196
Calexico, Calif.	3-54	7,450	6,433
Carmi, Ill.	6-56	6,425	5,574
Chino, Calif.	2-55	7,467	5,784
Claremont, Calif.	4-56	9,758	6,327
Clinton, Ind.	11-51	7,223	6,462
Coalinga, Calif.	1-55	6,021	5,539
Crestview, Fla.	9-56	7,495	5,003
Crown Point, Ind.	10-55	7,329	5,839
Cullman, Ala.	5-56	8,437	7,523
Delray Beach, Fla.	4-55	8,337	6,312
Dolton, Ill.	11-55	9,328	5,558
East Gary, Ind.	11-55	8,078	5,635
El Monte, Calif.	11-55	9,713	8,101
Escondido, Calif.	7-56	10,064	6,544
Eufala, Ala.	8-55	8,001	6,906
Fairfield, Ill.	6-55	5,997	5,576
Falls Church, Va.	3-54	8,797	7,535
Geneva, Ill.	8-56	6,418	5,139
Glencoe, Ill.	11-54	8,647	6,980
Glendora, Calif.	5-56	11,697	3,988

Table II—Special Census Populations for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
5,000 to 10,000—continued			
Greenfield, Ind.	8-56	8,085	6,159
Guntersville, Ala.	3-56	6,131	5,253
Harrison, Ark.	11-55	5,617	5,542
Highland, Ind.	10-54	9,017	5,878
Hinsdale, Ill.	7-55	11,324	8,676
Huntington Beach, Calif.	3-53	5,871	5,237
Indio, Calif.	10-55	7,830	5,300
Jerseyville, Ill.	2-56	6,915	5,792
La Grange Park, Ill.	5-55	10,322	6,176
Laguna Beach, Calif.	9-55	7,861	6,661
Lake Forest, Ill.	10-55	8,963	7,819
Libertyville, Ill.	6-54	6,561	5,425
Lindsay, Calif.	10-55	5,492	5,060
Loves Park, Ill.	9-55	8,068	5,366
Lumberton, N.C.	7-55	14,448	9,186
Lyons, Ill.	3-54	7,662	6,120
Malvern, Ark.	4-55	9,243	8,072
Mandan, N.D.	7-55	9,374	7,298
Metropolis, Ill.	7-54	7,784	6,093
Miami Shores, Fla.	10-55	7,839	5,086
Miami Springs, Fla.	10-55	10,138	5,108
Mill Valley, Calif.	9-53	7,965	7,331
Mount Prospect, Ill.	5-56	11,894	4,009
Mountain Brook, Ala.	9-55	10,937	8,359
Negaunee, Mich.	6-54	6,517	6,472
Normal, Ill.	1-56	11,528	9,772
North Bend, Ore.	4-55	7,200	6,099
North Chicago, Ill.	4-55	16,881	8,628
N. Sacramento, Calif.	2-53	7,548	6,029
Opalocka, Fla.	10-55	9,392	5,271
Opp Ala.	10-56	5,089	5,240
Pacific Grove, Calif.	8-55	10,741	9,623
Paris, Ill.	12-56	9,778	9,460
Peoria Heights, Ill.	10-56	6,578	5,425
Plymouth, Ind.	3-55	7,334	6,704
Pompano Beach, Fla.	4-55	9,416	5,682
Porterville, Calif.	11-54	7,802	6,904
Rialto, Calif.	4-56	11,780	3,156
Riverdale, Ill.	9-56	10,017	5,840
Rochelle, Ill.	10-55	5,988	5,449
Rock Falls, Ill.	11-56	10,208	7,983
St. Charles, Ill.	9-55	7,716	6,709
Sanger, Calif.	10-54	7,333	6,400
Searcy, Ark.	11-53	6,445	6,024
Selma, Calif.	10-54	6,230	5,964
Seymour, Ind.	9-55	11,683	9,629
Sierra Madre, Calif.	5-56	8,752	7,273
Springdale, Ark.	6-56	7,328	5,835
Stuttgart, Ark.	11-56	9,151	7,276
The Dalles, Ore.	3-54	9,864	7,676
Tracy, Calif.	9-56	10,602	8,410
Turlock, Calif.	5-54	6,745	6,235
Tuscumbia, Ala.	6-55	8,193	6,734
Ukiah, Calif.	8-53	8,237	6,120
Vacaville, Calif.	5-56	7,353	3,169
Wasco, Calif.	5-55	6,291	5,592
Westchester, Ill.	5-56	12,710	4,308
Western Springs, Ill.	6-56	9,097	6,364
Williston, N.D.	12-56	10,886	7,378
Woodstock, Ill.	12-55	8,234	7,192
Yuba City, Calif.	5-55	10,294	7,861

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

METROPOLITAN districts as defined and reported in the censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920 were not reported in the census of 1950. Instead metropolitan population data are reported by two new areas: the standard metropolitan area and the urbanized area. The first in most instances is larger and the second smaller than the old metropolitan district. The principal advantage of the standard metropolitan area is that, except for New England where towns are the basic reporting units, data are reported by counties. This permits the compilation and presentation of a wider variety of statistical data on a uniform areal basis than has heretofore been possible.

A standard metropolitan area is established in connection with each city of 50,000 or more by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas, which operates under the sponsorship of the United States Bureau of the Budget. Each area contains one, and may contain more than one, city of 50,000 or more. When two cities of 50,000 or more are within 20 miles of one another they have ordinarily been included in the same standard metropolitan area. The largest city in a standard metropolitan area is the principal central city. Any other city of 250,000 or more within a standard metropolitan area is also a central city. Any other city of 25,000 or more is also included as a central city if it has a population amounting to one-third or more of the population of the principal city. However, no more than three cities have been defined as central cities of any standard metropolitan area. The name of each central city is included in the name of the area, with the exception that in the case of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey standard metropolitan area, Jersey City, Newark, and New York City are not part of the name. Standard metropolitan areas may lie in more than one state.

In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included if they are (1) essentially metropolitan in character, and (2) socially and economically integrated with the central city.

The criteria of metropolitan character relate primarily to the character of the county as a place of work or as a home for concentrations of nonagricultural workers. The criteria of integration relate primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between outlying counties and the county containing the central city.

In New England, where the city and the town rather than the county were used to define standard metropolitan areas, the first criterion set forth above could not be applied. In its place, a population density criterion of 150 or more persons per square mile, or 100 or more persons per square mile where strong integration was evident, has been used.

The urbanized area represents the nearby and closely settled urban fringe in 1950 of all cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1940 as mapped by geographers after field inspections of the areas. Certain types of areas are included in a city's urban fringe if they are contiguous to the central city or if they are contiguous to an area already included in the urbanized area. These types of areas are: (1) incorporated places over 2,500 population; (2) incorporated places under 2,500 and unincorporated places that have high population densities; and (3) territory functionally related to a central city.

The population data for standard metropolitan areas show a continuation of the trends of previous decades. Metropolitan counties (towns in New England) account for more than four-fifths of the nation's increase in population. Over half the population of the United States lives in metropolitan counties and towns. The rate of increase between 1940 and 1950 in standard metropolitan areas was 22.0 per cent (see Table 1). The increase in population of the remainder of the country was only 6.1 per cent. The long-noted tendency of central cities to increase, if at all, at a lower rate than suburban areas is again apparent.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1940-1956

Area	Population			Population Increase	
	March 1956[1]	April 1950	April 1940	April 1950 to March 1956	April 1940 to April 1950
United States	164,308,000	150,697,361	131,669,275	13,610,639	19,028,086
Standard metropolitan areas	96,235,000	84,500,680	69,276,481[2]	11,734,320	15,224,199
Central cities	51,428,000	49,412,792	43,391,718	2,015,208	6,021,074
Outside central cities	44,807,000	35,087,888	25,884,763[2]	9,719,112	9,203,125
Other territory	68,073,000	66,196,681	62,392,794[2]	1,876,319	3,803,887

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Volume I, "Number of Inhabitants;" Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 71, "Civilian Population of the United States, by Type of Residence: March 1956 and April 1950."

[1] Civilian population.

[2] Corrected figure.

The population of central cities increased by 13.9 per cent and that of outlying parts by 35.6 per cent. However, in 30 areas, 21 of which are in the South and Southwest, the central city increased at a more rapid rate than the suburbs. Texas and some Southern cities increased the population of the central city by extensive annexations and Baton Rouge by consolidation with East Baton Rouge parish. This is also reflected in the high proportion of the population of urbanized areas in Texas living in the central cities. In two Pennsylvania areas the central city decreased less rapidly in population than the suburbs.

The proportion of the population residing in the central city or cities in urbanized areas varies greatly between areas, ranging from a low of 28.3 per cent for the Wilkes-Barre area to a high of virtually 100 per cent for the Amarillo, Beaumont, and Lincoln areas. There are 79 urbanized areas with 80 per cent or more of their population in the central city or cities.

In the standard metropolitan areas, 58.5 per cent, and in the urbanized areas, 69.9 per cent, of the 1950 population was living in the central city or cities.

Population growth during the last 16 years was very largely growth within the standard metropolitan areas. On the whole, the portion of the standard metropolitan areas outside the central cities grew at a much more rapid rate than the central cities or the remainder of the country. Although the outlying parts of these standard metropolitan areas accounted for only one-fifth of the total United States population in 1940 and less than one-fourth in 1950, the increase in these areas represents nearly one-half of the total increase between 1940 and 1950, and 71 per cent of the increase between 1950 and 1956.

At the request of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the Bureau of the Census prepared estimates of the current population of six standard metropolitan areas in 1956. The selection of areas was on the basis of their status with regard to over-all civilian defense planning and had no relationship to the size or growth of the areas. The 11.5 per cent increase between 1950 and 1956 in the city of Milwaukee was only slightly less than the 13.0 per cent increase in the remainder of its standard metropolitan area. In the other five areas the central city showed a decline or a much smaller relative increase than the remainder of the standard metropolitan area (see Table 2).

TABLE 2

POPULATION OF SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950 AND 1956

(Population in Thousands)

Standard Metropolitan Area	Total Standard Metropolitan Area			Central City			Remainder of Standard Metropolitan Area		
	Population		Per Cent Increase	Population		Per Cent Increase	Population		Per Cent Increase
	1956	April 1, 1950		1956	April 1, 1950		1956	April 1, 1950	
ouston, Texas[1]	1,077	807	33.5	711	596	19.3	366	211	73.8
ilwaukee, Wisconsin[1]	975	871	11.9	711	637	11.5	264	234	13.0
ew Orleans, Louisiana[2]	779	685	13.7	602	570	5.5	178	115	54.6
rovidence, Rhode Island[2]	771	737	4.6	223	249	-10.3	548	489	12.2
t. Louis, Missouri[1]	1,892	1,681	12.5	841	857	- 1.9	1,051	824	27.5
ashington, D. C.[1]	1,884	1,464	28.7	859	802	7.0	1,026	662	55.0

Source: April 1950 figures from Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Popu-ation, Volume I, *Number of Inhabitants;* estimated population for 1956 from United States Bureau of the Census, urrent Population Reports, series P-25, Nos. 137 and 154.

[1] As of January 1, 1956.

[2] As of July 1, 1956.

The 168 metropolitan areas in the United States contain 16,210 units of local government. The breakdown by population size class is summarized in Table 3 for counties, townships, cities, special districts, and school districts. These data also are shown for each of the 168 metropolitan areas in Table III in total and for number of cities.

Economic data for metropolitan areas are shown in Table III including employment-residence ratios, manufacturing ratios, per cent of dwelling units built between 1940 and 1950, and the economic base. A description of these economic data will be found in the article, "Governmental Data for the 2,560 Cities Over 5,000 Population," elsewhere in this Year Book.

There are 168 standard metropolitan areas in continental United States and 157 urbanized areas (see Table III). Since the boundaries of urbanized areas had to be determined in advance of the census enumeration of 1950, these areas were established only for those cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census. On the other hand, all cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1950 are included in the standard metropolitan areas. Thus, two cities that fell below 50,000 in 1950 have urbanized areas but not standard metropolitan areas, and 18 cities which exceeded 50,000 for the first time in 1950 have standard metropolitan areas but not urbanized areas. Since standard metropolitan areas are generally defined in terms of entire counties, they tend to be considerably larger in area and somewhat larger in population than the urbanized areas. With but few exceptions all portions of urbanized areas lie within standard metropolitan areas.

Table III shows all of the 168 standard metropolitan areas, and 154 urbanized areas. Three urbanized areas, shown separately by the Bureau of the Census, have been combined in Table III with other areas for reasons given in footnotes at the end of the table.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1952

Metropolitan Areas	Number of Metropolitan Areas	1950 Population of areas (in thousands)	NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS						
			Total	Counties	Townships	Municipalities		Special Districts	School Districts
						Total	Over 50,000		
Total Areas	168	84,671	16,210	256	2,328	3,164	232	2,598	7,864
By size of largest city in each metropolitan area:									
Over 1,000,000	5	29,463	3,386	30	465	748	39	543	1,600
500,000 to 1,000,000 .	13	18,246	2,628	37	346	694	32	426	1,125
250,000 to 500,000 . .	18	9,854	1,800	32	108	364	19	443	853
100,000 to 250,000 . .	55	15,487	3,613	66	728	606	64	650	1,563
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	77	11,621	4,783	91	681	752	78	536	2,723

Post-census Changes. This summary and Table III do not include new and revised standard metropolitan areas established after the 1950 Census of Population. Standard metropolitan areas are established in postcensal years whenever it is determined that a city has attained a population of 50,000 or more. Since 1950, the following five cities which were not included in standard metropolitan areas in 1950, were determined to have reached 50,000 or more on the basis of special censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census: Tucson, Arizona; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Riverside and Santa Barbara, California; and West Palm Beach, Florida. Special tabulations of the returns of the 1950 Census of Population indicated that the area now included in the cities of Dubuque, Iowa, and Hampton, Virginia, had populations in excess of 50,000.

New standard metropolitan areas were established in connection with West Palm Beach, Santa Barbara, Dubuque, Hampton, Fort Smith, and Tucson. The county containing Riverside was determined to be integrated with San Bernardino; consequently Riverside County was added to the existing San Bernardino standard metropolitan area and the title became the San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario standard metropolitan area.

On the basis of the determination of integration, Henderson County, Kentucky, has been added to the Evansville, Indiana, standard metropolitan area; Waukesha County, Wisconsin, to the Milwaukee Standard metropolitan area; Clayton County, Georgia, to the Atlanta standard metropolitan area; Bossier Parish, Louisiana, to the Shreveport standard metropolitan area; and the town of Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, to the Lowell standard metropolitan area.

The rules regarding designation of central cities of standard metropolitan areas were revised to include as a central city every city of 250,000 or more, even though its population was not one third of the principal city. Because of this revision, Long Beach was added to the title of "Los Angeles-Long Beach standard metropolitan area."

The 1950 and 1940 population of the new and revised standard metropolitan areas are shown in the following tabulation:

Standard Metropolitan Area	Population		Per Cent Increase, 1940-1950
	1950	1940	
Atlanta, Georgia	694,669	529,755	31.1
Dubuque, Iowa	71,337	63,768	11.9
Evansville, Indiana	191,137	157,803	21.1
Fort Smith, Arkansas	64,202	62,809	2.2
Hampton-Newport News-Warwick, Virginia	143,227	84,496	69.5
Lowell, Massachusetts	135,987	132,633	2.5
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	956,948	829,629	15.3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, California	451,688	266,632	69.4
Santa Barbara, California	98,220	70,555	39.2
Shreveport, Louisiana	261,686	183,365	18.2
Tucson, Arizona	141,216	72,838	93.9
West Palm Beach, Florida	114,688	79,989	43.4

TABLE III

STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS

Population data are from United States Bureau of the Census "1950 Census of Population; Vol. I: Number of Inhabitants." The number of governmental units is for 1952 and is taken from the Bureau of the Census report, "Local Governments in Metropolitan Areas."

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS					URBANIZED AREAS	
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total Number Local Govts. 1952	Number of Cities 1952	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
Over 1,000,000							
Baltimore, Md.	1,337.4	23.5	71.0	11	3	1,161.9	81.7
Boston, Mass.	2,370.0	8.8	33.8	114	17	2,233.4	35.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,089.2	13.6	53.3	247	26	798.0	72.7
Chicago, Ill.	5,495.4	13.9	65.9	960	192	4,920.8	73.6
Cleveland, Ohio	1,465.5	15.6	62.4	136	74	1,383.6	66.1
Detroit, Mich.	3,016.2	26.9	61.3	355	66	2,659.4	69.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,367.9	49.8	45.1	298	58	3,997.0	49.3
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn.	1,116.5	18.7	74.6	316	57	985.1	84.6
New York - N.E. New Jersey[1]	12,912.0	10.7	66.8	1,071	292	12,296.1	70.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,671.0	14.7	56.4	702	140	2,922.5	70.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,213.2	6.3	30.6	616	181	1,533.0	44.2
St. Louis, Mo.	1,681.3	17.5	51.0	420	143	1,400.1	61.2
San Francisco - Oakland, Calif.	2,240.8	53.3	51.8	372	51	2,022.1	57.4
Washington, D. C.	1,464.1	51.3	54.8	79	46	1,287.3	62.3
500,000 to 1,000,000							
Albany - Schenectady - Troy, N. Y.	514.5	10.5	58.1	228	19	415.1[2]	72.1
Atlanta, Ga.	671.8	29.7	49.3	38	24	507.9	65.2
Birmingham, Ala.	558.9	21.5	58.3	36	24	445.3	73.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	904.4	14.9	55.7	138	61	813.3	62.0
Columbus, Ohio	503.4	29.5	74.7	75	25	437.7	85.9
Dallas, Tex.	614.8	54.3	70.7	61	19	538.9	80.6
Denver, Colo.	563.8	38.3	73.7	110	19	498.7	83.4
Houston, Tex.	806.7	52.5	73.9	72	16	700.5	85.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	551.8	19.7	77.4	49	24	502.4	85.0
Kansas City, Mo.	814.4	18.6	56.1	247	45	698.4	65.4
Louisville, Ky.	576.9	27.8	64.0	84	32	472.7	78.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	871.0	13.6	73.2	81	14	829.5	76.8
New Orleans, La.	685.4	24.1	83.2	26	5	659.8	86.5
Portland, Ore.	704.8	40.6	53.0	314	30	512.6	72.9
Providence, R. I.	737.2	8.9	33.7	55	7	583.3	42.6
San Antonio, Tex.	500.5	48.0	81.6	29	8	449.5	90.9
San Diego, Calif.	556.8	92.4	60.1	118	8	433.0	77.2
Seattle, Wash.	733.0	45.2	63.8	163	17	621.5	75.2
Youngstown, Ohio	528.5	11.6	31.9	213	36	298.1	56.5
200,000 to 500,000							
Akron, Ohio	410.0	20.8	67.0	53	13	366.8	74.9
Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton, Pa.	437.8	10.4	47.7	176	35	226.0[3]	76.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	258.1	21.4	61.5	23	1	237.4	66.8
Canton, Ohio	283.2	20.6	41.3	69	19	173.9	67.2
Charleston, W. Va.	322.1	16.6	22.8	28	21	130.9	56.1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	246.5	16.5	53.2	19	9	167.8	78.1
Davenport - Rock Island - Moline, Iowa - Ill.	234.3	18.3	68.6	173	29	194.9	82.4
Dayton, Ohio	457.3	38.0	53.3	96	25	346.9	70.3
Des Moines, Iowa	226.0	15.4	78.7	86	13	199.9	89.0

Table III—Standard Metropolitan Areas and Urbanized Areas—Continued

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS					URBANIZED AREAS	
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total Number Local Govts. 1952	Number of Cities 1952	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
200,000 to 500,000—continued							
uluth - Superior, Minn. - Wis.	252.8	-0.5	55.3	161	31	143.0	97.8
rie, Pa.	219.4	21.3	59.6	80	18	151.7	86.2
lint, Mich.	271.0	18.9	60.2	128	11	197.6	82.5
ort Worth, Tex.	361.3	60.2	77.2	68	26	315.6	88.3
resno, Calif.	276.5	54.9	33.2	193	15	130.6	70.2
rand Rapids, Mich.	288.3	17.0	61.2	214	10	226.8	77.8
arrisburg, Pa.	292.2	15.9	30.6	150	29	169.6	52.8
artford, Conn.	358.1	21.1	49.5	31	1	390.8	59.0
untington - Ashland, W. Va. - Ky.	245.8	8.9	47.8	57	16	156.3	75.2
acksonville, Fla.	304.0	44.7	67.3	10	5	242.9	84.2
ohnstown, Pa.	291.4	-2.4	21.7	214	55	93.4	67.7
noxville, Tenn.	337.1	37.0	37.0	12	7	148.2	84.2
ancaster, Pa.	234.7	10.5	27.2	122	20	76.3	83.6
emphis, Tenn.	482.4	34.7	82.1	11	6	406.0	97.5
iami, Fla.	495.1	84.9	50.4	35	26	458.6	54.4
obile, Ala.	231.1	62.8	55.8	8	4	183.0	70.5
ashville, Tenn.	321.8	25.1	54.2	10	3	258.9	67.3
ew Haven, Conn.	264.6	9.9	62.1	22	2	244.8	67.2
orfolk - Portsmouth, Va.	446.2	72.3	68.1	11	5	385.1	76.2
klahoma City, Okla.	325.4	33.3	74.8	51	11	275.1	88.5
maha, Neb.	366.4	12.7	68.5	194	24	310.3	80.9
eoria, Ill.	250.5	18.3	44.7	225	28	154.5	72.4
hoenix, Ariz.	331.8	78.2	32.2	81	13	216.0	49.4
eading, Pa.	225.7	5.7	42.7	142	31	154.9	70.6
ichmond, Va.	328.1	24.7	70.2	6	1	258.0	89.3
ochester, N. Y.	487.6	11.3	68.2	107	11	409.1	81.3
acramento, Calif.	277.1	62.7	49.6	134	5	211.8	65.0
alt Lake City, Utah	274.9	29.9	66.3	22	9	227.4	80.1
an Bernardino, Calif.	281.6	74.8	22.4	98	9	135.8	46.4
an Jose, Calif.	290.5	66.1	32.8	82	10	176.5	54.0
cranton, Pa.	257.4	-14.6	48.8	81	19	236.1	53.2
outh Bend, Ind.	205.1	26.7	56.5	42	9	168.2	68.9
pokane, Wash.	221.6	34.6	73.0	129	10	176.0	91.9
pringfield - Holyoke, Mass.	407.3	11.7	53.3	33	5	356.9	60.8
tockton, Calif.	200.8	49.6	35.3	137	5	112.8	62.8
yracuse, N. Y.	341.7	15.8	64.6	109	16	265.3	83.1
acoma, Wash.	275.9	51.5	52.1	86	16	167.7	85.7
ampa - St. Petersburg, Fla.	409.1	50.4	54.1	50	26	293.9[4]	75.1
oledo, Ohio	395.6	14.9	76.8	43	9	364.3	83.3
renton, N. J.	229.8	16.5	55.7	27	5	189.3	67.6
ulsa, Okla.	251.7	30.2	72.6	43	11	206.3	88.6
tica - Rome, N. Y.	284.3	8.0	50.4	245	32	117.4[5]	86.5
heeling - Steubenville, W. Va. - Ohio	354.1	-2.8	26.8	140	47	106.7[6]	55.2
ichita, Kan.	222.3	55.1	75.7	102	14	194.0	86.7
ilkes-Barre - Hazelton, Pa.	392.2	-11.2	28.6	147	37	271.6[7]	28.3
ilmington, Del.	268.4	21.0	41.1	44	13	187.4	58.9
orcester, Mass.	276.3	9.3	73.6	29	1	219.3	92.8
ork, Pa.	202.7	13.9	29.6	147	37	78.8	76.1
100,000 to 200,000							
lbuquerque, N. M.	145.7	109.9	66.5	6	1		
ltoona, Pa.	139.5	-0.6	76.7	50	9	86.6	89.1
sheville, N. C.	124.4	14.4	42.6	8	4	58.4	90.7
tlantic City, N. J.	132.4	6.7	46.6	36	17	105.1	58.7
ugusta, Ga.	162.0	22.9	44.1	17	9	87.7	81.5
ustin, Tex.	161.0	45.0	82.3	35	2	136.0	97.4
aton Rouge, La.	158.2	79.0	79.4	5	3	138.9	90.5

Table III—Standard Metropolitan Areas and Urbanized Areas—Continued

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS					URBANIZED AREAS	
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total Number Local Govts. 1952	Number of Cities 1952	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
100,000 to 200,000—continued							
Beaumont - Port Arthur, Tex.	195.1	34.2	77.7	32	7	176.3[8]	86.3
Binghamton, N. Y.	184.7	11.4	43.7	68	8	144.0	56.0
Brockton, Mass.	129.4	8.5	48.6	18	1	92.1	68.2
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	104.3	17.0	69.3	79	17	78.2	92.4
Charleston, S. C.	164.9	36.1	42.6	15	4	120.3	58.3
Charlotte, N. C.	197.1	29.8	68.0	9	6	140.9	95.1
Columbia, S. C.	142.6	36.0	61.0	9	4	120.8	71.9
Columbus, Ga.	170.5	34.9	46.7	15	5	118.5	67.2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	165.5	78.6	65.4	32	6	123.0	88.1
Durham, N. C.	101.6	26.7	70.2	3	1	73.4	97.2
El Paso, Tex.	195.0	48.8	66.9	17	1	136.9	95.3
Evansville, Ind.	160.4	22.7	80.2	24	1	137.6	93.5
Fall River, Mass.	137.3	1.6	81.5	9	1	118.1	94.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	183.7	18.5	72.7	47	5	140.3	95.2
Galveston, Tex.	113.1	39.3	58.9	31	2	71.5	93.1
Greensboro - High Point, N. C.	191.1	24.1	59.9	11	5	83.4[9]	89.2
Greenville, S. C.	168.2	23.1	34.6	12	6		
Hamilton - Middletown, Ohio	147.2	22.4	62.3	44	10	63.3[10]	91.6
Jackson, Mich.	107.9	15.9	47.3	132	7		
Jackson, Miss.	142.2	32.5	69.1	11	8	100.3	98.0
Kalamazoo, Mich.	126.7	26.6	45.5	76	8	83.3	69.2
Lansing, Mich.	172.9	32.4	53.3	136	8	134.1	68.7
Lawrence, Mass.	125.9	0.9	64.0	8	1	112.3	71.7
Lexington, Ky.	100.7	27.7	55.1	4	1		
Lincoln, Neb.	119.7	19.0	82.6	146	14	99.5	99.4
Little Rock - No. Little Rock, Ark.	196.7	26.0	74.4	21	6	153.6	95.2
Lorain - Elyria, Ohio	148.2	31.8	55.0	65	14		
Lowell, Mass.	133.9	2.2	72.6	12	1	106.7	91.2
Lubbock, Tex.	101.0	95.1	71.0	17	4		
Macon, Ga.	135.0	42.0	52.0	10	4	93.5	75.1
Madison, Wis.	169.4	29.6	56.7	292	24	110.1	87.2
Montgomery, Ala.	139.0	21.5	76.7	5	1	109.5	97.3
New Bedford, Mass.	137.5	2.3	79.4	8	1	125.5	87.0
New Britain - Bristol, Conn.	147.0	16.0	74.6	12	2	123.1	89.1
Orlando, Fla.	114.9	64.0	45.6	14	9	73.2	71.6
Portland, Maine	119.9	12.6	64.7	11	3	113.5	68.4
Racine, Wis.	109.6	16.5	65.0	98	6	76.5	93.0
Raleigh, N. C.	136.5	24.6	48.1	15	12	68.7	95.5
Roanoke, Va.	133.4	18.9	68.9	5	3	106.7	86.2
Rockford, Ill.	152.4	25.8	61.0	83	8	122.2	76.0
Saginaw, Mich.	153.5	17.7	60.5	160	6	105.9	87.7
Savannah, Ga.	151.5	28.4	79.0	9	5	128.2	93.3
Shreveport, La.	176.5	17.5	72.1	10	4	150.2	84.7
Sioux City, Iowa	103.9	0.3	80.8	78	14	90.1	93.2
Springfield, Ill.	131.5	11.5	62.1	94	23	97.4	83.8
Springfield, Mo.	104.8	15.8	63.7	76	4	75.5	88.3
Springfield, Ohio	111.7	16.7	70.3	34	10	82.3	95.4
Stamford - Norwalk, Conn.	196.0	22.3	63.1	20	2	173.5	71.3
Terre Haute, Ind.	105.2	5.5	61.1	34	4	78.0	82.3
Topeka, Kan.	105.4	15.5	74.7	91	4	89.1	88.4
Waco, Tex.	130.2	27.8	65.1	33	7	92.8	91.2
Waterbury, Conn.	154.7	11.4	67.6	14	2	131.7	79.3
Waterloo, Iowa	100.4	25.6	64.9	63	9	84.4	77.3
Winston-Salem, N. C.	146.1	15.5	60.1	6	2	92.5	95.0
50,000 to 100,000							
Amarillo, Tex.	87.1	41.8	85.2	12	2	74.4	99.7

Table III—Standard Metropolitan Areas and Urbanized Areas—Continued

	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS					URBANIZED AREAS	
Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total Number Local Govts. 1952	Number of Cities 1952	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
50,000 to 100,000—continued							
Bay City, Mich.	88.5	18.0	59.4	96	4		
Decatur, Ill.	98.9	16.7	67.0	59	8	73.7	89.9
Fort Smith, Ark.						56.0	85.5
Gadsden, Ala.	93.9	29.4	59.4	13	7		
Green Bay, Wis.	98.3	18.3	53.6	104	5		
Kenosha, Wis.	75.2	18.5	72.3	57	3		
Laredo, Tex.	56.1	22.3	92.5	12	1		
Lima, Ohio	88.2	20.3	57.0	39	9		
Manchester, N. H.	88.4	7.9	93.6	6	1	84.9	97.4
Muncie, Indiana	90.2	20.4	64.8	37	6		
Muskegon, Mich.						85.2	56.8
Niagara Falls, N. Y.						99.6	93.1
Ogden, Utah	83.3	46.9	68.5	20	9		
Pittsfield, Mass.	66.6	9.1	80.1	10	1		
Pontiac, Mich.						92.6	79.6
Pueblo, Colo.	90.2	31.0	70.6	21	2	73.2	86.9
St. Joseph, Mo.	96.8	2.9	81.2	47	5	82.3	95.5
San Angelo, Tex.	58.9	49.9	88.4	18	1		
Sioux Falls, S. D.	70.9	22.9	74.3	159	10		
Wichita Falls, Tex.	98.5	33.8	69.1	18	4		

[1] New York City, Newark and Jersey City.

[2] Albany-Troy and Schenectady are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the three cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of Albany-Troy urbanized area is 291,897 and 71 per cent of the population lives within the central cities. The population of Schenectady urbanized area is 123,273 and 74.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[3] Allentown-Bethlehem urbanized area only.

[4] Tampa and St. Petersburg are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the two cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Tampa urbanized area is 179,335 and 69.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of the St. Petersburg urbanized area is 114,596 and 84.4 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[5] Utica urbanized area only.

[6] Wheeling urbanized area only.

[7] Wilkes-Barre urbanized area only.

[8] Beaumont and Port Arthur are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because they are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Beaumont urbanized area is 94,169 and 99.8 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of Port Arthur is 82,150 and 70 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[9] Greensboro urbanized area only.

[10] Hamilton urbanized area only.

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments in 1956

BY JOHN C. BOLLENS

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METROPOLITAN areas are growing and will apparently continue to grow for many decades to come. Already containing three-fifths of the nation's people, they possess even larger majorities of the total number of manufacturing employees, business and professional workers, and persons engaged in wholesale and retail trade. Fifty-five million additional people will live in these areas by 1975 if there is a continuation of the estimated population development of 1950-1955, when 97 per cent of the 11.8 million gain occurred in metropolitan areas. Moreover, most of these newcomers will reside beyond the present-day limits of metropolitan central cities.

Today's metropolitan problems are regarded as critical by many individuals and organizations; they will be far more critical within 20 years unless corrective and preventive actions are soon forthcoming. Up to the present, solutions and substantial alleviations have been scarce. Recently, however, concern about metropolitan difficulties has accelerated at a rapid pace. Whether adoption of adequate programs of reorganization will quickly follow interest and study in many metropolitan areas constitutes an extremely important domestic uncertainty.

Three developments materialized in 1956 that might well benefit numerous metropolitan areas. The post of deputy assistant to the President on intergovernmental relations was established. Howard Pyle, former governor of Arizona, was appointed to the position. He was directed to maintain liaison with federal field agencies, establish ad hoc committees of federal officials to consider specific problems concerning state and local governments, and follow through on the findings and recommendations of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, with the assistance of the Commission's chairman. He was also instructed to consider the feasibility of creating regional intergovernmental relations boards, prepare periodic reports on relations and proposed actions of the national government that involve state and local governments, and make special studies as they may be required.[1]

The Council of State Governments publicly released a nation-wide metropolitan areas study that was prepared at the request of the Governors' Conference. After analyzing the setting, the problem, and the experience with various devices, the report outlines a recommended program for the states. Five basic and closely related suggestions are presented for the consideration of state governments as means of obtaining appropriate organization and development in metropolitan areas. The first is to establish legal authorizations for the creation of general metropolitan units that can be adequate in functions, financing ability, and structure. These units generally may be of one or more of three types: multi-purpose metropolitan district, federation, and urban county. The second suggestion is to determine which method is preferable for putting the selected type or types into effect: legislative action, local voter decision, or administrative or judicial determination. The third is to provide suitable legal provisions regarding the two supplementary procedures of annexation and inter-local agreements.

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[1] Robert E. Merriam, "Partners or Rivals?" *National Municipal Review*, 45 (December, 1956), 534.

The fourth recommendation in the report is for the state governments to make changes indicated by appraisals of the adequacy of local governments in terms of area, financial ability, administrative organization, administrative methods, and amount of discretion in the exercise of powers. The fifth suggestion is to create or adapt a state agency to aid in determining the present and changing needs of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in the state and to analyze the effects in such areas of current and contemplated policies of national, state, and local governments and major private organizations.[2]

The Council's Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation wrote into draft legislation practically all of the responsibilities that were urged in the study for this permanent state research and service agency. The draft law is a part of *Suggested State Legislation: Program for 1957*, which is widely distributed by the Council to state legislative and administrative officials.

The first National Conference on Metropolitan Problems was convened in East Lansing, Michigan, in late April, 1956. Co-sponsored by 20 organizations, most of them national in scope, and attended by approximately 250 participants from business, labor, universities, research agencies, professional and civic groups, and national, state and local governments, the conference was called to initiate a broadly representative exchange of ideas in four fields. They were the cause and nature of the difficulties facing our urban areas, particularly those related to governmental problems; alternative routes to solutions; types of further knowledge and understanding required for progress; and development of methods of sound, effective action.

The meetings of 12 conference sub-groups led to the preparation and approval of a general summary report. Another report, which also was sanctioned by the conference delegates, recommended the establishment of the Continuing National Conference on Metropolitan Problems. Its purpose is to facilitate the development of cooperation among organizations, agencies, and individuals concerned with the pressing difficulties which

[2] Council of State Governments, *The States and the Metropolitan Problem*, John C. Bollens, Director of the study (Chicago: 1956), pp. 128-147.

face metropolitan areas in the United States.[3]

General reform accomplishments in specific metropolitan areas were not very plentiful during 1956. Florida voters approved by a two-to-one margin a constitutional amendment that permits Dade County (Miami) to adopt a home rule charter. It is possible under the charter grant to reorganize the county government and to assign area-wide functions to it. A board is preparing a charter, which will be submitted to an over-all county vote in 1957. The voters of Baltimore County, which is an important suburban county lying adjacent to the city of Baltimore and containing no incorporated places, adopted a home rule charter. It features the establishment of a seven-member county council and an elected county executive and the abolition of the commission form of government.

Comprehensive reorganizations were rejected by the voters in the Hampton-Newport News-Warwick and the Louisville metropolitan areas. In the former, a proposal to consolidate the three Virginia municipalities that encompass the metropolitan area into the new community of Port City needed separate popular approval in each existing municipal unit. The voters of Warwick and Newport News favored the proposition, but the plan was defeated in Hampton by approximately 900 votes.

In the Louisville area, the Plan for Improvement was proposed by a committee which consisted of appointees of the mayor of Louisville and the county judge of Jefferson County. The plan called for the annexation to Louisville of 46 square miles, which contained 31 municipalities and unincorporated territory, the assignment of welfare and children's home responsibilities to the county government, the division of preventive public health services and public hospital services into two self-contained units (the former financially supported by the county without the assistance of Louisville; the latter financed solely by Louisville), and the extension of service by the Metropolitan Sewer District. The plan was favored in Louisville by almost two-to-one; it lost in the other municipalities and in the unincorporated areas by approximately three-to-one and two-to-one, respectively.

Numerous functional transfers, generally pertaining to reallocations from cities to counties, were effected. The most thoroughgoing, in terms of number of local units involved, developed in Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania. Eighty-two of the 129 local governments have transferred health functions to the county health department which had been organized in 1956.

Several major metropolitan reorganizations were proposed by state or local public and private groups. The Nashville and Davidson County planning commissions released the Plan of Metropolitan Government. The plan recommends the establishment of a city-county consolidated government which is to contain two service and taxing areas: one is countywide, and the other is to cover the part of the county that requires urban services. In the Cincinnati area, the Committee on Metropolitan Area Problems advocated the installation of one of two solutions: development and adaptation of the county government to serve area-wide needs, or completion of a series of annexations that will result in one city encompassing the metropolitan area.

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[3] The conference proceedings have been published by the Government Affairs Foundation, 22 West 55 Street, New York 19.

The Utah Local Government Survey Commission issued its final report which contains proposals for governmental change in the Salt Lake City metropolitan area. They include reorganization of the Salt Lake County government to enable it to furnish all local functions that are important to all residents of the county, the consolidation of all contiguous urban areas into a single municipal corporation, and the designation of special service and taxing zones in urbanized areas which lie outside the consolidated municipality and whose residents desire services above the county-wide level.

The Oregon Legislative Interim Committee on Local Government also reported in 1956. It recommended legislation on such matters as differential taxation for annexed areas, county-administered service and taxing districts in unincorporated urban areas, and special district reporting.

The Municipal League of Seattle and King County completed its report on the local metropolitan area. This private civic agency, working with a local advisory metropolitan problems committee, then drafted a state legislative bill. It authorizes the creation of a metropolitan district which can provide sewage disposal, water supply, public transportation, garbage disposal, parks and parkways, and comprehensive metropolitan planning. Under the terms of the bill as introduced in the 1957 legislative session, one or more of these functions can be designated as original district powers in the notice calling for a formation election.

The proposal to organize a district must receive separate approval by the voters residing within the central city and those living in the metropolitan area outside the central city. After the district is established, it can perform any other authorized functions upon obtaining an over-all majority of the votes cast by the district electorate. Mayors, councilmen, and county commissioners of the member local governments are to constitute the district governing body.

Not all the suggestions for change were made in heavily populated areas. An illustration is the study of the Greensboro area, made by the University of North Carolina Institute of Government at the request of the Greensboro city council. It offers a four-point plan. The first is adoption of a new annexation procedure, administered by a special board in accordance with legislatively determined standards. The second point is revision of county septic tank regulations. The third is introduction of county land use planning and control in the unincorporated areas. The fourth is adoption by the city of a municipal services policy under which planning and budgeting of the extension of services will be undertaken as much as five years in advance.

It was also a year in which a large number of metropolitan studies started or progressed. Three of them were initiated in the St. Louis, New York, and Los Angeles metropolitan areas. In the St. Louis area, the Metropolitan St. Louis Survey, which is financed by grants of $250,000 from the Ford Foundation and $50,000 from the McDonnell Charitable Trust of St. Louis, began operations under the sponsorship of St. Louis and Washington Universities. The Survey is undertaking a series of intensive governmental, social, and economic studies of the local metropolitan area. The principal purposes of the work are to formulate a plan of governmental reorganization (to be released in 1957), to organize findings and methodology so that they will be useful in other metropolitan areas, and to increase the supply of persons trained in metropolitan research.

The New York Metropolitan Region Study, organized under grants of $480,000 by the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to the Regional Plan Association of New York, is a three-year project on the economic and population forces that affect the development of the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area. Plans call for the final report to contain a 25-year projection of economic development and population in the extensive area that is under study.

In the Los Angeles area, the Bureau of Governmental Research of the University of California at Los Angeles received a grant from the Haynes Foundation to undertake a three-year study of particular phases of metropolitan governmental organization.

Other research projects, all of them action-oriented, that got under way in 1956 included those in the metropolitan areas of Birmingham, Alabama; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Madison, Wisconsin; and Sacramento, California. Official study commissions were organized in the Philadelphia and Fresno metropolitan areas and contemplated early initiation of research inquiries.

A different type of development in the metropolitan field should also be noted, particularly because of its possible continuing significance. In June, 1956, at the call of Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, representatives of 53 New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut communities met to consider common problems. A six-member steering committee was set up at the initial session to undertake the planning of future meetings and the organization of special committees. Other meetings were held subsequently in the year; further periodic conferences were planned.

Annexation. Annexation activity attained a new post-World War II level in 1956. For the second successive year, and for only the second time in 12 years, more than 500 cities of at least 5,000 people annexed. The number was 573 and constituted in excess of one of each five municipalities in the United States (see Table 1). Incorporated places of 5,000 to 10,000 surpassed previous records, and those of 10,000 or more population equaled their collective accomplishment of 1955.

The total amount of land absorbed in 1956 also reached a new post-war level. The figure was 644.4 square miles; this was five-sixths more than the record-breaking amount of 1955. The totals for the last nine years are:

1956: 644.4

1955: 348.0
1954: 325.2
1953: 282.3
1952: 276.3
1951: 147.7
1950: 201.7
1949: 271.0
1948: 145.3

TABLE 1

MUNICIPAL ANNEXATIONS: 1945-1956

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1956	573	137	222	22	352	115
1955	526	125	174	19	352	106
1954	410	83	121	9	289	74
1953	434	90	168	21	266	69
1952	402	75	155	17	247	58
1951	309	55	98	10	211	45
1950	382	60	159	12	223	48
1949	301	56	113	11	188	45
1948	288	59	95	7	193	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

The more populous group of cities obtained 600.56 square miles, and the smaller localities acquired 43.81 square miles. The average for the larger municipalities was 1.7 square miles. Excluding the four cities that annexed the largest areas, it was three-fifths of a square mile. The average of the smaller communities was almost one-fifth of a square mile.

The four cities making the largest annexations were all central cities of metropolitan areas.[4] Front-running Houston annexed one of the largest amounts of land ever absorbed by an American city in a single year. Its annexation of 187.63 square miles far exceeds the two previously high post-war totals of 80 square miles by this same city and by Atlanta, and it rivals the size of the annexation accomplished by Los Angeles more than 40 years ago. Second was the 76.8 square miles acquired by Mobile. Third was the 38 square miles obtained by Dallas, and fourth was El Paso with 33. Both of the latter two cities have completed large-scale annexations during the last 12 years. For example, Dallas annexed the third largest total area in the preceding year, and El Paso stood first in 1955, second in 1954, and fourth in 1953. No other city annexed 10 square miles or more in 1956, and the total of four is the same as in 1955.

One hundred and fifteen cities of 10,000 people or more increased their area by not less than one-half square mile, an increase of nine in comparison with the previous year. Twenty-two municipalities of 5,000 to 10,000 similarly did so, an increase of three in the last 12 months. The 137 localities are situated in 30 states.

As has been the general situation since 1945, cities that completed annexations of this size in California and Texas far outnumbered those in other states. The California total of 30 was only two less than in 1955 when the state reached the highest total attained in 11 years for a single state. The Texas total of 22 was two less than that of the preceding year. States which contain cities making such annexations are fairly evenly distributed throughout the various regions of the United States. The exceptions are the six New England states, none of which had a single representative.

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[4] Since all cities of at least 50,000 population (and many of smaller population) are located in metropolitan areas, although many of the annexations are less than metropolitan in scope.

The 573 cities reporting annexations in 1956 included 201 which annexed one-fourth square mile or more, and a request was made of them to supply further information. Information furnished by 193 of them is shown in Table IV. The names of eight cities that did not reply are listed with the size of the annexed areas at the end of the same table. This leaves 372 incorporated places which absorbed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1956.[5]

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[5] The 372 cities with populations of 5,000 or more which annexed less than one-fourth square mile in 1956 are listed alphabetically by states within two population groups with the number of acres annexed: Cities over 10,000: Blytheville 2, Little Rock 80, Ark.; Arcadia 129, Burbank 19, Chico 96, Chula Vista 89, Colton 27, Compton 77, Hanford 53, Hawthorne 17, Inglewood 8, Lodi 26, Long Beach 117, Los Angeles 69, Lynwood 1, Madera 10, Menlo Park 7, Merced 5, Modesto 30, Monrovia 128, Redwood City 3, Riverside 4, Roseville 119, San Diego 114, San Luis Opispo 119, San Pablo 60, San Rafael 26, Santa Barbara 118, Santa Maria 80, South San Francisco 3, Tulare 13, Vallejo 3, Visalia 53, West Covina 96, Whittier 11, Woodland 26, Calif.; Colorado Springs 89, Denver 110, Grand Junction 55, Greeley 69, Colo.; Gainesville 158, Fla.; Albany 100, Marietta 150, Rome 1, Ga.; Coeur d'Alene 30, Idaho; Bloomington 24, Canton 109, Centralia 5, East Moline 83, Granite City 70, Harvey 18, Mattoon 25, Oak Lawn 15, Park Ridge 68, Pekin 35, Sterling 5, Streator 10, Wood River 30, Ill.; Bloomington 49, Crawfordsville 5, Elwood 51, La Porte 45, Logansport 15, Michigan City 20, South Bend 82, Terre Haute 71, Valparaiso 40, Ind.; Ames 43, Cedar Falls 55, Clinton 100, Davenport 130, Dubuque 12, Mason City 29, Iowa; Arkansas City 35, Atchison 55, Emporia 36, Great Bend 15, Hutchinson 82, Junction City 114, Manhattan 84, Newton 122, Pittsburg 10, Kan.; Henderson 25, Owensboro 110, Paducah 1, Richmond 25, Ky.; Baton Rouge 19, Crowley 15, Lafayette 79, La.; College Park 92, Hyattsville 10, Md.; Adrian 1, Albion 15, Birmingham 9, Dearborn 25, Kalamazoo 9, Mt. Pleasant 20, Muskegon 30, Niles 80, Ypsilanti 87, Mich.; Albert Lea 1, Crystal 2, Fergus Falls 18, Mankato 128, Minn.; Tupelo 1, Miss.; Columbia 145, Ferguson 13, Fulton 81, Independence 5, Mo.; Billings 109, Great Falls 96, Missoula 40, Mont.; Beatrice 40, Fremont 65, Grand Island 15, Neb.; Albuquerque 64, N. Mex.; Fulton 60, Mamaroneck 9, Middletown 62, N. Y.; Asheville 32, Goldsboro 105, Greenville 35, Hickory 6, Sanford 4, Statesville 46, N. C.; Bismarck 67, Grand Forks 77, Minot 105, N. D.; Bellefontaine 15, Campbell 100, Cincinnati 1, Delaware 54, Findlay 19, Hamilton 48, Lima 65, Massillon 78, Piqua 70, Van Wert 40, Washington Court House 99, Ohio; Ada 40, Ardmore 100, Chickasha 34, Enid 154, Lawton 141, Muskogee 30, Okmulgee 5, Sapulpa 1, Shawnee 11, Stillwater 80, Okla.; Eugene 108, Pendleton 33, Salem 81, Springfield 3, Ore.; Columbia 68, Ellwood City 1, Lancaster 13, Lewistown 35, State College 100, Uniontown 6, Warren 11, York 44, Pa.; Birstol 26, R. I.; Columbia 58, S. C.; Huron 54, Rapid City 56, Watertown 40, S. D.; Johnson City 135, Kingsport 130, Tenn.; Denison 20, Greenville 108, Longview 28, Marshall 38, New Braunfels 28, Pampa 80, Plainview 75, San Antonio 113, Sherman 94, Snyder 13, Waco 30, Waxahachie 33, Tex.; Provo 150, Utah; Kennewick 22, Wash.; Wheeling 124, W. Va.; Appleton 26, Fond du Lac 29, Menasha 1, Sheboygan 23, Stevens Point 45, Waukesha 50, Wisconsin Rapids 7, Wis.; Casper 113, Sheridan 10, Wyo.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Mountain Brook 80, Ala.; Globe 20, Glendale 60, Ariz.; Malvern 6, Ark.; Barstow 110, Belmont 23, Chino 4, Claremont 80, El Paso de Robles 19, Escondido 41, Fairfield 9, Grass Valley 95, Hillsborough 100, Mill Valley 44, North Sacramento 20, Oroville 86, Port Hueneme 74, Porterville 18, Sanger 50, Selma 8, Tracy 40, Turlock 108, Ukiah 130, Vacaville 90, Yuba City 1, Calif.; Canon City 10, Durango 17, Fort Morgan 80, Loveland 23, Sterling 21, Colo.; Newington t 18, Conn.; Newark 100, Del.; Belle Glade 20, Delray Beach 105, Winter Park 40, Fla.; Elberton 1, Toccoa 40, Ga.; Batavia 2, Beardstown 1, Carmi 5, Chester 6, Edwardsville 5, Fairfield 12, Hoopeston 10, Several municipalities made territorial acquisitions that contained many inhabitants. Some of them would have been sizable cities in themselves if they had separately incorporated. Houston gained 140,000 new residents; El Paso added 50,000, which means a two-year total through annexation of 90,000. Thirty thousand additional inhabitants came into Mobile as a result of its annexation activity. Four others had population increases of more than 10,000 people: Phoenix, Tulsa, Memphis, and Tucson.

Numerous cities completed a considerable number of annexations. Columbus took part in the most efforts that were successful (64). Hayward, California, was second with 32. Rockford, Illinois, was third with 31, and Moline, also in Illinois, was fourth with 29. Ten others completed 20 or more annexations. Many of the annexations made by these cities were individually small in size. On the other hand, three of the four cities—Houston, El Paso, and Mobile—that acquired the largest amounts of territory did so through one or two successful annexations.

The supplying of accurate, thorough information about area adjustment efforts is an important element of a comprehensive annexation program that is very often ignored by municipalities interested in annexing. In 1956, for example, only about one of each four cities that annexed one-fourth square mile or more provided such information. Among the small minority of municipalities that furnish information on annexation, too many of them either improvise an information plan as the annexation proceeds or largely avoid the matter until considerable opposition develops. Furnishing information is crucial in many situations, particularly when the urban fringe occupies a controlling role in the legal proceedings. Moreover, it is important in all situations in order to bring about better understanding among people who live in close proximity, whether or not they become part of the same municipal government.

La Grange Park 41, Morton Grove 3, Naperville 17, Normal 20, North Lake 80, Northbrook 40, Paris 15, Peoria Heights 105, Peru 49, Savanna 30, Sycamore 7, Woodstock 85, Ill.; Alexandria 50, Auburn 35, Bluffton 32, Lebanon 12, Martinsville 35, Rushville 16, Speedway 100, Warsaw 6, Ind.; Clarinda 40, Marion 57, Oelwein 60, Storm Lake 15, Webster City 10, Iowa; Hays 30, Iola 15, Liberal 10, McPherson 39, Olathe 80, Russell 5, Wellington 16, Kan.; Corbin 150, Elizabethtown 25, Harrodsburg 12, Ky.; Rockville 150, Md.; Charlotte 15, Dowagiac 110, Sturgis 115, Three Rivers 62, Mich.; Detroit Lakes 80, Hopkins 26, International Falls 10, Montevideo 40, Pipestone 1, Willmar 42, Worthington 3, Minn.; Grenada 50, Miss.; Chillicothe 16, Warrensburg 10, Washington 29, Mo.; Glendive 60, Havre 62, Kalispell 36, Mont.; Fairbury 11, Falls City 10, Lexington 7, McCook 1, Neb.; Alamorgordo 40, Artesia 12, Deming 60, Raton 20, N. Mex.; East Rochester 60, Patchogue 20, Saranac Lake 110, Solvay 1, N. Y.; Dunn 3, Mooresville 35, Smithfield 100, Waynesville 50, N. C.; Devils Lake 96, Dickinson 20, N. D.; Bryan 144, Circleville 28, Greenville 80, London 1, St. Marys 40, Shelby 125, Urbana 47, Ohio; Blackwell 6, Bristow 7, Claremore 100, Cushing 12, Edmond 40, Elk City 60, Pawhuska 60, Okla.; Ashland 32, Coos Bay 20, Grants Pass 2, Lebanon 20, North Bend 8, Oregon City 17, Ore.; Belefonte 1, Camp Hill 100, Emmaus 85, Ephrata 29, Grove City 15, Hollidaysburg 16, Lancaster tp 155, Lititz 1, Punxsutawney 41, Quakertown 29, Pa.; Lancaster 25, S. C.; Brookings 40, Vermillion 7, S. D.; Athens 30, Cookeville 21, Greeneville 20, Pulaski 100, Tenn.; Belton 24, Brenham 45, Brownfield 30, Dumas 50, Haltom 5, Hereford 15, Kilgore 105, Mineral Wells 4, Monahans 42, Mount Pleasant 1, Pecos 10, Pharr 46, Port Neches 100, Raymondville 6, Seguin 14, Stephenville 10, Weslaco 10, Tex.; Price 15, Spanish Fork City 2, Utah; Clarkston 5, Ellensburg 37, Mount Vernon 40, Wash.; De Pere 94, Fort Atkinson 4, Kaukauna 36, Oconomowoc 10, Waupun 30, Wis.

TABLE IV

ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956

Data for this table were obtained directly from city officials early in 1957 and are shown for 193 cities annexing one-fourth square mile or more in 1956. Replies from 20 of these 193 cities were received too late for inclusion in the analysis in the preceding article; these cities are indicated by a single dagger (†). Eight additional cities annexed one-fourth square mile or more but did not furnish additional information; these cities are listed at the end of the table.

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1956 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	City Program Explaining Benefits
Over 500,000							
Chicago, Ill.†	3,621	2	7.59	221.4	. . .	3,800	No
Houston, Tex.	596	2	187.63	330.0	140,000	872	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	637	26	2.75	81.0	9,135	709	Yes
250,000 to 500,000							
Columbus, Ohio	376	64	8.30	66.0	8,660	441	Yes
Dallas, Tex.	434	18	38.06	236.1	. . .	611	No
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	11	3.66	143.1	5,000	357	No
Indianapolis, Ind.	427	12	1.98	62.5	1,500	445	No
Louisville, Ky.†	369	7	0.40	55.6	1,300	412	Yes
Memphis, Tenn.	396	2	2.30	123.5	14,000	482	No
Portland, Ore.	374	13	.99	70.8	1,572	405	No
Seattle, Wash.	468	1	.31	88.5	1,416	561	No
100,000 to 250,000							
Austin, Tex.	132	12	.42	47.1	0	188	No
Charlotte, N. C.	150	4	.84	32.9	. . .	165	No
Dayton, Ohio†	244	1	1.06	30.9	956	290	Yes
Des Moines, Iowa	178	3	1.80	56.7	150	193	Yes
El Paso, Tex.	130	1	33.00	103.0	50,000	245	No
Fort Wayne, Ind.†	134	7	.72	22.1	843	145	No
Fresno, Calif.	108	23	.81	25.7	3,108	120	No
Mobile, Ala.	129	1	76.80	109.7	30,000	177	No
Montgomery, Ala.	107	4	1.00	29.3	2,500	125	No
Oklahoma City, Okla.	244	24	9.28	77.0	1,500	288	No
Peoria, Ill.	112	13	.95	14.8	200	115	Yes
Phoenix, Ariz.	107	7	7.21	36.3	15,481	172	Yes
Rockford, Ill.	93	31	.74	21.8	500	118	No
Shreveport, La.	127	7	.57	27.4	1,500	156	No
Spokane, Wash.	162	1	1.17	42.6	0	185	. .
Tulsa, Okla.	186	20	2.24	40.4	15,000	254	No
Wichita, Kan.	193	6	3.89	49.4	4,997	251	No
50,000 to 100,000							
Amarillo, Tex.†	74	2	1.12	28.1	600	125	No
Aurora, Ill.	51	17	.92	10.0	200	57	. .
Decatur, Ill.	66	20	.55	15.0	2,000	72	No
Durham, N. C.	71	3	1.16	15.5	. . .	77	No
Greensboro, N. C.	74	16	1.46	21.0	1,750	95	Yes
Joliet, Ill.	52	6	.59	10.7	250	53	No
Kenosha, Wis.	54	7	.37	8.9	50	59	No
Lexington, Ky.	56	2	.63	10.4	0	63	Yes
Lubbock, Tex.	72	7	1.10	26.7	250	134	No
Madison, Wis.	96	9	2.34	25.1	2,158	120	No
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	2	.66	19.2	0	64	Yes
Pueblo, Colo.	64	10	.31	16.7	450	83	Yes
Raleigh, N. C.	66	2	.71	15.3	465	81	No
Richmond, Calif.	100	3	1.32	42.0	14	75	No
San Angelo, Tex.	52	2	.53	29.3	100	68	No
San Bernardino, Calif.	63	17	1.50	23.6	1,002	84	No

TABLE IV—ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1956—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1956 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	City Program Explaining Benefits
50,000 to 100,000—continued							
Santa Ana, Calif.	46	15	.95	14.1	0	69	No
Springfield, Ill. †	81	14	.48	12.0	. . .	90	Yes
Springfield, Ohio	79	2	1.72	14.4	1,700	86	No
Stockton, Calif.	71	13	1.37	21.6	60	83	No
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	5	.47	15.7	160	95	No
Winston-Salem, N. C.	88	8	.41	30.9	8,300	188	Yes
25,000 to 50,000							
Abilene, Tex.	46	6	.75	15.8	300	65	No
Anaheim, Calif.	15	11	5.33	19.3	6,477	60	No
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	23	2.11	11.9	2,500	65	No
Bakersfield, Calif.	35	5	.62	14.9	0	47	No
Beloit, Wis.	30	. .	.27	5.7	0	35	No
Bessemer, Ala.	32	3	1.00	5.0	. . .	32	. .
Burlington, Iowa	31	1	.28	11.8	0	34	No
Champaign, Ill.	40	8	.69	5.8	1,261	43	No
Elgin, Ill.	44	8	.50	8.8	1,550	48	No
Fargo, N. D.	38	9	.79	7.9	14	43	. .
Fullerton, Calif.	14	4	.63	19.7	1,881	44	No
Hayward, Calif.	14	32	1.26	10.0	3,500	50	Yes
Kankakee, Ill.	26	7	.83	6.0	150	29	No
Lafayette, Ind.	36	5	.49	6.3	. . .	40	No
Marion, Ind.	30	19	.58	9.6	275	38	No
Middletown, Ohio	34	2	4.17	13.5	4,500	42	Yes
Moline, Ill.	39	29	.43	8.2	659	40	Yes
North Little Rock, Ark.	44	1	1.30	19.9	800	59	No
Odessa, Tex.	28	24	4.39	14.0	5,000	70	No
Ontario, Calif.	23	10	1.49	15.4	0	42	No
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	7	.31	8.5	836	45	No
Oxnard, Calif.	22	4	.27	5.0	0	29	No
Palo Alto, Calif.	25	4	.52	10.4	0	45	No
Pensacola, Fla.	43	4	.44	15.2	330	51	No
Petersburg, Va.	35	1	1.00	9.0	200	40	No
Pomona, Calif.†	35	5	.76	16.6	50	55	No
Reno, Nev.	32	7	1.53	12.2	2,000	50	No
Rock Island, Ill.	49	14	1.22	11.2	140	50	Yes
Roswell, N. M.	26	1	.82	11.8	0	35	No
St. Louis Park, Minn.	23	1	.26	10.9	25	38	No
Salina, Kan.	27	1	.48	7.1	300	34	No
San Leandro, Calif.	27	8	3.29	11.3	10	46	No
Spartanburg, S. C.†	37	1	.67	14.7	7,000	47	Yes
Temple, Tex.	25	4	.47	16.7	25	35	No
Torrance, Calif.	22	2	1.02	20.0	1,200	85	Yes
Tucson, Ariz.	45	4	3.51	23.8	10,000	102	Yes
Tyler, Tex.†	39	5	.50	17.3	500	50	No
West Palm Beach, Fla.	43	1	3.00	18.4	0	51	No
10,000 to 25,000							
Aiken, S. C.	11	4	.84	5.7	1,001	12	Yes
Antioch, Calif.	11	9	.46	2.6	0	16	. .
Arlington Heights, Ill.	9	4	.27	26.0	150	19	No
Ashland, Ohio	14	3	.95	5.3	250	16	No
Aurora, Colo.	11	3	.63	8.0	10	35	No
Bartlesville, Okla.	19	4	1.60	5.6	3,500	30	Yes
Baytown, Tex.	23	1	4.00	12.0	600	29	Yes
Boulder, Colo.	18	1	.31	5.2	5	29	No
Burlington, N. C.	25	2	.66	7.9	1,500	26	Yes
Carnegie, Pa.	12	1	.30	1.3	100	12	No
Chicago Heights, Ill.	25	6	.29	6.6	175	30	No
Clearwater, Fla.	16	10	.38	10.4	100	28	Yes
Cleburne, Tex.	13	6	1.03	5.0	400	18	No

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TABLE IV—ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1956—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1956 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	City Program Explaining Benefits
10,000 to 25,000—continued							
Columbia, Tenn.	11	4	.93	3.1	2,386	13	Yes
Concord, Calif.	7	28	1.25	6.1	1,500	26	Yes
Daly City, Calif.	15	2	.54	4.5	0	30	No
Decatur, Ala.	20	2	4.00	12.8	1,200	24	No
Dothan, Ala.†	22	1	36.10	49.0	2,000	29	Yes
Downers Grove, Ill.	12	. .	.60	5.6	. . .	17	. .
El Cajon, Calif.	6	6	4.00	9.5	7,200	25	No
Fort Collins, Colo.	15	5	.89	4.0	1,793	23	Yes
Gainesville, Ga.	12	5	4.23	12.2	250	17	No
Garland, Tex.	11	4	.25	13.0	0	27	No
Grand Prairie, Tex.†	15	4	3.30	10.2	1,000	32	No
Harlingen, Tex.	23	2	10.00	31.0	1,500	37	No
Hialeah, Fla.	20	6	1.09	14.0	5,850	62	Yes
Hobbs, N. M.	14	3	.52	9.4	. . .	27	No
Idaho Falls, Idaho	19	4	1.38	6.9	500	27	No
Kingsville, Tex.	17	1	.57	5.2	1,600	24	Yes
Kinston, N. C.	19	1	.80	6.2	2,400	26	No
La Mesa, Calif.	11	22	.41	6.3	677	23	Yes
Lamesa, Tex.	11	9	.37	4.0	0	14	No
Las Cruces, N. M.†	12	2	2.19	7.0	500	22	Yes
Las Vegas, Nev.	25	7	1.81	20.0	100	48	No
Lawrence, Kan.	23	15	.66	7.2	. . .	23	No
Lexington, N. C.†	14	2	.41	5.3	. . .	16	No
Lombard, Ill.	10	8	3.13	8.6	1,700	18	No
Medford, Ore.	17	3	1.86	5.5	467	20	No
Mesa, Ariz.	17	8	.81	7.0	550	25	Yes
Midland, Tex.	21	2	.38	14.3	200	50	No
Moberly, Mo.	14	3	.81	4.4	. . .	14	Yes
Monroe, Mich.	21	2	.61	8.8	0	24	. .
Mountain View, Calif.	7	20	.94	6.3	1,200	21	No
Napa, Calif.	14	10	.28	4.4	200	19	Yes
Neenah, Wis.	12	8	.34	3.2	100	17	No
Newark, N. Y.	10	2	.63	4.4	125	12	No
Newport Beach, Calif.	12	4	.48	7.0	1,365	21	No
Oceanside, Calif.	13	4	.76	22.9	0	20	No
Orangeburg, S. C.	15	1	.34	4.6	300	17	No
Palestine, Tex.	12	14	.39	6.6	401	16	No
Paris, Tex.	22	1	.78	7.8	200	23	No
Petaluma, Calif.	10	4	.32	3.4	. . .	12	No
Pittsburg, Calif.	13	10	.66	2.8	0	17	No
Redding, Calif.	10	4	1.25	9.0	20	14	No
Renton, Wash.	16	2	.75	4.1	522	17	No
Salinas, Calif.	14	12	.61	7.5	0	21	No
San Benito, Tex.	13	2	.54	5.8	0	16	No
San Bruno, Calif.	12	1	.40	5.1	0	20	Yes
San Buenaventura, Calif.	17	14	.42	6.0	228	24	No
Santa Rosa, Calif.	18	10	.64	8.1	500	33	Yes
Sidney, Ohio	11	6	1.09	4.6	250	14	Yes
Sunnyvale, Calif.	26	18	1.71	13.5	250	. .	. .
Troy, Ohio	11	2	.43	3.2	50	12	No
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	7	.34	5.0	500	22	No
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	7	.29	2.2	145	13	No
Upland, Calif.	9	2	.31	13.0	0	13	No
Urbana, Ill.†	23	12	.33	3.9	. . .	25	No
Waynesboro, Va.	12	1	.32	7.5	0	15	No
West Monroe, La.†	10	3	5.00	10.0	5,500	17	Yes
5,000 to 10,000							
Beech Grove, Ind.	6	2	.38	2.2	. . .	6	. .
Bethany, Okla.	6	3	.56	1.9	600	11	Yes
Bettendorf, Iowa	5	1	4.00	6.5	250	9	Yes

Table IV—Annexations of One-Fourth Square Mile or More: 1956—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1956 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	City Program Explaining Benefits
5,000 to 10,000—continued							
Brea, Calif.	3	6	.41	3.3	15	7	No
Breckenridge, Tex.	7	3	.37	3.5	940	8	Yes
Chapel Hill, N. C.	9	3	1.47	3.3	2,500	12	Yes
College Station, Tex.	8	3	1.32	4.2	400	14	No
Colonial Heights, Va.	6	1	.39	8.5	0	10	. .
Columbia Heights, Minn.	8	5	.72	3.3	1,000	13	No
Covina, Calif.†	4	8	.57	3.4	. . .	13	No
Fairborn, Ohio	8	1	.27	2.5	0	15	No
Freeport, Tex.	6	1	1.56	4.3	340	9	Yes
Glendora, Calif.	4	14	.71	4.5	50	13	No
Hillsboro, Ore.	5	3	1.31	2.9	974	7	Yes
Indianola, Iowa	5	4	.27	3.0	56	6	No
La Habra, Calif.	5	14	1.05	3.9	75	14	No
Laguna Beach, Calif.	7	4	.59	2.9	345	8	No
Lansdale, Pa.	10	1	.46	2.9	800	12	No
Lewisburg, Tenn.	5	4	.35	. . .	45	5	No
Malone, N. Y.	10	1	.35	2.9	30	10	Yes
Martinez, Calif.	8	7	.38	3.9	270	9	No
Mayfield, Ky.	9	2	.50	4.0	212	13	No
Medina, Ohio	5	2	1.25	5.0	200	7	Yes
Miamisburg, Ohio†	6	4	.35	2.9	50	9	No
Milwaukee, Ore.	5	2	.50	2.0	300	6	. .
Mount Prospect, Ill.	4	6	.32	4.0	0	13	No
Newton, N. C.†	6	1	.27	. . .	200	8	No
Oberlin, Ohio	7	1	.57	2.3	300	8	No
Prescott, Ariz.	7	4	1.59	3.8	2,966	12	Yes
Rialto, Calif.	3	7	.56	7.6	150	14	No
St. Charles, Ill.†	7	3	.25	3.8	50	8	No
Salem, Ill.	6	2	.50	3.0	75	. .	No
Springdale, Ark.	5	1	.44	6.0	100	7	No
Tempe, Ariz.	8	8	1.36	5.5	350	12	No
Uvalde, Tex.†	9	1	.35	. . .	750	12	No
Woodward, Okla.	6	1	.26	. . .	. . .	7	. .

Omitted from Table IV are eight cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but whose officials had not furnished the additional information needed for the above table at press time. Over 10,000 population: Camden, Ark. annexed 461 acres; Jonesboro, Ark., 300; and Quincy, Ill., 200. 5,000 to 10,000: Canton, Miss., 520; Lockhart, Tex., 479; Minden, La., 160; Oxford, Ohio, 300; and Robstown, Tex., 800.

Functional Specialization of Cities*

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THIS article describes briefly a number of different kinds of functional specialization for cities and then shows how they differ in socio-economic structure. The theory followed in this article bases functional specialization on the export of goods and services which brings in income to the community. Most cities export a number of goods and services and in this sense have a more or less diversified economic base. The contrast between "diversified" and "specialized" cities therefore is largely a matter of the degree of functional specialization or of the number of specialized activities. This study holds that a city has a diversified economic base if its export activity is about the same as that of the "average" community.

Data unfortunately are not available to measure directly the export activity of a large number of urban places and metropolitan areas. There are several functional classifications of cities available, representing a variety of approaches to the problem of classification.[1] These classifications generally measure functional specialization indirectly. A similar procedure is followed here. It is assumed that a high proportion of employed persons or a high per capita output in a given industry, relative to other comparable communities, represents an export of the products or services of that industry. A place is classified as specialized when it meets this criterion. For example, when a community has a much larger proportion of its labor force employed in manufacturing than the average of a comparable group of communities, it is presumed to export manufactured goods and therefore to be specialized in manufacturing. The criteria for classifying places specialized in trade, military, and higher education are essentially different from those used in previous studies.

Two other factors affect the criteria of functional specialization: the size and the metropolitan status of a place. Communities which differ in size and location "divide" the goods and services to be exported. A uni-

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*Editors' Note: This article has been based on a substantial part of *Social Characteristics of Urban and Rural Communities, 1950* by Otis Dudley Duncan and Albert J. Reiss, Jr. (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1956, 421pp., $6.50). Grateful acknowledgment for use of this material in the Year Book is made to the authors; to the publisher; and to the copyright holder, the Social Science Research Council.

[1] See in particular, Chauncy D. Harris, "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," *Geographical Review*, 33 (January, 1943) 86-99; Grace M. Kneedler, "Functional Types of Cities," *Public Management*, 27 (July, 1945) 197-203; Victor Jones, "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas," *The Municipal Yearbook*, 1953, pp. 49-57; John Fraser Hart, "Functions and Occupational Structure of Cities of the American South," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, XLV (September, 1955) 269-286.

form criterion of specialization therefore should not be applied to all places. For this reason, the criteria chosen above are varied for the eight groups of places included: four metropolitan status groups, consisting of Standard Metropolitan Areas, central cities, suburbs, and independent cities; and two population size classes within each group.

Types of Functional Specialization. The type and number of economic activities in which a city can specialize depends upon the degree of specificity given the definition of the activities. The following economic activities were selected for this study: manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; public administration; higher education; transportation; military; entertainment and recreation; finance, insurance and real estate; and medical and other health services. The criteria for determining operationally whether a city may be said to specialize in the activity follow.[2]

Manufacturing: Specialized places fall in the upper quintile on the distribution of places by the percentage of all employed persons in manufacturing; upper quintile limits range from 39 per cent for large independent cities to 50 per cent for suburbs.

Higher Education: Specialized places fall in the upper quintile on the distribution of the percentage of all persons in the age interval, 20 to 24, enrolled in school; the upper quintile is about 19 to 20 per cent, depending upon size and metropolitan status.

Public Administration: Specialized places fall in the upper decile on the distribution of places by the percentage of employed males in public administration; the upper decile ranges from 7 to 10 per cent, depending upon size and metropolitan status.

Transportation: Specialized places fall in the upper decile on the distribution of places by the percentage of all employed persons in transportation; upper decile ranges from 8 to 12 per cent, depending upon size and metropolitan status.

Military: A place is designed as a "military center," given evidence that there is a sizeable military establishment located in or near it. Central cities and Standard Metropolitan Areas with more than 100,000 inhabitants are classified as military centers if they contained 2,000 or more members of the armed forces in 1950. All other S.M.A.'s and all urban places of 50,000 to 100,000 population are required to have at least 500 military persons, and all urban places with less than 50,000 population are required to have 200 or more military persons residing within their boundaries to be classified as military centers. These statistics undoubtedly understate the size of the military establishment, since only a fraction of the military personnel are ennumerated as residents of the community.

Entertainment and Recreation: Specialized places fall in the upper decile on the distribution of places by the percentage of employed males in entertainment and recreation; the upper decile is roughly 2 per cent for all but the S.M.A.'s, where it is 1.5 per cent.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate: Specialized places fall in the upper decile on the distribution of places by the percentage of employed persons in finance, insurance and real estate; the upper decile ranges from 4 to 9 per cent, depending upon size and metropolitan status.

Medical and Other Health Services: Specialized places fall in the upper decile on the distribution of places by the percentage of all employed persons in medical and other health services; the upper decile ranges from 5 to 8 per cent, depending upon size and metropolitan status.

Trade: Each of the eight metropolitan status-size of place groups of places is subdivided into high and low income categories to control the correlation between income and trade. Then each urban place and S.M.A. is classified by its quartile position on both wholesale and retail trade. This yields 16 classes: four wholesale times four retail quartiles. By combining certain of these, five categories are obtained. These are identified as: Wholesale Trade Center, a high per capita value of sales in wholesale trade but a low per capita value of retail sales; Retail Trade Center, a high per capita value of retail sales with a low per capita value of sales in wholesale; Trade Center, a high per capita value of sales in both wholesale trade and retail trade; Maintenance Trade Center, per vapita value of wholesale trade and retail sales is about average for that of all cities; this is roughly considered to be a level of trade necessary to maintain the local population; Non-Trade Center, a low per capita value of sales in both wholesale and retail trade. It can be seen that every S.M.A. and urban place will be classified in one of the five trade center classifications. Only those classified as Whole Trade, Retail Trade, or Trade Centers are considered to export trade, however.

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[2] A more detailed statement of the operational procedures and their limitations is to be found in Otis Dudley Duncan and Albert J. Reiss, Jr., *Social Characteristics of Rural and Urban Communities: 1950*, New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1956, Chapter 16.

Relationship Among Types of Functional Specialization. The functional classification of all Standard Metropolitan Areas and urban places with 10,000 or more inhabitants in the United States in 1950 can be found in *Social Characteristics of Urban and Rural Communities, 1950.*[3] Table 1 shows the number of Standard Metropolitan Areas and urban places classified by each type of functional specialization.

A substantial proportion of communities show more than one form of specialization, given the operational definitions employed in this research. The occurrence of several types of specialization in a community is referred to as "linkage" among these types. Table 2 presents information on the extent of linkage among manufacturing, trade, and the minor types of functional specialization.

There is some variation in the percentage of places with a type of functional specialization among the S.M.A. and urban place groups, but the variation is quite small. Approximately 85 per cent of the places in each group are functionally specialized. The absence of specialization in a place is not due to any artifact of definition. Table 1 shows the total number of specializations is large enough to permit every urban place to be specialized and, in addition, for at least two-fifths of the places in each group to have two forms of functional specialization.

The third line from the bottom in Table 2 gives the per cent of places which are expected to have a double specialization, since by definition the number of specializations is greater than the number of places in any metropolitan status-size of place group and given the assumption that each place has at least one specialization. The actual number of places with a double specialization is less than the number expected, since about 10 per cent of the places in each group have three types of functional specialization, and at least an additional two per cent have four types. The difference between these expected and actual values in the last line of Table 2 varies from -2.9 per cent for small suburbs to -41.5 per cent for large S.M.A.'s. In general, small places are somewhat less likely to have multiple forms of specialization than are large places.

Table 2 clearly shows that although most S.M.A.'s and urban places are functionally specialized, the majority of them develop only a minimum of functional specialization, i.e., either a single specialization (50.6 per cent of all urban places) or a double specialization (34.3 per cent of all urban places). Less than one-fifth of all specialized places in every metropolitan status-size group have more than a single or a double specialization.

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[3] *Ibid.*, Appendix B. The list of places classified as specialized in finance, insurance and real estate or in medical and other health services is not included in this appendix. A list of these is available from the Institute of Research and Training of the Social Sciences, Vanderbilt University, on request.

The extent of linkage among the types of functional specialization is related to the nature of the specialization. It is related, for example, to the percentage employed in the industry of specialization. No more than 9 per cent of any group of places in Table 2 has manufacturing linked with trade, a minor form of functional specialization, or both. Specialization in manufacturing is more likely to occur with trade, however, than with a minor form of specialization. That manufacturing is more likely to be linked with trade is surprising, as manufacturing and trade are the two largest single industry group employers in the United States. Both trade and the minor forms of specialization nevertheless are more likely to occur with one another than with manufacturing.

The linking of trade with a minor form of functional specialization occurs with relatively greater frequency than the linking of two or more minor forms of specialization suggesting that certain, if not all, minor forms of specialization are more likely to occur with trade than with one another. Specialization in entertainment and recreation or in finance, insurance and real estate, in fact, is more likely to occur with retail trade than with other minor forms. Detailed examination of patterns of linkage also shows that transportation and wholesale trade are quite frequently linked in an urban place, and that specialization in higher education is linked with specialization in both wholesale and retail trade.

About 22 per cent of all urban places in 1950 were specialized in two or more functions. The following patterns predominate in the linking of minor forms of specialization. Higher education is most likely to occur

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBAN PLACES BY TYPE OF FUNCTIONAL SPECIALIZATION

Type of Functional Specialization	Standard Metropolitan Areas	Urban Places			
		All Places	Central Cities	Suburbs	Independent Cities
Number of places	172	1,262	193	410	659
Manufacturing	34	248	38	82	128
Trade:					
Wholesale only	15	120	23	42	55
Retail only	17	99	20	26	53
Wholesale & Retail	45	298	57	85	156
Maintenance Trade	42	273	41	83	149
Non-Trade	47	312	46	106	160
Higher education	33	248	40	79	129
Public administration	19	129	21	42	66
Transportation	16	126	19	41	66
Military	35	126	29	45	52
Entertainment & Recreation	17	131	22	44	65
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	18	124	17	40	67
Medical & Other Health Services	18	127	21	41	65

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACES BY TYPE OF FUNCTIONAL SPECIALIZATION AND DEGREE OF LINKAGE AMONG TYPES OF SPECIALIZATION, BY METROPOLITAN STATUS AND SIZE: 1950

Functional Specialization and Degree of Linkage	S.M.A.'s		All Urban Places	Central Cities		Suburbs		Independent Cities	
	50,000 to 250,000	250,000 or more		Under 100,000	100,000 or more	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 or more	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 50,000
Total places	91	77	1,262	98	95	276	134	502	157
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing specialization	19.8	20.8	19.6	20.6	18.9	19.9	20.1	19.3	19.7
Manufacturing only	12.1	13.0	13.7	13.3	9.5	12.3	11.2	15.3	15.9
Manufacturing & Trade	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	8.4	4.7	8.2	2.2	1.3
Mfg. & Minor Specialization	3.3	3.9	1.8	1.1	1.0	2.9	0.7	1.8	1.9
Mfg., Trade, & Minor Specializations	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Trade specialization[1]	39.5	45.4	36.7	42.6	45.3	29.0	36.6	37.5	38.2
Trade only	12.1	14.3	13.3	16.2	11.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	15.9
Trade & 1 minor specialization	14.3	13.0	13.8	14.3	20.0	10.9	10.4	15.6	11.4
Trade & 2 minor specializations	8.8	7.8	7.4	8.1	8.4	5.1	10.4	6.8	9.6
Trade & 3 minor specializations	4.3	10.3	2.2	4.0	5.3	0.3	3.1	2.4	1.3
Minor forms of specialization only[2]	25.3	20.8	27.5	21.5	23.2	32.7	27.6	26.7	28.1
Single specialization	13.2	13.0	15.4	9.2	10.5	15.6	16.4	17.1	15.9
Double specialization	11.0	5.2	9.5	9.2	9.5	12.7	9.0	8.4	8.3
Triple specialization	1.1	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.2	1.0	3.2
Quadruple specialization	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.7
No specialization	15.4	13.0	16.2	15.3	12.6	18.4	15.7	16.5	14.0
Total number of specializations	138	129	1,777	148	159	370	198	678	224
Number of specializations minus number of places	47	52	515	50	64	94	64	176	67
Expected per cent of places with a double specialization[3]	51.8	67.5	40.8	51.0	67.3	34.1	47.7	35,1	42.7
Actual per cent of places with a double specialization	33.0	26.0	19.1	29.5	38.9	31.2	28.3	28.0	22.9
Actual minus expected per cent	-18.8	-41.5	-21.7	-21.5	-28.4	-2.9	-19.4	-7.1	-19.8

[1] Places specialized in trade are: Wholesale Trade Centers; Retail Trade Centers; and Trade Centers, specializing in both wholesale and retail trade.

[2] Minor forms of specialization are: Education, Transportation; Public Administration; Entertainment and Recreation; Military; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; and Medical and Other Health Services.

[3] Assuming no linkage among the types of specialization.

with entertainment and recreation, and the converse is true. The central cities of Los Angeles and Salt Lake City and the independent cities of Santa Barbara and Saratoga Springs illustrate this pattern of linkage. Higher education also is fairly closely linked with both finance, insurance and real estate, and medical and other health services, although the latter two types of specialization seldom occur together. Examples of places where all three of these specialties are linked include the Boston S.M.A., the central city of Columbia, South Carolina, and the suburb of Evanston, Illinois. As expected, specialization in public administration is more likely to occur with military specialization than with any other type, and vice versa. The central cities of Washington, D.C. and Montgomery, Alabama, illustrate this pattern. Transportation is infrequently linked with the other minor forms of specialization.

Socio-Economic Profiles of Functionally Specialized Places. Structural characteristics of a community are closely related to the functions its population performs. To the degree that all cities share common maintenance functions and a characteristic division of labor, their structure is very similar. A city that is highly specialized, however, should have a distinctive social structure provided that there is variation among social structures with variation in functions. For example, manufacturing centers employ a large proportion of semi-skilled operatives while most other types of functions do not. Hence, manufacturing cities like Detroit should have a high ratio of manual to white-collar workers. The question arises, however, *whether most functionally specialized places of a given kind differ significantly in their socio-economic characteristics from communities which lack this particular functional specialization.* This question is considered for each of the functional types defined above.

Trade Specialization. Despite extensive industrialization, many American communities continue to specialize in trade because they are the source of goods and the center of exchange for a hinterland. Wholesale and retail trade employ a larger proportion (21.9 per cent) of the urban working force in the United States than any other major industry group except manufacturing (29.4 per cent).[4] A community may specialize in wholesale trade, in retail trade, or in both. The average urban community has a smaller volume of wholesale than of retail trade, since wholesale is concentrated in fewer places.[5] Retail trade, of course, also provides relatively more urban employment (17.6 per cent) than does wholesale trade (4.3 per cent).[6] Wholesale specialization, therefore, may have less effect on the socio-economic structure of a place than retail specialization.

Table 3 summarized the socio-economic characteristics of the five kinds of trade community considered in this study. The major contrast occurs between communities which specialize in retail trade, either as Retail Trade (Rr) or Trade Centers (TC), and those which do not, i.e., Wholesale Trade (Ww), Maintenance Trade Centers (MT) and Non-Trade

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[4] Table 55, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, Vol. II, Part I, p. 102.

[5] See Duncan and Reiss, *Social Characteristics of Rural and Urban Communities, 1950*, *op. cit.*, pp. 227-228 and Figure 27.

[6] Table 55, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, Vol. II, Part I, p. 102.

TABLE 3

SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPARISONS AMONG FIVE TYPES OF WHOLESALE-RETAIL TRADE CENTERS FOR ALL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 POPULATION OR MORE, BY 1949 INCOME LEVEL

Socio-Economic Characteristic	Number of comparisons in which the first named type of specialized place has a higher figure than the second named type of specialized place.[1]									
	Ww-Rr	Ww-TC	Ww-MT	Ww-NT	Rr-TC	Rr-MT	Rr-NT	TC-MT	TC-NT	MT-NT
Per cent in labor force										
Male	12	7	9	9	3	4	6	8	8	9
Female	8	2	7	10	4	10	12	14	16	12
Per cent of males employed as white collars	3	2	6	10	9	12	16	15	13	13
Per cent of males employed as—										
Professional, technical & kindred workers	1	2	4	6	12	11	13	10	11	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	4	4	8	11	8	12	16	15	12	12
Clerical and kindred workers	12	10	10	13	5	2	7	10	12	12
Sales workers	4	2	7	11	7	9	15	14	14	13
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	7	10	6	6	10	5	5	1	4	6
Operatives and kindred workers	14	16	9	3	5	1	0	1	3	3
Private household and service workers	5	5	7	12	7	12	13	14	13	11
Laborers, except farm and mining	11	11	9	9	5	4	4	9	6	6
Per cent of females employed as—										
Sales, clerical and kindred workers	8	4	7	10	4	5	10	10	11	13
Operatives and kindred workers	11	12	9	3	7	4	2	1	3	5
Private household and service workers	7	6	6	10	10	11	12	9	15	14
Median school years completed	2	2	5	5	11	13	11	11	11	9
Per cent of dwelling units owner-occupied	4	8	5	4	9	10	8	5	3	6

[1] Sixteen comparisons are involved; two size groups by two income groups, each, of S. M. A.'s, central cities, suburbs and independent cities.

Centers (NT). This contrast reflects somewhat the fact that employees in retail trade are on the average four times as numerous as in wholesale trade.

The impact of specialization in retail trade on the social morphology of a community may be summarized as follows: (1) Rr and TC places have somewhat greater labor force participation rates for women, but not for men, than do Ww, MT, or NT places. This is not surprising in view of the heavy employment of women in retail trade. (2) Rr and TC places have a higher socio-economic status level, as indicated by occupational composition and educational attainment, than do Ww, MT and NT places. These socio-economic differences are probably explained by the fact that both wholesale and retail trade are substantial employers of white-collar workers, particularly of male managers, officials and proprietors, and of sales workers.

Only two major industry groups in 1950 had a larger proportion of male white-collar workers than did the combined wholesale and retail trade industries with 61.8 per cent. They were finance, insurance, and real estate with 81.9 per cent, and professional and related services with 71.3 per cent.[7] The failure of Ww centers to show the expected predominance of white-collar workers seems due to other factors, primarily the fact that industries with a quite low proportion of white-collar workers tend to locate with wholesale trade.

The share of wholesale trade in total employment in an urban place is relatively small. Despite this fact, specialization in wholesale trade has a discernable impact on the socio-economic structure of communities. The proportion of males in the labor force is above that produced by retail specialization. This effect may be due to the circumstance that the ratio of employed men to employed women is much greater in wholesale than in retail trade. The percentage of employed male clerical and kindred workers is greater in Ww than in Rr communities. The fact that a larger proportion of the male workers in wholesale than in retail trade are clerical workers may explain this difference.

The relative absence of trade specialization also conditions the socio-economic morphology of urban communities. Nt, MTC and Ww places have higher proportions of male operative and kindred workers than do Rr and TC places, while the proportion of females so employed is generally highest in NT and MT places. This relatively high proportion of operatives and kindred workers in places with a relative absence of trade as compared with those specialized in trade may perhaps be attributed to the higher percentages employed in manufacturing in the former, although some minor forms of functional specialization also are associated with a relative absence of trade.

Manufacturing Specialization. Manufacturing exerts a powerful influence on the morphology of a community which specialized in it. This influence is partly due to the fact that specialization in manufacturing, except in suburbs, decreases employment in other industries. The percentages employed in transportation, public administration, hotels and lodging places, entertainment and recreation, finance, insurance and real estate, and medical and other health services, and the per capita wholesale and retail sales, are lower in manufacturing centers than in all places of comparable size and metropolitan status. Specialization in manufacturing furthermore is linked with minor forms of specialization in only 2 per cent of all urban places.

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[7] Based on data in Table 134, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, Vol. II, Part II, pp. 290-91.

Table 4 shows that manufacturing specialization exercises a very strong influence on the socio-economic level of the community. Specialization in manufacturing produces substantially smaller proportions of all white-collar workers and of manual service workers and laborers than are found in all places. There are substantially larger proportions only of craftsmen, foremen, and kindred, and operative and kindred workers; positions which, of course, comprise a sizeable proportion of all manufacturing jobs. Manufacturing specialization, then, has the effect of truncating the occupational distribution in specialized places by employing disproportionate numbers of workers at the top of the manual worker occupations and fewer at the top and the bottom of the rank order of all occupations.

Both the highest and lowest paid occupational categories consequently have fewer workers in manufacturing centers than in all comparable places. This results in a higher median income level for manufacturing places than for all places of comparable size and metropolitan status, except for suburbs. But it also results in a somewhat lower median number of years of school completed than in all comparable places, since the occupations with the highest requirements for educational attainment are underrepresented in manufacturing communities. Manufacturing specialization also exerts a substantial influence on the labor force of a community in that the proportion of males in the labor force is considerably higher in manufacturing communities than in all places.

Among places specialized in manufacturing, there is only a small variation from the average for all specialized manufacturing places in the various measures of socio-economic status. The median number of years of school completed for all manufacturing S.M.A.'s, for example, was 9.2 years. All but two of the 18 small S.M.A.'s specialized in manufacturing were within one year of this average, and six were at the average. The exceptions are Pittsfield, Massachusetts, with 11.0 years and Lorain-Elyria, Ohio, with 10.2 years.

Similarly, the average per cent of male white-collar workers in large independent cities was 31.1 per cent. Only a relatively few cities deviated very much from this average. The range was from 25.6 per cent for La Grange, Georgia, to 36.4 per cent for Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The central cities of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and Youngstown, Ohio, and the independent cities of New Castle, Indiana, and Meriden, Connecticut, are fairly typical of the relatively low socio-economic occupational status and median education, and high income of the specialized manufacturing place.

It might be thought that substantial differences in the socio-economic status level of specialized manufacturing places exist when places specialized in durable goods are compared with those specialized in nondurable goods manufactures. This is, in fact, the case as separate analysis shows that durable goods centers show an excess of craft and laborer occupations, while nondurable goods show an excess of manager, official and proprietor, of sales, and of operative and kindred workers.

The median income of families in durable goods centers is greater than that in nondurable goods centers. On the whole, the pattern for manufacturing centers is more like that of durable than nondurable goods centers.

Minor Types of Functional Specialization. The minor types of functional specialization are in sharp contrast to places specialized in manufacturing. The socio-economic level of the minor types of specialized places is above that for all places of comparable size and metropolitan status (except for suburban comparisons where military centers and transportation centers are below the average for all places), while the socio-economic level of manufacturing places is below that of all comparable places. Generally speaking, too, retail trade and trade centers are more like the minor types of specialized places in their socio-economic composition while places specialized in wholesale trade are more likely to be like those specialized in manufacturing.

Despite the similarity of the minor types of specialized places when contrasted with manufacturing places, there is considerable contrast among them. To oversimplify, one can establish a rough rank order among

TABLE 4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPARISONS WITH ALL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 POPULATION OR MORE, FOR MANUFACTURING CENTERS AND EACH OF THE MINOR TYPES OF FUNCTIONAL SPECIALIZATION

Socio-Economic Characteristic	Number of Comparisons in which Specialized Places Have a Higher Figure Than All Places[1]							
	Mfg.	Ed.	PA	Tr.	My.	ER	F, I, RE	MHS
Per cent in labor force								
Male	8	0	4	6	6	3	1	0
Female	5	4	5	2[2]	3	4	6	5
Per cent of males employed as white collars	0	8	7	3	5	8	8	8
Per cent of males employed as—								
Professional, technical and kindred workers	0	8	7	0	5	7	8	8
Managers, officials and proprietors	0	8	4	6	5	8	8	6
Clerical and kindred workers	1	3	8	8	4	1	6	3
Sales workers	0	8	4	0	6	8	8	6
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	8	2[3]	5	6	5	2	1	0
Operatives and kindred workers	8	0	0	2[2]	0	0	0	0
Private household and service workers	0	6	7	4	8	7	7	8
Laborers, except farm and mining	2[2]	0	7	8	6	4	2	3
Per cent of females employed as—								
Sales, clerical and kindred workers	0	8	8	6	6	1	8	3
Operatives and kindred workers	8	0	0	2[2]	1	0	0	0
Private household and service workers	0	7	8	7	6	7	6	8
Median school years completed	0	8	6	2	5	8	8	4
Median income, families and unrelated individuals	6	3	2	1	1	2[2]	7	3
Per cent of dwelling units owner-occupied	5	6	2	4	0	3	6	2

[1] Eight comparisons are involved; two size groups each of S. M. A.'s, central cities, suburbs, and independent cities. The symbols refer to the following types of specialized places: Manufacturing (Mfg.); Education (Ed.); Public Administration (PA); Transportation (Tr); Entertainment and Recreation (ER); Military (My); Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (F, I, RE); Medical and Other Health Services (MHS).

[2] Suburbs only.

[3] S. M. A.'s only.

them from highest socio-economic status to lowest: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Centers; Education Centers; Entertainment and Recreation Centers; Public Administration Centers; Medical and other Health Service Centers; Military Centers; Transportation Centers. To simplify further, this rank order reflects differences in relative white-collar—manual composition. Those at the highest ranks are weighted with professional and managerial or proprietary groups, those at the center with the managerial, clerical and sales groups, and those at the lower extreme with manual worker groups. The profiles of the minor types of specialization which follow present a more accurate and detailed picture of the contrast among minor types of specialized places.

College Communities when compared with places of comparable size and metropolitan status in Table 4, have an above-average socio-economic status level. Their economic base is more favorable to male and female employment in all white-collar occupations, except that of male clerical and kindred workers, and the median level of school completed also is higher than in all comparable places. Correlatively, places specialized in higher education have a lower percentage of men and women in all manual occupations, other than private household and service workers.

The relatively high socio-economic level of a college community is not a consequence of the fact that it specializes in an industry with a relatively large proportion of white-collar workers. College communities also attract other industries employing substantial proportions of white-collar workers, as shown by relatively higher levels of employment in government, public administration, and entertainment and recreation than in all comparable places. The small central city of Lincoln, Nebraska, the small suburb of Coral Gables, Florida, and the small independent city of Fayetteville, Arkansas, are examples of places which combine specialization in higher education with specialization in either public administration or entertainment and recreation, yielding substantially higher socio-economic status levels than the average place.

The median income of college communities is not consistent with their high level of white-collar employment, particularly since the lower paid male sales and clerical jobs are a smaller proportion of all white-collar employment than are the higher paid professional and managerial ones. The community median also is not consistent with the known fact that educational services have a higher average income than do most major industry groups. The relatively lower income in centers of higher education seems due to other factors, probably to an excess of the low paid private household and service workers, or due to the attraction of some low income industries to the community.

Public Administration Centers have a substantial excess of white-collar workers as compared with the average place. The occupational composition of public administration undoubtedly accounts for the excess of white-collar workers. White-collar excesses are found primarily in the male clerical and kindred worker and professional, technical, and kindred worker occupations. The percentage of female sales, clerical, and kindred workers in public administration centers also is greater than that in any of the other minor types of specialized places except those specialized in finance, insurance and real estate.

Public administration centers show an over-all deficiency of manual workers as compared with all comparable places. Table 4 discloses that there are slight excesses in some lower status manual occupations—male laborers and male and female private household and service workers. The average educational level of the population in public administration centers is consistent with the occupational composition, but the income level of the population is not. The excess of the lower income clericals among white collars and of laborers and private household and service workers among the manuals may account for the relatively low median income level of public administration centers.

The socio-economic status level of Transportation Centers is relatively low compared with that of the average place. Income and educational levels are somewhat below those of all places, and the transportation center has relatively small excess of manual workers (see Table 4). The substantially lower median income in transportation centers cannot be attributed directly to specialization in transportation, however, since transportation provides a higher average income than most industry groups, including manufacturing. The occupational composition of transportation, however, would indicate lower levels of educational attainment. The deficiency of male white collars in centers of transportation is largely due to a deficiency of professional, technical, and kindred workers, which counterbalances a slight excess of male managers, officials and proprietors, and of clerical and kindred workers.

Transportation centers clearly reflect the fact that transport requires a relatively large unskilled work force, for there are substantially greater proportions of male laborers in these places than in all places. Transportation centers do not favor the employment of male operative and kindred workers, if suburbs are excluded, but they do have somewhat higher proportions of male craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers. Specialization in transportation can exercise little direct affect on the employment of women in specific occupations, for relatively few women work in transportation. The relatively higher proportions of employed women in sales, clerical and kindred jobs or in private household and service work in transportation centers must therefore be due to other selective factors.

The socio-economic level of Military Centers probably is somewhat above that of all places of comparable size and metropolitan status when occupational composition and level of educational attainment in Table 4 are taken as indicators of socio-economic level. The occupational composition of military communities is primarily influenced by the relative absence of employment in manufacturing and trade as compared with the average place, and relatively more employment in the industries which cater to a transient population.

The occupational structure of Entertainment and Recreation Centers is conditioned somewhat by a complex of industries closely related to specialization in entertainment and recreation, as well as by the specialization itself. The centers show high per capita retail expenditures and fairly sizeable male employment in hotels and lodging places. Specialization in the commercial forms of entertainment and recreation together with the auxiliary stimulation of the hotel business, and of retail trade, probably accounts for the finding that the occupational structure of entertainment and recreation centers shows a relative excess of male white-collar workers, particularly of male managers, officials and proprietors, and male sale workers. The same complex of industries probably accounts too for the slight excess of both male and female service workers. The median level of educational attainment in entertainment and recreation centers is consistent with the excess of white-collar workers.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Centers specialize by exporting such goods or services as federal reserve and private banking facilities, investment companies, security and commodity brokerage, insurance firms, insurance sales offices, and real estate sales offices. Hartford, Connecticut, and Bloomington, Illinois, for example, are recognized as cities providing sizeable employment in insurance, as the home offices of some very large insurance companies are located there. A few very large S.M.A.'s and central cities are highly specialized in all of the major forms of finance, insurance and real estate. Boston, New York, and San Francisco are examples.

Finance, insurance and real estate firms require a sizeable female clerical work force. Of the employed persons in finance, insurance and real estate in 1950, 41.7 per cent were women;[8] 72.5 per cent of these employed women were clerical and kindred workers.[9] The sex composition of finance, insurance and real estate probably accounts for the fact that the labor force participation of women but not of men is slightly greater than that of the average comparable place.

The striking feature of places specialized in finance, insurance and real estate is their occupational composition. Among all minor types of functionally specialized places, finance, insurance and real estate centers have the highest percentage of white-collar workers in suburban and independent city comparisons. At least two-fifths of the workers in each size group of S.M.A.'s and type of urban place are white-collar workers, as are almost three-fourths of those in small suburbs. This white-collar excess is made up of substantial excesses in all major white-collar occupation groups, except that of male clerical workers. There are substantially fewer male and female manual workers, except for private household and service workers. The socio-economic level of finance, insurance and real estate centers is well above that of the average place, too, as measured by the educational attainment of the adult population. It, in fact, is generally as great as that of places specialized in higher education. Except for small central cities, the median income level of residents in finance, insurance and real estate centers is above that of all comparable places. The differences are relatively small.

Medical and other Health Service Centers are somewhat more favorable to the employment of women than is the average comparable place, while the reverse is true for men. This is not surprising, since of the major industry groups treated in this study, only educational services and medical and other health services, each with 63.9 per cent of all employed persons who are women, employ more women than men.[10] Specialization in medical and other health services therefore should affect the occupational composition for employed women more than that for men.

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[8] Based on data in Table 55, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, Vol. II, Part I, *op. cit.*, p. 102.

[9] Based on data in Table 2, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, Vol. IV, p. 61.

Among men, however, the proportion of professional, technical and kindred workers and of service workers should be higher than that of the average place as four-fifths of all employed men in medical and other health services are professional, technical and kindred workers (55.4) per cent and service workers (25.1) per cent. This is the case in Table 4, as only these two major occupation groups appear in consistently higher proportions for employed males than in the average comparable place. The same occupational expectations exist for women in places specialized in medical and other health services, as 50.4 per cent of the employed women in medical and other health services are professional, technical and kindred workers and 26.6 per cent are service workers.[11]

Conclusions. This article examines some of the socio-economic consequences which particular forms of economic specialization have on the social morphology of human communities.[12] Several points are worth repeating since they perhaps are significant for municipal officials and planners.

1. Specialization in manufacturing decreases the proportion of workers in both the highest and lowest paid occupational categories in our society and leads to substantial excesses in the middle occupational categories of craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers and operative and kindred workers. Hence, there is a fairly high median income for the average family in the community but fewer extremes in income. The population in manufacturing communities tends, in most ways, to be less consumption oriented than the population in the average community. There is a smaller per capita expenditure for both wholesale and retail trade, relatively fewer employed in hotels and lodging places, entertainment and recreation, medical and other health services, relatively fewer younger persons locally enrolled in institutions of higher learning, and a lower average of level of educational attainment than in the average place.

2. The specialized community providing the sharpest contrast to the manufacturing community is the center of finance, insurance, or real estate. The community specialized in finance, insurance and real estate has substantial excess of all white collars, but most particularly the male managerial, proprietory, and official and sales worker white-collar occupation groups. Manual workers are relatively absent, except for the male and female private household and service workers associated with higher socio-economic levels. The extremes of education, income and occupation are more apparent in these communities particularly since both the lower status clerical white-collars and higher status craft and operative manuals are relatively absent. The average person who resides

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[10] Based on data in Table 55, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, Vol. II, Part I, *op. cit.*, p. 102.

[11] The percentages for men and women are based on data in Table 2, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, Vol. IV, Part I, p. 68 and p. 71.

[12] A more detailed exposition of socio-economic differences among these specialized types of communities as well as a consideration of the demographic and economic correlates of them will be found in Chapters 16, 17, 18 and 19 of *Social Characteristics of Urban and Rural Communities, 1950, op. cit.*

in these communities, however, has a relatively higher educational and income level and is more likely to own his own home than is the average urban person in the United States. Residents of places specialized in finance, insurance and real estate are more consumption oriented than is the average urban resident.

3. Communities specialized in higher education or in retail trade are reasonably similar to those specialized in finance, insurance and real estate, and therefore form a similar, though less marked, contrast to manufacturing centers.

4. Centers of public administration show substantial excess of workers in the bureaucratic clerical occupations and induce a relatively low consumption orientation.

An observation on socio-economic status patterns in metropolitan status-size of place groups of functionally specialized places also is offered by way of summary. In general, it can be said that the socio-economic status pattern which characterizes a functionally specialized type of place holds for all metropolitan status and size of place groups, including suburbs. Looked at another way, although suburban comparisons provide some exceptions to the general socio-economic pattern of a functional type, the exceptions are very few. Suburbs, however, generally do differ from other places in the degree to which a socio-economic level characterizes its residents. Suburbs generally exhibit the highest socio-economic level as indicated by occupational composition, average educational attainment, or income, within each functional group of metropolitan status comparisons. This appears true whether the suburb is specialized through the location of industry within its confines or immediately adjacent to it, or whether through the residential concentration of persons employed in the specialization.

This suggests that current thinking about suburbs as a special category of community is not altogether in keeping with the findings of this study. Suburbs, in fact, appear to be but corporate extensions of a community showing differences in functionally specialized groups much as the community areas of a central city probably would show with a more detailed analysis of the central city's internal structure.[13]

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[13] *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7

Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for 2,560 American cities includes all cities and other incorporated urban places (boroughs, villages, and towns) over 5,000 population as shown in final figures of the 1950 census of population. In addition it includes 199 towns in the New England states and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as "cities" even though the United States Bureau of the Census does not classify these political subdivisions as urban places.

In the 1955 Year Book cities over 5,000 population numbered 2,528. A total of 33 cities was added to this Year Book and one city was dropped to bring the new figure to 2,560. The new cities were added through data received up to April 1, 1955 on special censuses, new incorporations, and special population counts of annexed areas. The city dropped was Eau Claire, South Carolina, which consolidated with Columbia, South Carolina, on December 2, 1955.

Governmental data are shown for all 2,560 cities over 5,000 population in Table V and were obtained directly from city officials and state correspondents for the Year Book. The governmental information shown is summarized in this article and in Tables 1 to 9. Washington, D. C., although shown in Table V, is omitted from this discussion because the city cannot be classified under any of the common forms of municipal government. Articles on urban places and population, special censuses, metropolitan areas, governmental units, metropolitan special districts, and municipal annexations, will be found in preceding sections of the Year Book.

The population figures shown in Table V are taken from Bureau of the Census reports and are for April, 1950. Municipalities having a special census after April, 1950, are indicated by a single dagger. (For further information about special census populations, see Table II in the section, "Urban Places and Population," in another part of this Year Book.)

Selection of Town and Townships. While the municipal corporation is by far the most common kind of American urban government, about one-half of the New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships possess all or most of the social, economic, and governmental characteristics of regularly incorporated cities. Such towns and townships have a high population density and carry on the commonly recognized functions of municipal government even though they do not have the same status in law as incorporated cities.

The New England states, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey have a total of 401 towns and townships over 5,000 population. As stated above, about one-half of these towns and townships are similar to cities in most characteristics. On the other hand, many of the towns and townships have low population densities and perform only a few of the usual functions of municipal government. Two primary standards were established to separate the more urban of these towns and townships as "cities." Each of the 199 towns and townships in the 1957 Year Book meets both of these standards:

1. The town or township does not contain any incorporated urban place within its boundaries.

2. The town or township has one-half or more of its inhabitants living in unincorporated urban places or in an urbanized area. The assumption is made that the town or township is likely to be rendering at least some municipal government services when one-half or more of its citizens live in closely built-up areas.[1]

The application of the first standard above reduced the 401 towns and townships to 365; the application of the second standard reduced the number from 365 to the 199 included in this Year Book. These 199 towns and townships are divided among the various states as follows: 23 towns in Connecticut, two towns in Vermont, 10 towns in Rhode Island, five towns in New Hampshire, 10 towns in Maine, 68 towns in Massachusetts, 38 townships in New Jersey, and 43 townships in Pennsylvania. Each of these towns and townships is designated with a 't' or 'tp' in Table V and in other tables in the Year Book.

Table V shows information about form of government, mayors, number, terms and salaries of councilmen, type and method of councilmanic election, other elective officers, and municipally owned utilities for all cities over 5,000 population. These data are summarized in the following sections.

Form of Government. Table 1 shows the form of government for the bulk of cities over 5,000 population. Not included in the table are 94 cities using the representative town meeting and town meeting forms of government, and six cities in the 5,000 to 10,000 population group which did not report. Table 1 indicates that 53 per cent of the 2,459 cities in the table operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (16 out of 17 cities over 500,000), and in the very small cities (63 per cent of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 in Table 1 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve col-

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[1] Unincorporated urban places contain a definite nucleus of residences and include all surrounding closely settled area within their boundaries. Over 2,000 such places have been delineated for the first time in the 1950 census. Urbanized areas contain a central city or cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus all densely settled areas generally contiguous to the central city through commerce, industry, or transportation. The Bureau of the Census established 157 of these urbanized areas for the 1950 census. For concise definitions of unincorporated urban places, urbanized areas, and other census areas of the 1950 census, see the Bureau of the Census release, Geographic Reports (Series GEO. No. 1) issued August 21, 1951.

TABLE 1
FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Total Number of Cities in Table	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager	
			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Over 500,000	17	17	16	94	0	0	1	6
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	9	39	5	22	9	39
100,000 to 250,000	68	68	31	46	13	19	24	35
50,000 to 100,000	133	132	45	34	26	20	61	46
25,000 to 50,000.	292	283	108	38	44	16	131	46
10,000 to 25,000.	845	800	376	47	120	15	304	38
5,000 to 10,000	1,181	1,136	712	63	120	10	304	27
All cities over 5,000.	2,559	2,459[1]	1,297	53	328	13	834	34

[1] Not included in this table are 31 cities with representative town meeting government, 63 cities using town meeting form, and six cities that did not report.

lectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 13 per cent of the cities in Table 1.

The council-manager plan is found in 34 per cent of the cities used in Table 1. There are more council-manager cities than commission cities in all population groups. The article "Council Manager Government," elsewhere in this Year Book, shows all cities adopting the council-manager plan during 1956 together with other changes in the directory of council-manager cities. Table XVII shows all council-manager cities as of January 1, 1957.

The town meeting and representative town meeting forms of government were not included in Table 1, but if they had been the percentages for each form of government for all cities over 5,000 population would have read as follows: mayor-council, 51 per cent; commission, 13 per cent; council-manager, 33 per cent; town meeting, 2 per cent; and representative town meeting, 1 per cent.

TABLE 2
METHOD OF SELECTION OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		
		Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election
Mayor-Council	1,295	95	4	1
Commission	324	69	30	1
Council-Manager	792	45	54	1
Town Meeting	54	54	44	2
Rep. Town Meeting.	25	68	32	0
All Cities over 5,000	2,490	74	25	1

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies among cities. Conclusions as to the power of the mayor cannot be drawn from such characteristics as whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; the veto power; the length of his term of office; and the power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the main forms of local government but in order to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities, a more detailed examination must be made of the mayor's executive powers as distinguished from his legislative power or the prestige power of his office. Such executive powers would include, for example, appointment, removal, and direction of department heads and other city officials, and budget authority.

Data on the method of selection of the mayor are shown in Table 2. The data show that in most mayor-council, commission, town meeting, and representative town meeting cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in 54 per cent of the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership. The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a very small percentage of cities.

Two-year and four-year terms of office predominate for mayors in American cities (see Table 3). The two-year term is most frequent in mayor-council and council-manager cities while the four-year term of office occurs most frequently in the commission cities.

TABLE 3

TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,056	3	56	1	40	0	[1]
Commission	257	6	27	10	54	2	1
Council-Manager	728	21	54	2	23	0	[1]
Town Meeting	38	34	37	29	0	0	0
Rep. Town Meeting	9	33	33	33	0	0	0
All Cities over 5,000	2,088	10	51	3	35	[1]	[1]

[1] Less than 0.5 per cent.

Data on voting and veto powers were not tabulated for this Year Book but such figures were published in the 1953 edition (pp. 60-61). The 1953 data show that if the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members as far as voting privileges are concerned. Where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has some voting privileges on council actions in 29 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 54 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 11 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in 94 per cent of the cases.

In mayor-council cities over 5,000 population, 43 per cent of the mayors may veto any measure; 19 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected

TABLE 4
NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	7-50	9	15	...	..	..	...	..	..
250,000 to 500,000	7-16	9	9	3-7	5	5	7-9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	4-33	9	11	3-7	5	5	5-13	9	7
50,000 to 100,000	5-40	9	10	3-5	5	5	5-18	5	7
25,000 to 50,000	2-28	9	9	2-7	5	5	4-17	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	4-24	7	7	3-7	5	5	3-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-18	6	6	2-6	3	3	2-15	3	5
All cities over 5,000	2-50	7	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5

items; 1 per cent may only veto budget items; 37 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually does not have veto power.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the several forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 4. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to the number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest city councils in each group.

Eight cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Augusta and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, and Springfield, Massachusetts; and New York City. Two cities, Malden and Northampton, will abandon their bicameral legislatures in 1957 as a result of elections held in the fall of 1955.

Table 4 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, except in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Council-manager councils also show some decrease in size of

TABLE 5
TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Type of Election			Method of Election			
	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		
		Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards and At Large
Mayor-Council	1,266	55	45	1,265	38	37	25
Commission	322	38	62	314	98	1	1
Council-Manager	776	14	86	812	76	13	11
Town Meeting	47	45	55	46	94	4	2
Rep. Town Meeting	23	26	74	21	90	10	0
All cities over 5,000	2,434	39	61	2,458	60	24	16

council with a decrease in the size of the city. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Table V includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government in Table 5. City council candidates run under a party label in 55 per cent of the mayor-council cities, but this is true in only 38 per cent of the commission cities, and in 14 per cent of the council-manager cities. Partisan elections are found in 45 per cent of town meeting and 26 per cent of representative town meeting cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 38 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while almost all of the city councilmen are elected at large in commission-governed cities and in the town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Councilmen are elected at large in 76 per cent of the council-manager cities. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards.

TABLE 6

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR CITY COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,290	[1]	49	9	42	0	0
Commission	326	0	20	14	60	2	4
Council-Manager	799	[1]	37	10	52	[1]	1
Town Meeting	49	22	33	45	0	0	0
Rep. Town Meeting	25	16	20	64	0	0	0
All cities over 5,000	2,489	1	41	11	46	[1]	1

[1] Less than 0.5 per cent.

In 66 cities over 5,000 population city councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large. Seven of the cities with this method of election are over 100,000 population: Long Beach, Oakland, Pasadena, Richmond, and San Diego, California; Wilmington, Delaware; and Tampa, Florida.[2]

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[2] The 59 cities between 5,000 and 100,000 population that use this method of election are: 50,000 to 100,000—Alhambra, Santa Ana, and Stockton, California; Orlando, Florida; Augusta, Georgia; Portland, Maine; Jackson, Michigan; Charleston and Greenville, South Carolina; and Wheeling, West Virginia. 25,000 to 50,000—Tucson, Arizona; Pomona, California; West Palm Beach, Florida; Marion, Indiana; Enid, Oklahoma; and Warwick, Virginia. 10,000 to 25,000—Fairfield and Selma, Alabama; Eureka, California; Bradenton and Lake Worth, Florida; Gainesville, Georgia; Elwood and Goshen, Indiana; Bath, Maine; Takoma Park, Maryland; Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Clovis and Hobbs, New Mexico; Garden City, New York; Gastonia, North Carolina; Ada, Duncan, Midwest City, and Shawnee, Oklahoma; Columbia, Tennessee; and Baytown, Texas. 5,000 to 10,000—Harrison, Arkansas; Dover, Delaware; Cartersville, Georgia; Burley, Idaho; La Grange Park and Mount Carmel, Illinois; Decatur, Seymour, and Sullivan, Indiana; Dayton, Kentucky; Marshall and Three Rivers, Michigan; Marshall, Minnesota; Corinth, Mississippi; Artesia and Raton, New Mexico; Edmond and Elk City, Oklahoma; Chester, South Carolina; Franklin and Shelbyville, Tennessee; and Stephenville, Texas.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by form of government, are shown in Table 6. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. There are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities more often have two-year terms while commission and council-manager cities more often have four-year terms. Three-year terms predominate in town meeting and representative town meeting cities.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 7. If the salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen.

TABLE 7

SALARIES OF CITY COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities over 500,000						
Mayor-Council	16	$3,000	$5,000	$6,750	$7,500	$12,000
250,000 to 500,000						
Mayor-Council	9	1,000	. . . .	3,000	. . . .	7,200
Council-Manager	9	500	. . . .	2,000	. . . .	5,000
100,000 to 250,000						
Mayor-Council	28	250	750	1,200	1,500	6,000
Commission.	13	2,400	6,000	7,000	8,000	10,000
Council-Manager	22	75	588	1,200	2,525	5,000
50,000 to 100,000						
Mayor-Council	41	100	613	900	1,292	3,600
Commission.	24	2,250	4,125	5,500	6,000	10,000
Council-Manager	55	120	571	800	1,283	4,000
25,000 to 50,000						
Mayor-Council	98	150	439	658	1,202	3,500
Commission.	40	300	1,850	3,500	4,950	7,000
Council-Manager	104	60	340	620	1,046	3,600
10,000 to 25,000						
Mayor-Council	314	25	142	276	400	1,800
Commission.	116	48	600	1,125	1,800	4,200
Council-Manager	161	5	125	216	333	2,500
5,000 to 10,000						
Mayor-Council	580	6	107	233	281	900
Commission.	95	36	300	600	750	3,600
Council-Manager	144	25	90	135	233	900

The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while considerably lower salaries are the general rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 100,000 and for town meeting and representative town meeting cities.

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elected offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 8. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables.

Of greatest significance in Table 8 is the fact that 1,197 cities over 5,000 (48 per cent of the 2,495 reporting cities) have no elected officers other than city councilmen. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 34 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. State laws are another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 8 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000; General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

TABLE 8

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		Number	Per Cent of Cities Reporting							
T	Treasurer	847	33.9	6	2	20	43	116	297	363
K	Clerk	632	25.3	2	2	13	25	77	212	301
A	Assessor	367	14.7	2	1	9	8	37	128	182
D	Auditor	300	12.0	0	5	7	6	23	87	172
L	Attorney	221	8.9	3	3	2	8	27	74	104
C	Controller	107	4.3	10	2	8	15	12	37	23
P	Police Chief	101	4.0	0	0	0	2	4	26	69
S	Public Works Director	48	1.9	0	0	0	0	4	16	28
	None of the above elective	1,197	47.9	3	11	35	82	147	412	507
	Cities not reporting	64	2.6	0	0	0	0	2	12	50

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all (2,489) of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 9. Seventy-four per cent reported ownership of water supply and distribution systems or water distribution systems, and 51 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of the reporting cities own and operate airports, and 20 per cent own electric generation and distribution systems or electric distribution systems.

Some cities listed in Table V are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city.

Table V does not indicate, by footnotes or symbols, the utilities jointly owned or owned and operated by individual cities with other cities, counties,

TABLE 9

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		Number	Per Cent of Cities Reporting							
W	Water Supply and Distrib.	1,675	67.3	16	19	55	99	183	533	770
S	Sewage Treatment Plant .	1,265	50.8	12	16	37	55	142	419	584
X	Airport	525	21.1	12	16	46	51	74	151	175
I	Incinerator	430	17.3	14	10	38	48	77	131	112
A	Auditorium	413	16.6	8	17	25	33	47	137	146
E	Elec. Gen. and Distrib. . .	280	11.2	2	3	6	12	30	87	140
Ed	Elec. Distrib. Only	224	9.0	0	1	3	3	16	68	133
Wd	Water Distribution only . .	160	6.4	0	0	2	9	22	51	76
Gd	Gas Distribution Only . . .	85	3.4	0	1	1	2	6	23	52
P	Port Facilities	66	2.7	10	8	12	5	15	7	9
G	Gas Mfg. and Distrib. . . .	41	1.6	2	3	3	2	6	17	8
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys. .	33	1.3	3	1	1	4	8	12	4
R	Street Railway	6	0.2	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Cities having none of above . .	319	12.8	1	0	2	6	28	111	171
	Cities not reporting	70	2.8	0	0	0	0	3	25	42

special districts, or other governmental units. A total of 108 cities in 29 states, for example, jointly own or own and operate airports with the county, neighboring cities, a state university, or other agency. This does not include the municipal airports owned by cities but leased to private operators or other governmental agencies.

No less than 21 New Jersey cities shown in Table V participate in inter-city arrangements for sewage treatment. All 21 cities are in or adjacent to the New York City-Northern New Jersey metropolitan area. Twenty-three other cities have inter-city arrangements for collection and disposal of sewage—eight in Ohio, six of California, and nine in Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Seven cities in northern New Jersey lead in inter-city agreements for water supply and distribution: Clifton, Glen Ridge, Kearny, Montclair, Newark, Passaic, and Paterson. Other cities shown in Table V that jointly own and operate water supply systems are Beverly and Salem, Massachusetts; Mamaroneck, New York; Uhrichsville, Ohio; Lansdale, Pennsylvania; and Coos Bay and North Bend, Oregon.

TABLE V

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000: 1957

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places over 5,000 population in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census as well as New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population is for April, 1950, except where a single dagger (†) indicates subsequent special census. All other data are for January 1, 1957. Form of Government: "MC" for mayor council, "Com" for commission, "Mgr" for council manager, "TM" for town meeting, and "RTM" for representative town meeting. MAYOR: refers to the chief elected official and includes burgess, chairman, or president; Selection and Term: "C" indicates that the mayor is selected by the governing body, "D" directly elected by the people, and "H" councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor; Voting and Veto Power: code letters to the left indicate voting power: "A" votes on all issues, "T" votes only in case of tie, and "N" no voting power; code letters to the right indicate veto power: "A" mayor can veto all issues, "B" budget only, "S" ordinances only, and "N" no veto power. CITY COUNCIL: refers to legislative body regardless of name; Number of Councilmen and Election: Mayor is included only if he may vote on all issues; a zero (0) in the "At Large" column shows that all councilmen are elected by wards. Type of Election and Term of Office: "NP" indicates nonpartisan election (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan; double dagger ( ) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Other Elective City Offices and Utilities Owned and Operated: see code letters below. Superior numerals (1) and asterisks (*) refer to notes at end of table. Leaders ... indicate data not reported.

CITY OFFICES HELD BY OFFICIALS ELECTED BY PEOPLE (EXCLUDING COUNCILMEN)

D—Auditor
C—Controller
T—Treasurer
A—Assessor
K—Clerk or Recorder
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Public Works or Streets
P—Police Chief
L—Attorney

CITY OWNED AND OPERATED UTILITIES

A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Busses
R—Street Railway
Ed—Electric Distribution only
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacture & Distribution
I—Incinerator
P—Port Facilities
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd—Water Distribution only
W—Water Supply and Distribution
X—Airport

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
						Number of Councilmen and Election					
City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	221.4	MC	D4	TA	50	0	NP4	$ 5,000	TK	ISWX
Detroit, Mich.	1,850	139.6	MC	D4	NA	9	9	NP4	12,000	TK	RISWX
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	2,244†	454.0	MC	D..	NA	15	0	NP4‡	7,200	CL	EIPSWX
New York, N. Y.	7,892	319.1	MC	D4	NA	25*	0	P4	7,000	C	BRIPSW
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,072	129.7	MC	D4	NS	17	7	P4	12,000	C	AGIPSWX
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	950	78.7	MC	D4	NA	21	1	P4	6,500	C	IPSWX

[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued											
Boston, Mass.	801	47.8	MC	D4	NA	9	9	NP2	$ 5,000	None	None
Buffalo, N. Y.	580	42.7	MC	D4	NA	15	6	P2	6,000	C	AIPWX
Cincinnati, Ohio	504	76.3	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	8,000	None	IPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio	915	71.3	MC	D2	NS	33	0	NP2	5,000	None	ABREISWX
Houston, Tex.	596	330.0	MC	D..	. . .	8	3	NP2	3,600	C	AGIPSWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	637	79.5	MC	D..	NA	20	0	NP4	7,500	CTL	IPSW
Minneapolis, Minn.	522	58.8	MC	D2	NS	13	0	NP2	7,000	CT	AIPSW
New Orleans, La.	570	199.4	MC	D4	NA	7	2	NP4	7,500	A	AIWX
Pittsburgh, Pa.	677	55.5	MC	D4	..A	9	9	P4‡	10,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	857	62.4	MC	D4	NA	29	1	P4‡	3,000	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif.	775	47.5	MC	D4	NA	11	11	NP4‡	4,800	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C.	802	68.2	. . .*	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	13,000	None	AISW
250,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	275	54.1	MC	D2	NS	13[1]	3	P2	3,900	None	ISWX
Atlanta, Ga.	331	39.4	MC	D4	TA	16*	0	NP4	3,000	None	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala.	326	67.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	AIX
Columbus, Ohio	376	60.0	MC	D4	NS	7[1]	7	NP4‡	1,000	D	EISWX
Dallas, Tex.	434	233.16	Mgr	D2	AN	9	9*	NP2	1,040	None	ASWX
Denver, Colo.	416	73.4	MC	D4	NA	9	0	NP4	3,000	D	ASWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	143.8	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	500	None	AISWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	427	62.5	MC	D4	NS	9	9*	P4	1,200	K	GSX
Jersey City, N. J.	299	13.0	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	12,000	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	457	97.9	Mgr	D4	AN	9	5	NP4	4,800	None	AWX
Long Beach, Calif.	251	44.8	Mgr	C3	AN	9	9[2]	NP3	2,400	DL	AGPWX
Louisville, Ky.	369	58.6	MC	D4	NA	12	12	P2	2,400	C	APW
Memphis, Tenn.	407†	123.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	12,000	A	AEdGdIPSWX
Newark, N. J.	439	23.6	MC	D4	TS	9	4	NP4	6,000	None	WS
Oakland, Calif.	385	53.3	Mgr	D4	AN	8	8[2]	NP4‡	1,440	D	APX
Omaha, Nebr.	251	40.7	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP4	3,000	T	APSX
Portland, Ore.	374	70.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	10,080	D	AISW
Rochester, N. Y.	332	36.3	Mgr	C2*	AN	9	5	P4 ‡	2,000	None	AIPSW
St. Paul, Minn.	311	55.4	Com	D2	AA	7	7	NP2	8,000	C	ASW
San Antonio, Tex.	408	154.3	Mgr	C..	AN	9	9	NP2	1,040	None	AEGISWX
San Diego, Calif.	435†	131.0	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7[2]	NP4‡	5,000	L	PSWX
Seattle, Wash.	468	91.6	MC	D4	NS	9	9	NP4‡	7,200	TKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	304	43.5	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	3,600	None	AIPSWX
100,000 to 250,000											
Albany, N. Y.	135	19.0	MC	D..	. . .	19	0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Allentown, Pa.	107	15.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	ISWd
Austin, Tex.	132	52.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5*	NP2	None	None	EISWX
Baton Rouge, La.	126	33.0	MC	D4	NN	7*	7	NP4	1,440	None	IPX
Berkeley, Calif.	114	18.8	Mgr	D4	AN	9	9	NP4‡	75	D	None
Bridgeport, Conn.	159	17.9	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	None	TK	AISX
Cambridge, Mass.	121	6.5	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	IWX
Camden, N. J.	125	8.6	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	117	14.0	MC	D2	NA	15[1]	3	P2	1,300	DTL	SW
Charlotte, N. C.	134	32.8	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	600	None	AISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	131	31.6	Com	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	AEdX
Corpus Christi, Tex.	108	37.5	Mgr	D2	AA	7	7	P2	3,000	None	AGISWX
Dayton, Ohio	244	30.9	Mgr	H4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa	178	56.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn.	105	67.3	MCn	D4	NA	9	4	NP4‡	1,000	None	GdISWX
El Paso, Tex.	130	103.3	MC	D2	TS	4	4	NP2	4,800	TA	ISWX

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[a] Population in thousands.

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Elizabeth, N. J.	113	11.7	MC	D2	NA	13	0	P2‡	$1,500	A	Wd
Erie, Pa.	131	21.3	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	IPSWX
Evansville, Ind.	129	21.8	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,000	K	ISWX
Fall River, Mass.	112	41.0	MC	D2	NA	9	9	NP2	800	None	ISWX
Flint, Mich.	163	29.9	Mgr	C2	AN	9	0	NP2	550	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	145†	25.3	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,300	DTAK	ESWX
Fresno, Calif.	108	25.7	Com	D4	AN	7*	7	NP4‡	2,400	None	ASWX
Gary, Ind.	169†	41.6	MC	D4	NN	9	3	P4	1,800	TAK	ISX
Grand Rapids, Mich.	177	23.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	1,200	C	ASW
Hartford, Conn.	177	18.0	Mgr	H2	AN	9	9	NP2	None	T	X
Jacksonville, Fla.	205	30.2	MC	D4	NS	9*	9	NP4	1,500	TAK	EIPWX
Kansas City, Kan.	130	22.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	10,000	None	AEPWX
Knoxville, Tenn.	125	26.4	MC	D4	TN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	EdGIWX
Little Rock, Ark.	102	62.7	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2‡	1,200	TKL	AISWX
Miami, Fla.	259†	34.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	5,000	None	AIPW
Mobile, Ala.	174†	109.7	Com	C..	...	3	3	NP4	10,000	None	WX
Montgomery, Ala.	107	29.3	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	8,000	None	AWX
Nashville, Tenn.	174	22.7	MC	D4	NA	22	1	NP4	1,200	None	EdIWX
New Bedford, Mass.	109	32.6	MC	D..	NA	11	5	NP2	500	A	WX
New Haven, Conn.	164	22.5	MC	D2	NA	33	0	P2	None	TK	SX
Norfolk, Va.	214	48.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	2,400	T	AIW
Oklahoma City, Okla.	244	77.3	Mgr	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
Pasadena, Calif.	105	22.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7^2	NP4‡	600	None	AEIWX
Paterson, N. J.	139	8.1	MC	D..	...	11	0	P2‡	400	None	IW
Peoria, Ill.	112	14.8	Mgr	D4	AN	9	9	NP4‡	1,200	TAK	None
Phoenix, Ariz.	129†	36.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	3,000	None	BSWX
Providence, R. I.	249	18.9	MC	D2	NA	26	0	P2	1,500	None	IPSW
Reading, Pa.	109	9.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	AISWX
Richmond, Va.	230	39.9	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	1,200	None	GIPSWX
Rockford, Ill.	105†	21.8	MC	D4	TA	20	0	P4‡	750	TK	W
Sacramento, Calif.	157†	23.1	Mgr	C2	...	9	9	NP2	1,040	None	APWX
Salt Lake City, Utah	182	54.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	6,000	D	WX
San Jose, Calif.	128†	27.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	D	AXS
Savannah, Ga.	120	15.0	Mgr	D2	AS	7	7	P2	1,200	None	AWX
Scranton, Pa.	126	25.3	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4‡	4,000	C	IX
Shreveport, La.	127	27.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	10,000	None	AIWX
Somerville, Mass.	102	4.1	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	500	A	IWD
South Bend, Ind.	116	22.4	MC	D4	TN	9	3	P4	1,000	K	W
Spokane, Wash.	162	42.6	Com	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	7,200	None	WX
Springfield, Mass.	162	33.1	MC	D2	NS	26*	8	P2	None	TK	AISW
Syracuse, N. Y.	221	25.7	MC	D4	NA	10	5	P2‡	2,500	D	SWX
Tacoma, Wash.	144	58.7	Mgr	C4	AN	9	9	NP4‡	1,200	None	EPSW
Tampa, Fla.	217†	65.0	MC	D4	NS	7	7^2	NP4	2,400	K	AIPSW
Trenton, N. J.	128	8.0	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	AISWX
Tulsa, Okla.	183	41.0	Com	D2	AN	5	5	P2	6,000	D	AIWSX
Utica, N. Y.	102	16.4	MC	D..	..S	17	0	P2	1,250	CTA	IW
Waterbury, Conn.	104	28.2	MC	D2	NA	15	15	P2	250	CTK	W
Wichita, Kan.	168	47.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	AWSK
Wilmington, Del.	110	15.7	MC	D4	NA	12	12^2	P4	1,200	T	IPSW
Worcester, Mass.	203	37.2	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	AISWX
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	17.2	Mgr	D..	...	13	1	P2	2,500	None	IW
Youngstown, Ohio	168	35.0	MC	D2	NS	7^1	0	P2	600	None	IWX
50,000 to 100,000											
Alameda, Calif.	71†	21.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	DTA	Ed

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	97	53.7	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	$ None	None	SW
Alexandria, Va.	62	15.6	Mgr	D3	AN	7	7	NP3	1,200	TL	None
Alhambra, Calif.	54†	7.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5[2]	NP4‡	600	DCTKL	IW
Altoona, Pa.	77	10.0	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	ISW
Amarillo, Tex.	74	28.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Asheville, N. C.	53	14.8	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	P2	300	None	AWX
Atlantic City, N. J. . .	62	16.5	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	10,000	None	WX
Augusta, Ga.	72	14.7	MC	D3	AB	17	17[2]	NP3‡	1,200	None	AWX
Aurora, Ill.	57†	10.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	IW
Bay City, Mich.	53	10.5	Mgr	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	820	None	EdPWX
Bayonne, N. J.	77	6.1	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	. . .	None	Wd
Beaumont, Tex.	94	31.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	0	NP2	1,200	None	AIW
Berwyn, Ill.	53†	3.8	MC	D4	TS	16	0	P4‡	780	TK	Wd
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	18.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	W
Binghamton, N. Y. . . .	81	11.0	MC	D4	N..	13	0	P4‡	2,000	None	WX
Brockton, Mass.	63	21.5	MC	D2	NA	11	4	P2‡	500	None	SW
Brookline t, Mass. . . .	58	6.8	RTM	C..	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	2,500	TAK	IW
Burbank, Calif.	88†	16.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . .	72	28.6	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	7,000	None	AISWX
Charleston, S. C.	70	5.9	MC	D4	AN	13	13[2]	P4	600	None	IWX
Charleston, W. Va. . .	74	9.6	MC	D..	. . .	23	5	P4	100	T	AI
Chester, Pa.	66	4.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,500	CT	S
Cicero, Ill.	68†	5.8	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio .	59	8.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	IWd
Clifton, N. J.	65	11.5	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4	2,000	None	W
Columbia, S. C.	87	17.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,000	None	WX
Columbus, Ga.	80	12.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	2,400	None	W
Compton, Calif.	64†	8.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	1	NP4‡	None	TKL	W
Covington, Ky.	64	6.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	2,500	None	IW
Cranston, R. I.	55	28.7	MC	D2	TA	20	0	P2	750	T	S
Davenport, Ia.	75	22.5	MC	D..	. . .	8	2	P2	900	TK	SX
Dearborn, Mich.	95	25.3	MC	D2	NA	7	7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
Decatur, Ill.	66	15.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	5,500	None	SWX
Dubuque, Ia.	51†	13.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	PWX
Durham, N. C.	71	14.3	Mgr	D2	AN	13	7	NP4‡	780	None	ASWX
East Chicago, Ind. . . .	54	11.5	MC	D4	NS	9	3	P4	1,800	K	SW
East Orange, N. J. . .	79	4.0	MC	D2	NA	10	0	P2‡	1,000	None	W
East St. Louis, Ill. . .	82	13.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	4,000	None	None
Evanston, Ill.	75†	8.2	Mgr	D4	TA	18	0	NP4‡	780	TK	IW
Fort Smith, Ark.	56†	25.1	Com	D..	AN	3	3	N4‡	. . .	None	X
Gadsden, Ala.	56	30.2	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	6,000	None	AX
Galveston, Tex.	67	8.1	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	..2	2,400	A	AIWX
Glendale, Calif.	96	29.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	AEW
Green Bay, Wis.	53	15.4	MC	D2	TA	24	0	NP2‡	450	None	W
Greensboro, N. C. . . .	74	21.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,200	None	ISW
Greenville, S. C. . . .	58	16.2	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6[2]	P2	1,200	None	ISWX
Hamilton, Ohio	58	10.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	300	None	EGdIWX
Hammond, Ind.	88	27.0	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,800	TK	AISW
Hampton, Va.	61†	56.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	T	X
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	11.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	W
Hoboken, N. J.	51	1.3	MC	D4	TS	9	3	NP4‡	2,000	None	Wd
Holyoke, Mass.	55	22.8	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	None	TK	AEGIW
Huntington, W. Va. . . .	86	14.0	MC	D..	. . .	13	3	P2	120	None	AI
Inglewood, Calif.	56†	7.8	Mgr	D4	AN	5	1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Irvington, N. J.	59	3.1	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IS

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Jackson, Mich.	51	10.3	Mgr	D2	AN	9	9[2]	NP2	$ 500	TL	SWX
Jackson, Miss.	98	27.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	10,000	None	AIWX
Johnstown, Pa.	63	5.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	I
Joliet, Ill.	52	12.0	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,000	None	W
Kalamazoo, Mich.	58	23.0	Mgr	H2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,000	None	WX
Kenosha, Wis.	54	8.9	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	1,200	None	ISW
Lakewood, Ohio	68	5.6	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa.	64	9.0	Com	D..	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	SWX
Lansing, Mich.	92	15.2	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2‡	1,000	TAK	AESWX
Laredo, Tex.	52	14.0	MC	D2	. . .	8	0	P2	1,200	TAKPL	ISWX
Lawrence, Mass.	81	6.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	4,500	None	IWX
Lexington, Ky.	56	10.4	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	AIS
Lima, Ohio	50	9.2	MC	D4	NA	8[1]	1	NP4	1,200	DL	SW
Lincoln, Neb.	99	25.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	480	None	EWX
Lorain, Ohio	51	12.5	MC	D2	NA	10[1]	3	P2	1,800	DTL	W
Lowell, Mass.	97	14.5	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
Lubbock, Tex.	72	26.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynn, Mass.	100	11.3	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	1,000	None	AW
McKeesport, Pa.	53†	5.1	Com	D..	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,500	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	70	12.8	MC	D4	TA	15	0	NP4	900	None	WX
Madison, Wis.	96	24.8	MC	D2	TA	20	0	NP2‡	600	None	WX
Malden, Mass.	60	4.8	MC	D2	NA	32	0	NP2‡	. . .	None	None
Manchester, N. H.	83	32.1	MC	D..	. . .	14	0	NP2	400	None	ISW
Medford, Mass.	66	8.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	4,000	None	None
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	72	4.0	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4‡	3,000	C	W
Muncie, Ind.	58	10.2	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,000	TK	SX
New Britain, Conn.	74	13.8	MC	D2	TA	15	5	P2	500	CTK	SW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	60	10.4	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,500	None	IPS
Newton, Mass.	82	18.0	MC	D2	NA	21	14	NP2	None	None	IW
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	91	15.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	3,000	None	WX
Oak Park, Ill.	61†	4.5	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	P4	650	K	IW
Ogden, Utah	57	18.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP2	300	None	SWX
Orlando, Fla.	52	18.0	MC	D4	A..	5	5[2]	NP4‡	3,600	None	AEISWX
Passaic, N. J.	58	3.1	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	W
Pawtucket, R. I.	81	8.6	MC	D..	. . .	9	3	NP2	1,200	None	SW
Pittsfield, Mass.	53	42.4	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	750	K	ISW
Pontiac, Mich.	74	19.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP2	1,300	None	SWX
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	20.6	Mgr	C..	AN	7	0	P2‡	None	None	IW
Portland, Me.	98	21.6	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9[2]	NP3‡	750	None	AX
Portsmouth, Va.	80	11.6	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	T	ISW
Pueblo, Colo.	64	16.7	Mgr	C1	AN	7	3	NP4‡	1,200	None	ASWX
Quincy, Mass.	84	16.8	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	3,000	None	Wd
Racine, Wis.	71	10.8	MC	D2	TA	15	0	NP2‡	1,200	CTA	ISW
Raleigh, N. C.	66	15.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	200	None	AIW
Richmond, Calif.	100	42.0	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9[2]	NP6‡	600	None	A
Riverside, Calif.	71†	40.3	Mgr	D4	NN	7	7	NP4‡	3,000	None	AWX
Roanoke, Va.	92	26.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	T	IWX
Saginaw, Mich.	93	17.2	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	ASWX
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	14.1	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4	300	DT	W
St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	56.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	None	None	BGIPSW
San Angelo, Tex.	52	29.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	500	P	ABISWX
San Bernardino, Calif.	83†	23.6	MC	D2	..N	5	0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
San Mateo, Calif.	60†	13.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	540	TAK	S
Santa Ana, Calif.	69†	14.1	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5[2]	NP4‡	900	None	S
Santa Monica, Calif.	75†	8.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	ABPWdX

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Schenectady, N. Y.	92	10.4	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	P4‡	$ 2,000	None	ISW
Sioux City, Iowa	84	45.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	AWX
Sioux Falls, S. D.	53	17.0	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	6,000	None	AEISWX
South Gate, Calif.	51†	7.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	TK	AW
Springfield, Ill.	82	12.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	7,700	None	EW
Springfield, Mo.	67	17.3	Mgr	C2	AN	9	5	NP4‡	None	None	BEGdSX
Springfield, Ohio	79	14.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	SWX
Stamford, Conn.	74	37.6	MC	D2	NS	40	0	NP2	None	K	IS
Stockton, Calif.	75†	21.2	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9[2]	NP4‡	780	None	ASX
Terre Haute, Ind.	64	12.5	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,000	DTAK	X
Topeka, Kan.	79	17.3	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	4,000	None	WX
Troy, N. Y.	72	9.8	MC	D4	NA	18	0	P4	750	CT	IW
Union City, N. J.	56	1.3	Com	C4	AN	5	5	P4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	85	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	13	0	P4‡	600	T	None
Waco, Tex.	85	43.0	Mgr	C1	AN	6	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Waterloo, Iowa	65	31.9	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	500	None	SWX
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	11.5	Mgr	C4	AN	11	11[2]	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	15.7	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	120	None	ASW
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	77	7.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	I
Winston-Salem, N. C.	88	30.7	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	P2	1,200	None	ISW
Woonsocket, R. I.	50	8.8	MC	D2	TA	7	7	NP2	750	None	SW
York, Pa.	60	5.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	4,800	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	46	24.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	104	None	AWX
Abington tp, Pa.	29	15.0	MC	C2	AN	13	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	S
Albany, Ga.	31	15.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	2	NP2‡	600	None	AEdGWX
Alexandria, La.	35	6.2	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP4	5,500	None	AEGdWX
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	4.4	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	600	D	I
Alliance, Ohio	26	5.8	MC	D2	NS	9[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	SW
Alton, Ill.	33	6.4	MC	D..	. . .	14	. .	NP4‡	. . .	TK	B
Amsterdam, N. Y.	32	6.0	MC	D..	TA	8	0	P2	1,200	TA	IW
Anaheim, Calif.	60†	19.3	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSW
Anderson, Ind.	50†	8.0	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	780	TAK	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	11.8	Mgr	D2	AA	11	0	P2‡	None	None	SWX
Anniston, Ala.	31	9.3	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP4	. . .	None	AW
Appleton, Wis.	34	8.9	MC	D2	TA	20	0	NP2‡	840	TAKL	SW
Arcadia, Calif.	33†	10.9	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	K	W
Arlington t, Mass.	44	5.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	TAK	AWd
Ashland, Ky.	31	8.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	ISW
Athens, Ga.	28	10.0	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2‡	900	None	IW
Auburn, N. Y.	27	8.4	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	1,500	None	SW
Bakersfield, Calif.	35	15.0	Mgr	D..	AN	7	0	NP4‡	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	32	34.0	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	400	None	AEPW
Barberton, Ohio	28	5.9	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	ISW
Battle Creek, Mich.	49	10.5	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Belleville, Ill.	33	6.5	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	360	TK	S
Belleville, N. J.	32	3.2	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	. . .	None	S
Bellingham, Wash.	34	21.0	MC	D2	NA	7	. .	NP2‡	900	TKL	SWX
Belmont t, Mass.	27	4.7	RTM	C..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd
Beloit, Wis.	30	6.5	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	None
Bessemer, Ala.	28	8.0	Com	D..	AN	3	3	P4	. . .	None	AEdIWd
Beverly, Mass.	29	15.2	MC	D2	NA	9	3	NP2	300	None	W
Beverly Hills, Calif.	30†	5.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Billings, Mont.	32	5.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	600	T	SWX

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
						Number of Councilmen and Election					
City	1950 Population [a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Biloxi, Miss.	37	5.1	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	$ 6,600	None	W
Bloomfield, N. J.	49	5.4	MC	D3	TA	3	0	P3‡	2,500	None	W
Bloomington, Ill.	36†	6.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	780	TAK	None
Bloomington, Ind. . . .	28	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	324	K	SWX
Boise City, Idaho . . .	34	10.0	MC	D2	TS	4	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SX
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	28	4.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	5,520	K	APSW
Bristol, Conn.	36	27.1	MC	D2	AN	7	0	P2	1,000	TK	S
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	36	10.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	240	None	ESWX
Burlington, Iowa	30	12.3	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	6,000	None	APWX
Burlington, Vt.	33	16.1	MC	D2	TA	12	0	P2‡	360	None	AEW
Butte, Mont.	33	5.1	MC	D..	. . .	16	0	P2	600	T	I
Champaign, Ill.	40	7.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,500	None	. . . .
Charlottesville, Va. . .	26	6.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	T	GdSW
Chelsea, Mass.	39	2.3	MC	D2	NA	9	4	NP2	500	None	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	8.6	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	4,360	S	SW
Chicopee, Mass.	49	18.6	MC	D..	. . .	9	. .	NP2	None	TAK	AEdW
Chula Vista, Calif. . . .	31†	11.5	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	S
Clarksburg, W. Va. . .	32	4.6	Mgr	. .	. . .	9	0	P2	150	None	None
Clinton, Iowa	30	10.2	MC	D2	TA	9	2	NP2	250	T	IPX
Colorado Springs, Colo.	44	13.8	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX
Columbia, Mo.	32	10.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	None	A	EWX
Concord, N. H.	28	64.0	Mgr	C2	AN	15	6	NP2‡	200	None	AWX
Council Bluffs, Iowa . .	45	16.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	W
Culver City, Calif. . . .	31†	4.0	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	P4‡	None	TK	AB
Cumberland, Md.	38	7.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	W
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	29	8.7	MC	D2	NA	9[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTL	EdISW
Danville, Ill.	38	9.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,500	None	I
Danville, Va.	35	16.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP4‡	1,200	None	AEGW
Daytona Beach, Fla. . .	30	9.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2	600	None	ABIPSW
East Cleveland, Ohio .	40	3.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	IWd
E. Hartford t, Conn. .	30	18.2	MC	D2	TA	19	0	P2	None	TAK	None
E. Providence t, R. I.	36	14.0	TM	C2	TN	9	0	P2	1,000	TAK	SW
Easton, Pa.	36	3.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	ISW
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	19.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Elgin, Ill.	48†	10.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	IW
Elkhart, Ind.	36	10.5	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	480	TK	SW
Elmhurst, Ill.	28†	6.3	Mgr	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	300	TK	SW
Elmira, N. Y.	50	7.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	30	8.1	MC	D2	NA	9[1]	3	P2	1,800	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	36	10.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7[2]	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX
Euclid, Ohio	41	9.8	MC	D4	N..	8[1]	4	NP2	1,800	None	BIS
Eugene, Ore.	36	11.8	Mgr	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Everett, Mass.	46	3.2	MC	D..	. . .	25*	7	NP2	400	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	34	10.0	Com	H4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,200	None	W
Fairfield t, Conn. . . .	30	30.6	RTM	D2	NN	76	0	NP2	None	TK	S
Fairmont, W. Va. . . .	29	6.2	Com	C..	. . .	4	4	P4	3,125	None	WX
Fargo, N. D.	39	8.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	ASWX
Fayetteville, N. C. . . .	35	11.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	EdIW
Ferndale, Mich.	30	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	27.5	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fond du Lac, Wis. . . .	30	6.1	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	S
Fort Dodge, Iowa . . .	25	5.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	6,000	None	ISW
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	63†	19.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	3,600	None	AISW
Framingham t, Mass. .	28	25.7	RTM	. .	. . .	3	. .	. . .	700	TK	ASIW
Fullerton, Calif.	43†	21.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX

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[a] Population in thousands.

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Gainesville, Fla.	27	5.8	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP3‡	$ None	None	ESW
Galesburg, Ill.	31	8.8	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	360	TAK	W
Garfield, N. J.	28	2.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	1,500	None	W
Gloucester, Mass.	25	36.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	1,500	None	ASW
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	4.5	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	NP4‡	120	None	ASWX
Granite City, Ill.	34†	7.3	MC	D..	NA	14	0	NP4‡	540	TAKS	None
Great Falls, Mont.	39	11.0	MC	D2	TS	10	0	P2	720	T	AW
Greenville, Miss.	30	6.5	MC	D..	TN	6	2	P4‡	600	None	PWX
Greenwich t, Conn.	41	48.0	RTM	D2	NN	..	..	NP2	None	AK	IS
Hackensack, N. J.	29	4.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	S
Hagerstown, Md.	36	7.1	MC	D4	TS	5	0	P4	1,500	None	ESW
Hamden t, Conn.	30	32.8	RTM	D..	NN	49	0	P2	None	TK	A
Hamilton tp, N. J.	41	40.0	Com	C..	AN	5	5	P3‡	2,500	A	None
Hamtramck, Mich.	43	2.5	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Hattiesburg, Miss.	29	12.0	Com	D4	TN	2	2	P4	4,800	None	IW
Haverford tp, Pa.	40	...	MC	C..	...	9	0	P4‡	600	CT	IS
Haverill, Mass.	47	32.0	Mgr	C..	...	7	7	NP2	1,000	None	W
Hayward, Calif.	34†	13.8	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SWX
Hazleton, Pa.	35	6.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	WX
Hempstead, N. Y.	29	3.7	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	ISW
High Point, N. C.	40	10.0	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	P2‡	1,020	None	EdISW
Highland Park, Mich.	46	2.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	2,500	CTAK	W
Hot Springs, Ark.	29	8.0	MC	D..	...	16	0	P2‡	360	TKL	SWX
Huntington Park, Calif.	29	3.0	MC	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	IW
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	10.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP..‡	100	None	ASX
Independence, Mo.	37	10.5	MC	D..	...	8	0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
Iowa City, Iowa	27	6.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	X
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	6.0	MC	D2	TN	14	0	P4‡	None	None	ISW
Jackson, Tenn.	33†	5.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	EdIW
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	9.6	MC	D2	NA	12	6	P2	600	None	ESW
Jefferson City, Mo.	25	9.5	MC	D..	...	10	0	P2‡	600	TAPL	None
Johnson City, Tenn.	28	7.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	EdWX
Joplin, Mo.	39	20.4	Mgr	C2	AN	9	5	NP4‡	120	None	AX
Kankakee, Ill.	28†	6.0	MC	D4	T..	14	0	P4‡	360	TK	AX
Kearny, N. J.	40	8.9	MC	D..	...	9	1	P2‡	500	K	ISW
Kettering, Ohio	38†	16.4	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP4‡	840	None	None
Key West, Fla.	26	8.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1,800	None	ES
Kingston, N. Y.	29	8.7	MC	D2	NA	14	1	P2	1,000	None	AISW
Kokomo, Ind.	44†	6.6	MC	D4	N..	9	3	P4	480	K	SX
La Crosse, Wis.	48	12.6	MC	D2	TA	21	0	NP4	1,200	TK	SWX
La Grange, Ga.	25	12.5	Mgr	D2	TB	6	6	NP2‡	700	None	EGISW
Lackawanna, N. Y.	28	5.0	MC	D2	TA	4	0	P2	3,000	TA	IS
Lafayette, Ind.	40†	10.5	MC	D..	N..	9	3	P4	480	TAK	W
Lafayette, La.	34	6.8	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	5,400	None	ESWX
Lake Charles, La.	41	17.5	MC	D..	...	2	2	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla.	31	15.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	3	NP3‡	375	None	EISWX
Laurel, Miss.	25	7.3	Com	D4	AB	3	3	P4	5,000	S	AWX
Lawton, Okla.	35	11.0	MC	D..	...	8	0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SW
Lebanon, Pa.	31†	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,800	CT	SWd
Lewiston, Me.	41	35.1	MC	D..	TN	7	0	P1	500	None	AEW
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29	5.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	800	K	Wd
Linden, N. J.	31	11.1	MC	D..	...	10	..	P3‡	600	None	None
Lockport, N. Y.	25	7.1	MC	D..	...	10	2	P2	750	T	IS
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	49	24.0	Mgr	C..	...	14	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	I
Lynchburg, Va.	48	14.8	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	500	T	AW

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Lynwood, Calif.	28†	4.2	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AWX
Manchester t, Conn. . .	34	27.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	P2	200	TK	SW
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	31†	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	9.5	MC	D2	TA	14	0	NP2‡	800	None	ESW
Mansfield, Ohio	44	7.5	MC	D2	NA	10[1]	3	P2‡	1,200	DTL	ISWX
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	25	4.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	500	AK	None
Marion, Ind.	30	10.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	7[2]	P4	360	DTAK	SW
Marion, Ohio	34	5.8	MC	D2	NA	9[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	IPSX
Mason City, Iowa	28	12.5	MC	D4	TS	6	2	NP4‡	400	T	WX
Massillon, Ohio	30	7.7	MC	D2	NS	9[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTL	IS
Maywood, Ill.	27	2.5	Mgr	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	520	K	IWd
Melrose, Mass.	27	4.9	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	None	None	AWd
Meriden, Conn.	44	20.0	MC	D2	TA	20	0	P4‡	150	CTK	SW
Meridian, Miss.	42	12.0	Mgr	D4	AN	11	4	P4	1,200	None	WX
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	51†	7.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	3,000	None	AWd
Michigan City, Ind. . .	28	6.6	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	360	TK	SWX
Middletown, Conn. . . .	30	42.6	MC	D2	TA	11	11	P4‡	None	TK	ISW
Middletown, Ohio . . .	34	13.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	WX
Milford t, Conn.	27	22.3	Mgr	. .	. . .	15	. .	NP2	None	None	S
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	6.8	MC	D4	T..	7	2	P4	210	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	37	14.0	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	480	TK	W
Monroe, La.	39	16.3	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J.	44	6.2	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	SW
Montebello, Calif. . . .	28†	7.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif.	29†	7.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	TK	W
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	26	6.2	Mgr	C1	AN	14	0	NP2‡	260	None	IWX
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa. . .	27	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	None
Muskegon, Mich.	48	9.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	360	None	ISW
Muskogee, Okla.	37	10.0	Mgr	D2	AN	17	. .	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Nashua, N. H.	35	34.0	MC	D2	NA	15	6	NP2‡	200	A	None
National City, Calif. . .	27†	7.3	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4	120	TK	A
New Albany, Ind.	38†	5.0	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	360	TAK	None
New Brunswick, N. J. .	39	5.5	Com	C4	. . .	5	5	..4	2,250	None	ISW
New Castle, Pa.	49	8.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	3,500	CT	IS
New Kensington, Pa. .	25	3.8	Com	D4	AN	5	3	P4‡	2,400	CT	I
New London, Conn. . .	31	6.3	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Newark, Ohio.	34	14.2	MC	D..	. . .	9[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	SW
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	3.7	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	750	None	IW
Newport, Ky.	31	3.3	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	2,500	None	IW
Newport, R. I.	38	7.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP2	780	None	WS
Newport News, Va. . .	42	5.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	T	IPWX
Norman, Okla.	27	5.8	Mgr	C..	. . .	7	7	NP2	300	T	SW
Norristown, Pa.	38	3.5	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	600	D	S
North Bergen tp, N. J.	42	. . .	Com	C4	. . .	5	5	P4	. . .	None	None
North Little Rock, Ark.	50†	19.9	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	1,200	TKL	EdX
Northampton, Mass. .	29	36.5	MC	D..	NA	28*	0	P2‡	None	TK	W
Norwalk, Conn.	49	30.4	MC	D2	TA	14	0	P2	300	T	E*ISW*X
Norwich, Conn.	38†	30.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	0	NP2	200	T	EGSW
Norwood, Ohio	35	3.2	MC	D2	. . .	9[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTL	W
Nutley, N. J.	27	3.5	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Odessa, Tex.	29	13.6	Mgr	D2	TN	5	1	NP2‡	450	None	SW
Ontario, Calif.	39†	15.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX
Orange, N. J.	38	2.1	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	WS
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	8.8	Mgr	. .	. . .	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	ISW
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	10.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	IWX

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Owensboro, Ky.	34	7.5	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP2	$ 1,500	None	AEW
Oxnard, Calif.	29†	4.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWB
Paducah, Ky.	33	9.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	125	None	PW
Palo Alto, Calif.	41†	10.4	Mgr	C1	AN	15	15	NP6‡	None	None	EdGdSWd
Panama City, Fla. . . .	26	11.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP4‡	1,800	None	SW
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	30	8.7	Com	D3	AN	5	5	NP3	5,500	None	W
Parma, Ohio	29	20.0	MC	D2	NA	. .	. .	P2	2,400	DTL	None
Penn tp, Pa.	25	20.7	Mgr	C..	. . .	7	. .	P4‡	720	DT	S
Pensacola, Fla.	51†	15.2	Mgr	C2	AN	10	5	NP2	60	None	GdPSWX
Perth Amboy, N. J. . .	41	5.4	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	EdISW
Petersburg, Va.	35	9.0	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	750	T	IPWX
Pine Bluff, Ark.	40†	9.5	MC	D2	TA	8	8	P2‡	780	TKL	None
Plainfield, N. J.	42	6.0	MC	D2	NA	11	3	P2‡	None	T	S
Pocatello, Idaho	26	6.8	Mgr	C..	. . .	7	7	NP3‡	600	None	WX
Pomona, Calif.	51†	15.8	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5^2	NP4‡	2,400	TKL	ISW
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	36	7.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	250	None	PSW
Portsmouth, Ohio . . .	37	12.0	Mgr	C2	AN	6	0	NP2	600	DL	SW
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	41	4.8	Mgr	D2	AA	9	1	P2	750	None	IW
Provo, Utah	29	18.0	Mgr	C2	TN	7	3	NP4‡	500	None	EWX
Quincy, Ill.	42†	8.0	MC	D..	. . .	14	0	P4‡	520	TAK	WX
Rapid City, S. D.	25	12.4	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2	. . .	None	ASWX
Redondo Beach, Calif.	42†	9.4	Mgr	D4	. . .	5	0	NP4‡	None	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif. .	39†	8.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	PSWd
Reno, Nev.	32	12.2	Mgr	D4	TA	6	0	NP4	2,400	TAKL	ASX
Revere, Mass.	37	5.6	Mgr	D..	. . .	9	4	NP2	900	TA	Wd
Richfield, Minn.	32†	10.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1,800	None	None
Richmond, Ind.	40	7.7	MC	D..	. . .	9	2	P4	1,080	K	ESX
Rochester, Minn.	30	6.9	MC	D2	. . .	7	1	NP2‡	750	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill.	49†	10.7	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	TK	PSW
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	28	7.7	Mgr	D2	TN	13	0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISW
Rome, Ga.	30	9.6	Mgr	C4	AN	9	0	NP4	600	None	AW
Rome, N. Y.	42	77.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	None	None	SW
Roswell, N. M.	26	11.8	Mgr	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Royal Oak, Mich.	47	11.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,000	None	W
St. Cloud, Minn.	42	8.8	MC	D4	NS	7	3	NP4	450	None	SW
St. Louis Park, Minn. .	35†	10.7	Mgr	D..	AN	7	3	NP..‡	1,800	None	IW
Salem, Mass.	42	8.0	MC	D..	. . .	11	5	NP2	500	None	SW
Salem, Oregon.	45†	10.0	Mgr	D2	AN	9	0	NP4‡	None	T	SWX
Salina, Kan.	26	7.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	75	None	ASW
San Leandro, Calif. . .	33†	8.2	Mgr	C..	AN	7	1	NP4‡	480	None	AS
Sandusky, Ohio	29	7.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	W
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	51†	19.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	600	AL	SWX
Santa Fe, N. M.	28	25.0	Mgr	D2	TA	8	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Shaker Heights, Ohio .	28	6.5	MC	D4	TA	7^1	7	NP2	600	None	R
Sharon, Pa.	26	3.7	Com	D4	. . .	5	5	P4‡	1,500	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	7.2	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2‡	900	CTAKL	AISW
Skokie, Ill.	44†	11.0	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	IWd
S. San Francisco, Calif.	36†	27.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	360	TK	None
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	37	13.8	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	1,200	None	WX
Steubenville, Ohio . . .	36	5.8	MC	D..	. . .	9^1	3	NP2	1,200	DTL	ISW
Stratford t, Conn. . . .	33	19.0	Mgr	C2	AN	10	0	NP2	None	None	S
Superior, Wis.	35	42.0	Mgr	C..	. . .	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	X
Tallahassee, Fla. . . .	38†	12.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EGISWX
Taunton, Mass.	40	49.9	MC	D2	NA	9	9	NP2	650	None	ESWX
Teaneck tp, N. J.	34	6.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	S

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Temple, Tex.	25	16.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	$ 180	None	ASWX
Torrance, Calif.	82†	19.8	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	ABW
Torrington, Conn.	28	37.9	MC	D..	. . .	4	4	P2	250	TAK	AIS
Tucson, Ariz.	49†	23.9	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6[2]	P2‡	2,400	None	ISW
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46	10.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,800	None	W
Tyler, Tex.	39	17.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Union tp, N. J.	38	9.4	MC	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,200	K	None
University City, Mo.	40	5.0	Mgr	D4	AN	7	1	NP4‡	250	None	None
Vallejo, Calif.	35†	22.5	Mgr	D4	NA	7	7	NP4‡	520	D	W
Valley Stream, N. Y.	27	3.6	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash.	42	10.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	480	None	PSWX
Vicksburg, Miss.	28	10.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	6,600	A	GdWX
Vineland, N. J.	30†	. . .	MC	D4	NS	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	. . . .
Waltham, Mass.	47	12.4	MC	D..	. . .	11	4	NP2	500	None	IW
Warren, Ohio	50	9.2	MC	D2	N..	9[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	IW
Warwick, R. I.	43	35.0	MC	D2	T..	9	0	P2	500	None	IWd
Warwick, Va.	40†	60.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5[2]	NP4	600	T	X
Washington, Pa.	26	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,800	CT	IS
Watertown t, Mass.	37	4.2	RTM	C..	. . .	3	3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	Wd
Watertown, N. Y.	34	8.7	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	W
Waukegan, Ill.	47†	9.6	MC	D..	. . .	14	0	P4‡	540	TAK	W
Wausau, Wis.	30	8.6	MC	D2	TA	18	0	NP2	360	TA	ISWX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	12.8	MC	D4	TA	16	0	NP4‡	2,400	TL	IW
West Allis, Wis.	43	11.4	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4	1,800	TAKL	IWd
West Covina, Calif.	36†	10.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	. . . .
W. Hartford t, Conn.	44	21.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	P2	None	K	None
W. Haven t, Conn.	32	14.0	TM	D2	A..	3	3	P2	600	TK	None
West New York, N. J.	38	1.1	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	None
West Orange, N. J.	29	12.2	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,250	None	S
West Palm Beach, Fla.	51†	17.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5[2]	NP2‡	1,800	P	I
Weymouth t, Mass.	33	16.7	RTM	D1	AN	5	5	NP3	600	TAK	EdW
Whittier, Calif.	32†	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
White Plains, N. Y.	43	9.4	Com	D2	AN	7	7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31	2.2	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	600	D	None
Williamsport, Pa.	45	9.6	Com	D..	..N	5	5	P4‡	4,800	CT	IX
Wilmington, N. C.	45	10.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Winona, Minn.	25	11.4	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP4‡	500	T	SWX
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	36	26.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	1	P2‡	1,000	None	S
Wyandotte, Mich.	37	5.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash.	38	8.2	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	7,500	None	ISW
Zanesville, Ohio	41	7.9	Mgr	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	21	3.7	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	3,600	None	SWX
Aberdeen, Wash.	20	8.1	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
Ada, Okla.	16	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5[2]	NP2	None	None	AIS
Adams t, Mass.	12	. . .	RTM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	TAK	. . . .
Adrian, Mich.	18	5.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	6,800	TKS	SWX
Aiken, S. C.	11†	4.7	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	W
Albany, Calif.	18	2.1	MC	C..	AN	6	6	NP4‡	260	TKPL	None
Albany, Ore.	10	3.3	Mgr	D2	TS	6	0	NP4‡	180	None	None
Albemarle, N. C.	12	5.6	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2	600	None	EdIW
Albert Lea, Minn.	14	2.7	Mgr	D2	A..	7	1	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Albion, Mich.	10	4.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alice, Tex.	16	.4.2	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	600	None	SWX

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Allen Park, Mich.	12	6.3	MC	D..	TN	6	6	NP2	$ 900	TK	W
Alpena, Mich.	13	6.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	260	None	PWX
Ambridge, Pa.	16	3.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	IW
Americus, Ga.	11	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Ames, Iowa	23	6.1	Mgr	D2	TS	6	2	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TAKS	AW
Amherst t, Mass.	11	28.7	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	ASW
Anaconda, Mont.	11	1.0	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	P2	300	T	None
Anderson, S. C.	20	4.5	MC	D2	A..	8	8	P2	1,200	None	AS
Andover t, Mass.	12	32.0	TM	D..	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TAW	W
Annapolis, Md.	10	6.7	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	P4	1,200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn.	19	6.0	MC	D2	NA	15	0	P2	None	TK	None
Antioch, Calif.	14†	2.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SW
Ardmore, Okla.	18	6.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	3.3	Mgr	C..	. . .	3	3	NP4‡	50	None	WX
Arlington Heights, Ill.	19†	27.0	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	SW
Arnold, Pa.	10	0.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,500	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	17	1.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,500	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	14	5.0	MC	D2	TA	5^1	1	NP2	600	DKL	SW
Ashland, Wis.	11	12.8	MC	D..	. . .	10	0	NP2	100	None	SW
Ashtabula, Ohio	24	7.0	MC	H2	AN	7^1	2	NP2	400	L	BS
Astoria, Ore.	12	6.6	Mgr	D4	AN	5	1	P4‡	400	None	W
Atchison, Kan.	13	3.7	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP2‡	75	None	X
Athens, Ohio	12	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Athol t, Mass.	12	33.1	RTM	C..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKS	AW
Attleboro, Mass.	24	27.3	MC	D..	. . .	11	5	NP2	300	TK	SW
Auburn, Ala.	13	9.0	MC	D..	. . .	. .	. .	NP4	None	None	W
Auburn, Me.	23	67.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	300	None	WX
Augusta, Me.	21	55.2	MC	D2	. . .	16*	0	P2	None	None	I
Aurora, Colo.	11	8.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	600	None	SWX
Austin, Minn.	23	4.1	MC	D2	NS	7	1	NP4‡	300	TA	EGdSW
Azusa, Calif.	19†	4.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AEdSW
Barre, Vt.	11	4.0	Mgr	C1	A..	3	3	NP3‡	200	DTAK	AWX
Bartlesville, Okla.	17	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2	240	None	ASW
Bastrop, La.	13	7.3	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	300	None	S
Batavia, N. Y.	11	5.8	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P2	800	TL	SW
Bath, Me.	11	5.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	9	9^2	NP..	250	None	W
Baytown, Tex.	23	17.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7^2	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Beacon, N. Y.	14	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	. . .	P	SW
Beatrice, Neb.	12	5.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	500	TK	AEdWd
Beaver Dam, Wis.	12	5.4	MC	D..	TA	14	0	NP2	200	KL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	2.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va.	19	4.5	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P2	120	None	S
Bedford, Ind.	13	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	288	K	WX
Bell, Calif.	15	1.6	MC	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	13	1.9	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	168	DTL	IW
Bellaire, Tex.	10	3.6	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP2	480	None	ASW
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10	3.5	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	EGISW
Bellevue, Pa.	12	0.9	MC	D..	. . .	9	0	P4‡	300	D	A
Bellwood, Ill.	13†	2.3	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Bemidji, Minn.	10	15.0	Mgr	D2	NN	5	0	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Bend, Ore.	11	3.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	W
Bensalem tp, Pa.	11	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	3.3	Mgr	D2	AN	9	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Berea, Ohio	12	4.2	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Bergenfield, N. J. . . .	18	3.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	$ 750	TA	S
Berkley, Mich.	18	2.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	540	None	W
Berlin, N. H.	17	57.0	MC	D2	TA	12	0	P4‡	500	None	IWX
Berwick, Pa.	14	3.0	MC	D..	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	D	IS
Bethel, Pa.	11	12.0	Mgr	D4	TA	7	0	P4‡	300	D	. . . .
Bexley, Ohio	12	2.5	MC	D4	N..	7[1]	7	NP4‡	100	AT	Wd
Biddeford, Me.	21	29.3	MC	D..	. . .	12	5	P1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	17	6.3	Mgr	C2	T..	4	4	NP2‡	120	None	AWS
Birmingham, Mich. . .	15	4.7	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3‡	260	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	19	7.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ASWX
Bloomsburg, Pa.	11	4.6	MC	D4	AN	7	7	P4‡	300	D	IS
Blue Island, Ill.	18	3.5	MC	D..	. . .	14	. .	NP4‡	240	TK	None
Bluefield, W. Va.	22	5.7	Mgr	C4	AN	5	0	NP4	260	None	S
Blytheville, Ark.	18†	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Bogalusa, La.	18	8.9	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4	600	None	W
Boone, Iowa	12	5.1	MC	D2	TA	7	2	P2	128	None	SWX
Borger, Tex.	18	5.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	ISWd
Bossier City, La. . . .	15	. . .	Com	. .	. . .	3	3	NP4	5,500	. . .	Wd
Boulder, Colo.	18	5.2	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP4‡*	None	None	SW
Bowling Green, Ky. . .	18	6.1	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	P2	120	None	EdSWX
Bowling Green, Ohio . .	12	3.8	MC	H..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont.	11	3.9	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	520	None	SWX
Braddock, Pa.	16	0.5	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	P4‡	300	None	W
Bradenton, Fla.	14	5.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	5[2]	NP2	300	None	AW
Bradford, Pa.	17	2.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IWX
Brainerd, Minn.	13	6.4	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	300	TAL	EdSW
Braintree t, Mass. . . .	23	. . .	RTM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	650	TAK	EWX
Brattleboro t, Vt. . . .	12	30.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	250	DTAK	W
Brawley, Calif.	13†	2.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	K	W
Brentwood, Pa.	13	1.4	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Bridgeton, N. J.	18	6.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P3‡	600	T	ISWd
Bristol, Pa.	13	2.0	Mgr	D4	TN	18	0	P4‡	300	None	SW
Bristol t, R. I.	12	9.7	TM	C2	..N	5	5	P2	300	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	17	3.5	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	EdWX
Bristol, Va.	16	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	CT	EdSW
Brookfield, Ill.	20†	3.0	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4	72	K	Wd
Brownwood, Tex.	20	11.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	500	P	AGdSWdX
Brunswick, Ga.	18	21.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	1	NP3	720	None	XWd
Brunswick t, Me.	11	60.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3	400	TK	None
Bryan, Tex.	18	16.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	3.1	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Burlingame, Calif. . . .	20	4.3	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4	840	TK	Wd
Burlington, N. J.	12	2.8	MC	D3	NS	12	0	P3‡	1,000	T	SW
Burlington, N. C. . . .	25	7.9	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	400	None	AWI
Butler, Pa.	23	2.5	Com	D..	. . .	4	4	P4‡	. . .	CT	S
Cadillac, Mich.	10	7.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP4	None	None	SW
Cairo, Ill.	12	3.8	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	EGd
Caldwell, Idaho	10	5.0	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	NP4	480	TK	W
Calumet City, Ill. . . .	19†	7.0	MC	D..	. . .	10	0	P4	416	TK	W
Cambridge, Md.	10	2.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	0	NP4‡	520	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	15	2.6	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	250	DTL	PW
Camden, Arkansas . . .	17†	8.4	MC	D2	TA	12	0	NP2‡	360	TKL	ASW
Campbell, Ohio	13	3.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTL	X
Canonsburg, Pa.	12	2.0	MC	D4	TS	9	9	P4‡	300	D	S
Canton, Ill.	12	2.4	MC	D4	TA	14	0	NP4‡	240	TK	SW

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR Selection and Term	MAYOR Voting and Veto Power	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election Total	CITY COUNCIL Number of Councilmen and Election At Large	CITY COUNCIL Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	22	10.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	$ 4,500	None	None
Carbondale, Ill.	11	2.3	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	360	None	SW
Cardondale, Pa.	16	3.4	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	17	4.8	Mgr	D2	TA	15	0	P2‡	None	DA	SW
Carlsbad, N. M.	18	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Carnegie, Pa.	12	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	150	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	13	4.4	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	300	None	S
Carthage, Mo.	11	5.4	MC	D..	TN	10	0	P2‡	240	TAL	AESWX
Casper, Wyo.	24	6.5	MC	D..	. . .	6	. .	NP2‡	120	None	W
Cedar Falls, Iowa	14	6.4	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Central Falls, R. I.	24	1.2	MC	D..	. . .	10	10	NP2	600	None	S
Centralia, Ill.	14	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	SW
Chambersburg, Pa.	17	3.5	MC	D..	. . .	10	0	P4‡	None	D	EGISW
Chanute, Kan.	10	2.8	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	. . .	100	. . .	. . . .
Charles City, Iowa	10	4.5	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	250	None	SWX
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	23	9.6	Mgr	. .	. . .	6	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	None
Chicago Heights, Ill.	25	5.6	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	16	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Chico, Calif.	12	6.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	SX
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	3.8	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	NP2	200	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11	6.9	MC	D..	. . .	10	. .	NP2	163	. . .	. . . .
Clairton, Pa.	20	2.7	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	I
Claremont, N. H.	13	32.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	3	NP2	None	None	ASX
Clarksdale, Miss.	17	3.0	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	AWE
Clarksville, Tenn.	16	5,0	MC	D..	. . .	12	12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	16	3.4	MC	D2	TS	10	0	NP2‡	850	P	None
Clearwater, Fla.	16	13.0	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISW
Cleburne, Tex.	13	8.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	None	None	I
Cleveland, Tenn.	13	3.0	Com	D6	..N	3	3	NP6‡	1,200	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	0.9	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.	12	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	3	3	P3	600	TAK	AW
Clovis, N. M.	17	7.1	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5^2	P4‡	120	None	SX
Coal tp, Pa.	17	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
Coatesville, Pa.	14	1.4	Com	D..	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SW
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12	6.3	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	S
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	4.5	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	3,600	None	AESW
Cohoes, N. Y.	21	3.3	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P4	700	A	W
College Park, Ga.	15	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
College Park, Md.	11	4.9	MC	D2	TN	8	2	NP2	None	None	None
Collingswood, N. J.	16	2.0	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,000	None	ISW
Collinsville, Ill.	13†	. . .	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Colton, Calif.	17†	7.0	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Pa.	12	1.7	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Columbia, Tenn.	11	3.1	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5^2	NP4	150	None	. . . .
Columbus, Ind.	18	6.0	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	360	K	W
Columbus, Miss.	17	3.5	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	NP4	416	None	AEdW
Concord, Calif.	24†	6.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	S
Concord, N. C.	16	4.2	MC	D..	. . .	7	1	P4	600	None	EdSW
Conneaut, Ohio	10	3.1	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Connellsville, Pa.	13	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Connersville, Ind.	16	4.8	MC	D4	TN	7	2	P4	360	K	W
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	1.0	MC	D..	. . .	15	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Coral Gables, Fla.	29†	12.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	BI
Corapolis, Pa.	10	1.4	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	18	2.8	MC	D2	..A	8	0	P2‡	200	T	ISW

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Corona, Calif.	11†	16.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$[4] 300	TK	IS
Coronado, Calif.	17†	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corsicana, Tex.	19	8.0	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2‡	120	AL	SWX
Cortland, N. Y.	18	4.1	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P2	450	TA	SW
Corvallis, Ore.	16	3.4	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	NP6‡	None	None	WX
Coshocton, Ohio	12	1.6	MC	D2	..A	7[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J. . . .	19	4.6	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Crawfordsville, Ind. . .	13	4.0	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	120	K	ES
Crowley, La.	13	10.0	MC	D4	TS	9	1	NP4	300	AP	AS
Crystal, Minn.	14†	6.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	None
Cudahy, Wis.	12	1.9	MC	D2	TS	10	0	NP4	1,200	TKL	Wd
Dalton, Ga.	16	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	4	4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISWX
Daly City, Calif.	31†	3.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Danbury, Conn.	22	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	12*	0	P2‡	None	DTK	SW
Danvers t, Mass. . . .	16	13.9	Mgr	H1	A..	5	5	NP3‡	400	None	EdSW
Darby, Pa.	13	0.9	MC	D..	. . .	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Darien t, Conn.	12	. . .	RTM	D..	. . .	5	5	P2	300	T	None
De Kalb, Ill.	15†	2.1	MC	D..	. . .	14	0	P4‡	240	TK	W
Decatur, Ala.	23†	12.0	MC	D4	NN	5	5	NP4	360	None	EdGdWX
Decatur, Ga.	22	4.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	400	None	None
Dedham t, Mass.	18	. . .	RTM	. .	. . .	3	3	NP1	800	TAK	None
Defiance, Ohio	11	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Del Rio, Tex.	14	4.9	Com	D2	A..	3	3	NP2	1,200	None	SW
Delano, Calif.	10†	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Delaware tp, N. J. . . .	10	25.0	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	. . .	None	S
Delaware, Ohio	12	3.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Denison, Tex.	18	5.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	W
Denton, Tex.	21	5.4	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2‡	None	PL	ESW
Derby, Conn.	10	5.2	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P2	None	T	None
Des Plaines, Ill.	29†	6.5	MC	D..	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	TK	IW
Dixon, Ill.	12	. . .	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	. . .	None	SX
Dodge City, Kan.	11	3.0	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SWX
Donora, Pa.	12	1.3	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Dormont, Pa.	13	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	29†	49.0	Com	C..	AN	3	3	P3‡	2,400	None	AEdSW
Dover, N. H.	16	28.2	MC	D2	TN	9	4	P2	200	None	AIW
Dover, N. J.	11	2.3	MC	D..	. . .	9	0	P2	None	None	W
Downers Grove, Ill. . .	17†	5.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	900	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	11	3.2	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	300	CT	WX
Dublin, Ga.	10	. . .	MC	D2	TA	7	3	NP2‡	400	None	W
Dumont, N. J.	13	1.8	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	300	A	S
Duncan, Okla.	15	3.1	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5[2]	NP3‡	None	None	ESW
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	4.7	MC	D2	NA	5	0	P2	900	TAPL	EdPSWd
Dunmore, Pa.	20	8.5	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P4‡	600	CTS	None
Duquesne, Pa.	18	2.0	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	2,400	None	IW
Durant, Okla.	11	2.4	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISWX
Dyersburg, Tenn. . . .	11	3.6	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	150	None	EGdW
East Detroit, Mich. . .	21	4.6	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	Wd
East Haven t, Conn. . .	12	. . .	TM	D..	. . .	3	3	P2	300	TA	None
East Lansing, Mich. . .	20	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	130	None	SW
East Liverpool, Ohio .	24	4.3	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	IW
East Moline, Ill.	14	5.3	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	25	TK	W
East Paterson, N. J. .	15	2.5	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P3‡	. . .	None	. . . .
East Point, Ga.	21	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIW
Easthampton t, Mass. .	11	14.0	RTM	D..	. . .	3	3	. . .	. . .	TAK	W

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Ecorse, Mich.	18	3.5	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	NP2	$ 1,200	TAK	A
Edinburg, Tex.	12	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Edison tp, N. J.	16†	32.6	MC	D4	AN	7	7	P4	3,000	None	. . . .
El Cajon, Calif.	11†	9.5	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TK	AS
El Centro, Calif.	15†	3.6	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
El Cerrito, Calif. . . .	22†	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
El Dorado, Ark.	24†	7.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	720	None	S
El Dorado, Kan.	11	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	100	None	ASWX
El Reno, Okla.	11	2.7	Mgr	C..	. . .	9	9	NP3‡	None	T	SW
El Segundo, Calif. . . .	12†	5.5	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Elizabeth City, N. C. .	13	2.0	Mgr	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2	120	None	EdW
Elizabethton, Tenn. . .	11	4.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4	600	None	EdW
Ellwood City, Pa. . . .	13	2.1	Mgr	D..	. . .	10	0	P4‡	300	None	EdIS
Elmwood Park, Ill. . .	22†	2.0	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	125	K	None
Elwood, Ind.	11	3.5	MC	D..	. . .	7	7[2]	P4	360	K	SWd
Emporia, Kan.	16	3.1	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	100	None	AWX
Endicott, N. Y.	20	2.1	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2‡	1,000	None	EdX
Enfield t, Conn.	15	36.0	TM	D..	. . .	3	3	P2	220	TAK	None
Englewood, Colo.	17	4.4	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	600	None	W
Englewood, N. J.	23	4.9	MC	D2	TN	5	1	P3‡	300	K	I
Escanaba, Mich.	15	8.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGPSW
Eureka, Calif.	28†	10.0	MC	D2	TA	5	5[2]	NP2	1,200	TAKSL	APSW
Evergreen Park, Ill. .	20†	3.0	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	150	K	Wd
Ewing tp, N. J.	17	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	S
Fair Lawn, N. J.	24	5.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	500	T	SW
Fairfield, Ala.	14†	2.5	MC	D4	NA	12	12[2]	P4	300	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass. . .	13	. . .	RTM	C..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	450	DTKA	APWd
Faribault, Minn.	16	8.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	IW
Farrell, Pa.	14	2.2	Com	D..	AN	5	5	P4‡	650	CT	IS
Fayetteville, Ark. . . .	17	8.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	260	TKL	SW
Fergus Falls, Minn. . .	13	7.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	200	T	ISW
Ferguson, Mo.	12	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	150	None	None
Findlay, Ohio	24	9.0	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Floral Park, N. Y. . . .	15	3.0	MC	D2	A..	5	0	P2‡	600	None	I
Florence, Ala.	27†	15.0	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	None	EdGdIWX
Florence, S. C.	23	6.3	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AISW
Forest Park, Ill.	15	2.5	Com	D..	AN	5	5	NP4	960	None	IWd
Fort Collins, Colo. . .	15	3.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	ERSW
Fort Lee, N. J.	12	2.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	500	None	None
Fort Madison, Iowa . .	15	6.5	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	160	None	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	13	6.8	MC	D2	NA	5	0	NP4‡	300	None	GW
Fort Pierce, Fla. . . .	14	10.5	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	3	NP2‡	. . .	None	EIPW
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	4.1	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	1,200	None	ASW
Fort Thomas, Ky. . . .	11	5.4	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	78	None	IS
Fostoria, Ohio	14	3.6	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	SW
Frankfort, Ind.	15	3.1	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	360	K	ESW
Frankfort, Ky.	12	2.2	MC	D4	TB	16	0	P2	72	None	EdW
Franklin, Pa.	10	3.1	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Franklin Park, Ill. . . .	13†	. . .	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Frederick, Md.	18	5.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	P4	1,200	K	AISWX
Fredericksburg, Va. .	12	6.0	Mgr	D4	NN	12	12	NP4‡	None	T	IW
Freeport, Ill.	22	5.3	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	240	TK	SWX
Freeport, N. Y.	25	5.0	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	ESIW
Fremont, Neb.	15	4.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	500	T	AEW
Fremont, Ohio	17	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	420	DTL	ISW

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Fulton, Mo.	10	2.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	$ 480	TAL	EGdSW
Fulton, N. Y.	14	4.5	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	1,000	None	WX
Gainesville, Ga.	12	12.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3^2	NP3‡	1,800	None	AWX
Gainesville, Tex.	11	5.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	None	None	AESWX
Garden City, Kan.	11	2.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	100	None	EdWX
Garden City, N. Y	14	5.3	MC	D..	...	7	7^2	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Gardena, Calif.	21†	4.2	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	AB
Gardner, Mass.	20	22.1	MC	D..	...	11	6	NP2	300	None	ASWX
Garfield Heights, Ohio.	22	6.2	MC	D2	NS	7^1	0	NP2	1,000	T	None
Garland, Tex.	11	13.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
Gastonia, N. C.	34†	8.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7^2	NP2	400	None	EdISW
Geneva, N. Y.	17	5.3	MC	D2	NA	13	1	P2	840	T	SW
Girard, Ohio	10	4.2	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	420	DTKL	AW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	15	7.0	Com	D2	AN	5	5	P2	1,200	None	IS
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	12†	4.5	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	36	K	SW
Glens Falls, N. Y.	20	3.2	MC	D2	TA	6	1	P2	1,500	TA	S
Glenview, Ill.	13†	5.5	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	3.1	MC	D..	...	9	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	24	3.9	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	420	T	S
Goldsboro, N. C.	21	5.1	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	200	None	IW
Goshen, Ind.	13	3.5	MC	D..	...	7	7^2	P4	...	K	ESW
Grand Island, Neb.	23	5.7	MC	..	...	8	..	...	200	None	ESWX
Grand Junction, Colo.	15	3.6	Mgr	C1	AN	7	2	NP4‡	480	None	ASWX
Grand Prairie, Tex.	15	11.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	None	....
Great Bend, Kan.	13	2.9	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2‡	...	T	AX
Greeley, Colo.	20	4.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	NP2	520	None	SWX
Greenfield t, Mass.	17	...	RTM	D..	...	..	..	...	...	TAK	ABSW
Greensburg, Pa.	17	1.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Greenville, N. C.	17	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	1800	L	EGdW
Greenville, Tex.	15	10.1	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	None	None	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss.	18	4.6	Com	D..	...	3	3	P4	750	None	EWX
Greenwood, S. C.	14	3.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	600	None	EdGdSWd
Gretna, La.	14	4.0	MC	D..	...	5	5	P4	180	None	ISW
Griffin, Ga.	14	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	EdISW
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	2.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	Wd
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	10	3.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	400	None	Wd
Gulfport, Miss.	23	...	Com	C4	AN	3	3	P4	4,200	None	PWX
Guthrie, Okla.	10	3.9	Mgr	C2	TN	6	6	NP2	None	None	W
Haddon tp, N. J.	12	...	Com	C..	...	5	5	NP4	...	None	SW
Haddonfield, N. J.	10	2.4	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	900	None	SW
Hanford, Calif.	10	2.7	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	TK	E
Hannibal, Mo.	20	...	MC	D..	...	12	0	P4‡	150	PL	ESW
Hanover, Pa.	14	3.2	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Hanover tp, Pa.	15	...	MC	H..	...	7	0	P4‡	600	TKPL	AS
Harlingen, Tex.	23	31.0	Mgr	D..	TN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	AISW
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	2.1	Com	D..	...	5	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, N. J.	13	1.2	MC	D..	...	9	1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa.	15	7.1	MC	H..	AN	5	0	P4‡	1,000	DT	None
Harrisonburg, Va.	11	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	T	EIW
Harvey, Ill.	24†	5.0	Com	D..	...	5	5	NP4	...	None	W
Hastings, Neb.	20	5.8	MC	D..	...	9	0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISW
Hawthorne, Calif.	28†	3.7	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
Hawthorne, N. J.	15	3.6	Com	C..	...	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Hazel Park, Mich.	18	2.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	Wd
Helena, Ark.	11	4.4	MC	D..	...	8	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SWX

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Helena, Mont.	18	9.0	Mgr	H2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 300	None	AWX
Henderson, Ky.	17	3.5	Com	H4	AN	3	3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
Henderson, N. C.	11	6.1	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	15†	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Hialeah, Fla.	43†	13.5	MC	D2	NS	7	7	NP2‡	2,400	None	AWd
Hibbing, Minn.	16	12.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	1,800	TK	EGSWX
Hickory, N. C.	15	4.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Highland Park, Ill. . . .	20†	12.1	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	IW
Highland Park, Tex. . .	11	2.2	MC	D2	. . .	5	5	NP2	None	K	WdA
Hillside tp, N. J.	21	2.7	MC	C..	. . .	5	5	P3‡	600	. . .	. . . .
Hingham t, Mass. . . .	11	. . .	TM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	1,400	TAK	Ed
Hobart, Ind.	15†	8.1	MC	D4	TN	7	2	P4	. . .	K	None
Hobbs, N. M.	14	9.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5▪	NP4‡	None	None	ISW
Holland, Mich.	16	3.1	Mgr	D2	AN	9	3	NP4‡	150	None	ESW
Hollywood, Fla.	23†	18.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	2,400	None	SW
Homestead, Pa.	10	0.7	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Homewood, Ala.	18†	5.0	MC	D4	NA	11	11	NP4	100	None	None
Homewood, Ill.	11†	4.5	Mgr	D4	AN	7	0	P4‡	120	K	ASW
Hopewell, Va.	10	7.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	T	A
Hopkinsville, Ky.	13	2.0	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	P2	. . .	None	EdISW
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	5.0	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y.	15	2.0	MC	D2	TA	12	0	P2	300	T	SW
Houma, La.	12	1.4	MC	D..	. . .	5	1	P4	1,800	None	EGdISW
Hudson, N. Y.	12	2.4	MC	D2	NA	10	0	P2	400	T	W
Huntington, Ind.	15	3.1	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	360	T	ISW
Huntsville, Ala.	31†	5.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	. .	NP4	150	None	EdGdWX
Huron, S. D.	13	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	SWX
Hyattsville, Md.	12	3.5	MC	D4	AN	10	1	NP4‡	600	None	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho . . .	19	6.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	EW
Independence, Kan. . .	11	3.0	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	100	None	AWSX
Indiana, Pa.	12	3.0	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Inkster, Mich.	17	7.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	1,200	None	W
Ironton, Ohio	16	5.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich.	11	6.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP2	240	None	AGW
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	6.1	MC	D4	..A	14	0	P4‡	480	TK	ESW
Jamestown, N. D. . . .	11	8.8	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP4‡	400	T	ASW
Janesville, Wis.	25	11.5	Mgr	C..	NN	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Jeannette, Pa.	16	3.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jeffersonville, Ind. . .	18†	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Jennings, La.	11†	10.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	. . .	None	W
Jennings, Mo.	15	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	360	TAPL	None
Johnson City, N. Y. . .	19	2.3	MC	D2	TA	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	W
Johnston t, R. I.	13	25.1	TM	C..	. . .	7	7	P2	300	TAK	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	3.4	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4‡	750	TA	WX
Jonesboro, Ark.	17†	6.7	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	AX
Junction City, Kan. . .	13	3.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP2‡	100	None	AWX
Kearney, Neb.	12	5.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	W
Keene, N. H.	16	36.6	Mgr	D2	TN	15	0	NP2‡	200	None	AISW
Kenmore, N. Y.	20	1.4	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	P2‡	900	T	SWd
Kennewick, Wash. . . .	10	4.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	120	None	W
Kent, Ohio	12	3.4	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Keokuk, Iowa	16	5.5	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP2	. . .	None	WX
Kewanee, Ill.	17	5.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Kingsport, Tenn.	20	6.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	250	None	AIWX
Kingston, Pa.	21	2.2	MC	D..	. . .	7	0	P4‡	300	D	None

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[a] Population in thousands.

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Kingsville, Tex.	17	3.4	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	$[4] . . .	None	ISW
Kinston, N. C.	18	7.8	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	600	None	EW
Kirksville, Mo.	11	2.7	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	7.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore. . .	16	5.5	MC	D4	TA	5	0	NP4‡	288	TK	SX
La Grange, Ill.	15†	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	None	K	W
La Mesa, Calif.	16†	6.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
La Porte, Ind.	20†	5.1	MC	D..	..A	7	2	P4	360	T	ASWX
La Salle, Ill.	12	3.0	MC	D..	. . .	14	0	NP4‡	180	TK	IW
Laconia, N. H.	15	20.3	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	300	None	S
Lake Worth, Fla.	15†	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP2‡	1,200	None	AEIW
Lakewood tp, N. J. ...	11	25.0	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Lamesa, Tex.	11	4.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lancaster, Ohio	24	5.6	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW
Lansdowne, Pa.	12	1.2	Mgr	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Lansing, Ill.	12†	4.3	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	K	SW
Laramie, Wyo.	16	8.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	10	None	SW
Las Cruces, N. M. ...	12	5.0	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	120	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev.	45†	20.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,800	AL	AS
Latrobe, Pa.	12	1.7	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	IX
Lawrence, Kan.	23	7.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	AW
Leavenworth, Kan. ...	21	7.4	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass. ..	24	29.0	MC	D2	NN	9	4	NP2	500	None	ISW
Lewiston, Idaho	13	8.9	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	. . .	None	WX
Lewistown, Pa.	14	2.0	Mgr	D6	NS	14	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Lexington t, Mass. ...	17	. . .	RTM	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	. . .	TK	None
Lexington, N. C.	14	5.3	Mgr	D..	. . .	6	6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill.	16†	4.0	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	240	CTK	S
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	13.0	TM	D2	NN	5	0	P2	400	TAK	None
Livonia, Mich.	18	36.0	MC	D2	NA	7	7	NP4‡	660	TK	Wd
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	2.0	Com	D.:	. . .	5	5	P4‡	900	CT	WX
Lodi, Calif.	17†	4.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AEdSW
Lodi, N. J.	15	2.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . .	None	SW
Logan, Utah	17	6.3	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	2,400	D	EWX
Logansport, Ind.	21	7.0	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	360	TK	EW
Lombard, Ill.	16†	5.5	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	SW
Long Beach, N. Y. ...	23†	2.0	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	P2	3,500	None	ABSW
Long Branch, N. J. ..	23	4.7	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex.	25	12.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Longview, Wash.	20	9.0	MC	D..	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	WX
Lufkin, Tex.	15	8.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lynbrook, N. Y.	17	2.5	MC	D..	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,000	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J. ..	20	4.7	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	SW
McAlester, Okla.	18	7.0	Mgr	D4	AN	7	0	P4‡	120	None	SW
McAllen, Tex.	20	5.7	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	120	None	·GdISWX
McComb, Miss.	10	4.1	MC	D2	T..	6	3	NP. .	600	AP	ASW
McKees Rocks, Pa. ..	16	1.1	MC	D..	. . .	9	0	P4‡	None	C	I
McKinney, Tex.	11	4.5	Com	D2	TN	3	3	NP2	2,400	None	SW
Macomb, Ill.	11	2.8	MC	D2	T..	8	0	P2‡	360	TAK	SW
Madera, Calif.	13†	3.3	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Madison, Ind.	10†	1.9	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	390	TK	. . . .
Madison, N. J.	10	4.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	T	EdSW
Madisonville, Ky. ...	11	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P2	260	None	EdSW
Mahanoy City, Pa. ...	11	0.5	MC	D..	. . .	15	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y. ..	15	3.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	IW

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Manhattan, Kan.	19	3.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 100	None	IWX
Mankato, Minn.	19	8.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	IPW
Maple Heights, Ohio . .	16	5.0	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	0	NP2	400	TK	B
Maplewood, Mo.	13	1.5	Com	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Marblehead t, Mass. .	14	4.3	TM	C..	. . .	5	5	NP1	100	TAKS	ESW
Marietta, Ga.	21	6.3	MC	D4	TA	7	0	P4	650	None	EdSW
Marietta, Ohio	16	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Marinette, Wis.	14	6.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	SW
Marion, Ill.	10	2.9	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marlborough, Mass. . .	16	20.0	MC	D..	. . .	11	4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich.	17	10.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	140	None	EW
Marshall, Tex.	22	10.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Marshalltown, Iowa . .	20	6.0	MC	D..	. . .	8	2	NP2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis.	12	9.0	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	275	TAK	EdSWdX
Martins Ferry, Ohio . .	13	2.0	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	144	DTL	EIW
Martinsburg, W. Va. .	16	2.3	MC	D2	NN	7	0	P2	100	None	SWX
Martinsville, Va.	17	9.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TA	EIW
Massena, N. Y.	13	3.7	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	750	None	Wd
Mattoon, Ill.	18†	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	ISWX
Maywood, Calif.	13†	1.2	MC	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Meadville, Pa.	19	3.0	Com	D4	..A	5	5	P4‡	900	CT	ISW
Medford, Ore.	19†	5.5	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	ISWX
Melrose Park, Ill. . . .	16†	4.5	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	140	K	Wd
Menasha, Wis.	12	2.2	MC	D2	TA	12	0	NP2‡	720	TAK	ESWX
Menlo Park, Calif. . . .	24†	3.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Menominee, Mich. . . .	11	4.0	MC	D2	TB	14	0	NP2‡	150	TA	SW
Merced, Calif.	19†	4.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	SX
Mercedes, Tex.	10	2.0	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ISWd
Mesa, Ariz.	17	7.8	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	AEdGdSWX
Methuen t, Mass.	24	23.1	RTM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	TAS	W
Mexico, Mo.	12	6.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	S
Miami, Okla	12	3.5	Com	D2	..N	4	4	P2	100	None	ESW
Middleborough t, Mass.	10	68.1	Mgr	H..	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	None	TA	AEGdSW
Middlesborough, Ky. .	14	9.0	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	P2	900	None	SX
Middletown, N. Y. . . .	23	4.0	MC	D2	NA	9	1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Midland, Mich.	14	23.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2	200	None	SWX
Midland, Tex.	22	14.4	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	AWSX
Midwest City, Okla. . .	10	2.7	Mgr	D..	TN	4	4^2	NP2	None	None	SW
Milford t, Mass.	15	. . .	RTM	C1	. .	3	3	. . .	. . .	TAKS	S
Millbrae, Calif.	11†	6.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	DTK	None
Millburn tp, N. J. . . .	15	. . .	MC	C..	. . .	5	5	P3‡	400	K	SX
Millcreek tp, Pa.	17	29.5	Com	C1	AN	3	3	P6‡	6,000	DA	None
Millville, N. J.	16	44.0	Com	C4	AN	5	5	Np4	1,800	None	SW
Milton t, Mass.	22	. . .	RTM	D..	. . .	5	5	NP1	500	TAK	Wd
Mineola, N. Y.	15	1.8	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	..2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N. D.	22	6.3	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	NP4‡	125	None	IWX
Mission, Tex.	11	1.9	Mgr	D2	. . .	5	5	NP2‡	. . .	None	SW
Missoula, Mont.	22	4.8	Mgr	H1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	260	None	None
Mitchell, S. D.	12	4.5	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	200	None	AWSX
Moberly, Mo.	13	3.4	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	P3‡	None	None	AWS
Modesto, Calif.	17	7.6	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	WX
Monessen, Pa.	18	2.3	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	2,100	CT	I
Monmouth, Ill.	10	2.3	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	168	TK	SW
Monroe, Mich.	21	8.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	1,000	TK	PSWX
Monroe, N. C.	10	5.4	Mgr	D2	NN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdSW

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Monrovia, Calif.	23†	9.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ None	CTK	W
Monterey, Calif.	22†	6.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	PS
Moorhead, Minn.	15	4.8	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	300	None	ESW
Morristown, N. J. . . .	17	2.9	MC	D2	AN	9	1	P2‡	750	None	SWX
Morristown, Tenn. . . .	13	7.8	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	240	T	EdW
Moscow, Idaho	11	3.5	MC	D..	TN	6	0	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Moultrie, Ga.	12	2.8	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Moundsville, W. Va. . .	15	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P4‡	120	TKPL	IWX
Mount Carmel, Pa. . .	14	0.7	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	NP4‡	300	None	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	17	3.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	11	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	W
Mount Rainier, Md. . .	11	. . .	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	300	None	None
Mount Vernon, Ill. . . .	16	3.8	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	AS
Mount Vernon, Ohio . .	12	2.3	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	None	DTL	SW
Mountain View, Calif. .	19	6.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	IW
Munhall, Pa.	16	2.3	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Murfreesboro, Tenn. .	13	3.5	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	260	None	EdSW
Muscatine, Iowa	19	7.2	MC	D2	T..	7	2	NP2	600	None	EWX
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	19	3.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	TA	SW
Nacogdoches, Tex. . . .	12	5.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nampa, Idaho	16	5.0	MC	D2	TS	4	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SW
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	3.5	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Napa, Calif.	15†	4.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	W
Natchez, Miss.	23	8.5	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	P2‡	120	AKP	AWX
Natick t, Mass.	20	. . .	TM	C..	. . .	3	3	P3	400	TAK	SW
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	16.6	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P2	120	T	None
Needham t, Mass. . . .	16	12.8	RTM	C..	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	450	TAK	W
Neenah, Wis.	12	3.2	MC	D..	. . .	10	0	NP2‡	240	T	ASW
Neptune tp, N. J.	14	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	S
New Bern, N. C.	16	4.8	Mgr	D..	TN	5	0	NP2	300	None	EWX
New Braunfels, Tex. .	12	9.0	MC	D2	TN	2	2	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
New Castle, Ind.	18	3.7	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4	360	K	ESX
New Iberia, La.	16	3.2	MC	H4	TN	6	0	P4	1,200	None	IS
New Philadelphia, Ohio	13	3.2	MC	D..	. . .	7	3	NP2	150	DTL	W
Newark, N. Y.	10	4.4	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	1,000	None	W
Newburyport, Mass. . .	14	12.9	MC	D..	. . .	11	5	NP2‡	. . .	None	W
Newport Beach, Calif.	19†	7.4	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Newton, Iowa	14†	5.2	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	250	T	SW
Newton, Kan.	12	4.1	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	100	None	ASW
Niles, Mich.	13	4.3	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	P2‡	50	TK	SW
Niles, Ohio	17	4.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	900	. . .	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	11	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	500	TK	AWX
North Adams, Mass. .	22	21.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	750	None	SW
North Arlington, N. J.	16	2.5	MC	D2	..B	6	6	P3‡	None	A	SWd
N.Attleborough t, Mass.	12	. . .	TM	D1	AN	3	3	P1	200	DTAK	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa. .	15	1.5	MC	D..	TA	9	0	NP4‡	1,200	D	I
North Miami, Fla. . . .	23†	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	. . . .
North Plainfield, N. J.	13	3.0	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
North Platte, Neb. . . .	15	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
N. Providence t, R. I. .	14	5.8	TM	C..	. . .	7	1	P1	500	None	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y. .	25	10.5	MC	D2	NA	7	0	P2	930	T	IW
Northbridge t, Mass. .	10	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	150	TAK	SW
Norwood t, Mass. . . .	17	10.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	None	TL	EdW
Oak Lawn, Ill.	18†	6.3	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	160	K	W
Ocala, Fla.	12	4.9	Mgr	D2	NS	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AEdISWX

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Oceanside, Calif.	20†	12.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 300	TK	BSW
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	7.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P4‡	269	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	20	4.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	1,800	CT	IW
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	5.0	Mgr	D..	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SWd
Olean, N. Y.	23	6.0	MC	D..	. . .	11	0	P2	200	None	SWX
Olympia, Wash.	16	8.1	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,700	None	ASWX
Oneida, N. Y.	11	18.4	MC	D2	. . .	6	0	P2	600	TA	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	3.8	MC	D2	. . .	6	0	P2	None	A	SW
Opelika, Ala.	12	10.5	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	ESW
Opelousas, La.	12	3.4	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	600	P	EISW
Orange, Calif.	17†	3.8	MC	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS
Orange, Tex.	21	9.3	Mgr	D2	AN	4	1	NP2‡	48	None	IPS
Orangeburg, S. C.	15	4.6	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	AEdSW
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	4.0	MC	D..	T..	7	2	NP2	156	T	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	16	3.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	23	8.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2	1,200	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	17	4.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10	3.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEWS
Overland, Mo.	12	6.0	MC	D..	T..	8	0	NP2‡	1,200	None	None
Owatonna, Minn.	10	7.8	MC	D2	NS	7	2	NP2‡	45	TK	EGdSW
Owosso, Mich.	16	4.2	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SWX
Painesville, Ohio	14	4.8	Mgr	. .	. . .	7	7	NP4‡	900	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12	6.6	MC	D2	AN	4	4	NP2	None	None	SWX
Palm Springs, Calif.	12†	35.0	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	None
Pampa, Tex.	17	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	520	None	SW
Paris, Tex.	22	7.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	3	NP2‡	None	None	ISWX
Park Forest, Ill.	24†	3.3	Mgr	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	120	K	None
Park Ridge, Ill.	22†	6.0	Mgr	D..	TN	14	0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parsons, Kan.	15	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP2	100	None	ASWX
Pasadena, Tex.	22	7.1	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2	900	None	SW
Pascagoula, Miss.	11	25.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	5,400	None	AGdPSW
Pasco, Wash.	10	7.6	MC	D4	NA	7	7	P4‡	120	TK	WX
Peabody, Mass.	23	16.7	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2	750	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	18	6.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	None	DCT	I
Pekin, Ill.	25†	5.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pendleton, Ore.	12	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Pensauken tp, N. J.	13	9.5	TM	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,000	K	. . . .
Peru, Ind.	13	2.4	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	240	K	EISW
Petaluma, Calif.	10	3.4	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	S
Phenix City, Ala.	23	20.0	Com	C..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19	3.1	Com	C4	TN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	3.0	Mgr	D4	..S	12	0	P4‡	None	None	ISW
Piedmont, Calif.	10	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	17	3.9	Com	C2	AN	5	1	NP4‡	60	None	AEISW
Piscataway tp, N. J.	10	. . .	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	700	K	. . . .
Pittsburg, Calif.	17†	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	5.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	APSW
Pittston, Pa.	15	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	13	. . .	MC	. .	. . .	9	. .	P4‡	500	. . .	. . . .
Plainview, Tex.	14	4.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	ASWX
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	18	5.3	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2	700	None	ESWX
Pleasantville, N. J.	12	7.6	MC	D..	. . .	7	1	P3‡	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass.	14	. . .	RTM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TAK	AISW
Plymouth, Pa.	13	1.1	MC	D..	. . .	13	0	P4‡	300	C	None
Ponca City, Okla.	20	5.0	Mgr	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	AEW

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[a] Population in thousands.

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15	5.6	MC	D..	. . .	10	0	P2‡	$78	TAPL	AEW
Port Angeles, Wash.	11	6.2	Mgr	C..	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	EdW
Port Chester, N. Y.	24	2.3	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	..3‡	1,200	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H.	19	15.6	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	200	None	IS
Pottstown, Pa.	23	5.0	Mgr	D4	TS	20	0	P4‡	None	D	WX
Pottsville, Pa.	24	. . .	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	1,200	CT	None
Prichard, Ala.	19	4.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	600	None	AW
Princeton, N. J.	12	1.8	MC	D2	..N	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Pullman, Wash.	12	2.7	MC	D4	TA	7	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	ISWX
Puyallup, Wash.	10	6.0	Mgr	C2	AS	7	1	NP4‡	120	None	AW
Radnor tp, Pa.	15	13.8	Com	D2	TN	7	0	P4‡	800	TA	S
Rahway, N. J.	21	4.0	MC	D..	NS	9	3	P2‡	1,500	None	ISW
Rantoul, Ill.	22†	. . .	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	K	ESW
Reading t, Mass.	14	10.0	RTM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	TAK	EdW
Red Bank, N. J.	13	1.8	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P3‡	None	A	ISW
Red Wing, Minn.	11	8.0	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	AW
Redding, Calif.	12†	8.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSW
Redlands, Calif.	21†	17.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASE
Reidsville, N. C.	12	4.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	None	SW
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	2.0	MC	D4	NA	10	1	P4	820	CTK	None
Renton, Wash.	16	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	12	12	NP2	800	TK	SWX
Richmond, Ky.	10	2.3	MC	D4	..S	12	0	P2	120	None	GdSW
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	15	3.5	Com	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	12	1.5	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	7.3	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Ridley tp, Pa.	17	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
River Forest, Ill.	11	2.3	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Rouge, Mich.	21	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	2,400	TAK	Wd
Robbinsdale, Minn.	11	3.0	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	720	A	W
Rochester, N. H.	14	46.7	MC	D1	TA	18	0	P3‡	None	None	AW
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	7.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	800	None	EdW
Rock Springs, Wyo.	11	4.3	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	480	None	SX
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	22	3.0	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P2‡	1,200	None	EIW
Rocky River, Ohio	11	4.0	MC	D2	NA	8	3	P2	150	DTL	I
Roselle, N. J.	18	2.6	MC	D..	. . .	6	1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roselle Park, N. J.	12	1.2	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P3‡	150	T	None
Roseville, Calif.	10†	4.5	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	AEdISWd
Roseville, Mich.	16	6.6	Mgr	D..	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Ross tp, Pa.	16	14.0	Mgr	C2	TN	9	0	P4‡	1,000	DT	None
Ruston, La.	10	6.0	MC	D4	. . .	5	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rutherford, N. J.	17	2.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Rutland, Vt.	18	6.7	MC	D2	..A*	11	11	NP2‡	500	TA	WX
Rye, N. Y.	12	5.7	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	10	37.1	MC	D..	. . .	7	0	P1	None	None	A
St. Augustine, Fla.	14	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	PW
St. Charles, Mo.	14	7.5	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP2‡	480	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	10.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	1,200	None	Wd
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	3.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	SWX
Salem, Ohio	13	3.3	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Salinas, Calif.	21†	7.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	15	3.6	MC	D..	. . .	5	2	P4‡	900	None	IWX
Salisbury, N. C.	20	6.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P2	600	None	SW
San Anselmo, Calif.	10†	2.6	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Benito, Tex.	13	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP2‡	420	None	SW
San Bruno, Calif.	20†	7.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	360	TK	SW

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17	6.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	$ None	None	ABSW
San Carlos, Calif.	20†	3.1	MC	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SX
San Fernando, Calif. .	16†	2.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
San Gabriel, Calif. . .	22†	3.7	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	A
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	17†	5.2	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP4‡	500	None	SW
San Marino, Calif. . . .	13†	3.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
San Pablo, Calif.	17†	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif. . . .	17†	8.2	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Sanford, Fla.	12	15.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	IWX
Sanford t, Maine.	15	50.0	RTM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Sanford, N. C.	10	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	7	0	NP2	120	None	SW
Santa Clara, Calif. . . .	32†	8.7	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	KP	EdIW
Santa Cruz, Calif. . . .	23†	12.0	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	125	None	APSW
Santa Maria, Calif. . .	13†	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Santa Paula, Calif. . . .	12†	4.7	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	TK	S
Santa Rosa, Calif. . . .	18	8.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	10	10	NP2	None	None	SWX
Sarasota, Fla.	19	24.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	ASWX
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	15	27.9	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	17	12.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP2	400	None	ASWd
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	15.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	400	None	AWX
Sayreville, N. J.	10	14.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	6.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	2.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20	10.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2‡	600	TAPL	IS
Selma, Ala.	28†	12.0	MC	D4	NN	10[*]	10[2]	P4	480	None	W
Seminole, Okla.	12	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	P2‡	. . .	TK	ASW
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	10.5	Mgr	C2	N..	7	7	P4‡	1,000	DT	W
Shamokin, Pa.	17	0.8	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	1,125	T	None
Shawnee, Okla.	23	5.6	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7[2]	NP4‡	None	None	AW
Sheffield, Ala.	13†	5.2	Com	C..	. . .	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	AEdGdW
Shelby, N. C.	16	7.1	MC	D..	. . .	4	4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSW
Shelbyville, Ind.	13†	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	360	K	. . . .
Shelton, Conn.	13	30.2	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	None	TA	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	16	1.0	MC	D..	. . .	15	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	3.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	3,600	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	20	7.2	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	None	None	AISW
Shorewood, Wis.	16	1.6	Mgr	D3	AN	7	7	NP3‡	300	None	IWd
Sidney, Ohio	11	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP2	150	None	IWS
Sikeston, Mo.	12	8.0	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESWX
Snyder, Tex.	12	7.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Somerville, N. J.	12	2.2	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
S. Charleston, W. Va. .	17	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	8	2	P4	120	K	None
South Euclid, Ohio . . .	15	4.7	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	1,000	None	S
S. Kingstown t, R. I. . .	10	63.5	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	488	TAK	None
S. Milwaukee, Wis. . .	13	4.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	1,800	TKL	ISW
South Norfolk, Va. . . .	10	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	720	T	None
South Orange, N. J. . .	15	2.9	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P2‡	None	None	W
S. Pasadena, Calif. . . .	18†	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
S. Portland, Me.	22	11.6	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	None
South River, N. J. . . .	11	3.0	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	NP3‡	None	. . .	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn. . . .	16	5.5	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	NP2	50	TAK	SWX
Southbridge t, Mass. .	18	. . .	TM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP1	450	A	S
Springfield, Ore.	12†	3.2	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	None	Ed

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Springfield tp Delaware Co., Pa.	11	6.0	Com	C2	TN	7	0	P4‡	$ 300	DT	S
Springfield tp Mont. Co., Pa.	11	6.5	Com	C4	AN	6	6	P4‡	800	DT	None
State College, Pa.	17	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Statesville, N. C.	17	6.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	150	None	AEdSW
Staunton, Va.	20	9.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TA	BISW
Steelton, Pa.	13	1.8	MC	D..	...	10	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	13	2.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	....
Stevens Point, Wis.	17	8.0	MC	D..	TA	9	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKSL	SW
Stillwater, Okla.	20	9.0	MC	D3	AN	4	4	NP3	260	TK	ESW
Stoneham t, Mass.	13	...	TM	D..	...	3	3	NP1	100	TAK	None
Stoughton t, Mass.	11	16.3	Mgr	D1	..N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	12	15.2	Com	C2	AN	9	0	P4‡	800	CT	None
Streator, Ill.	16	6.0	Com	D..	AN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	IS
Struthers, Ohio	12	3.7	MC	D2	NA	7	3	NP2	840	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	12	1.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TA	X
Summit, N. J.	18	6.1	MC	D2	NA	7	1	P3‡	None	K	I
Sumter, S. C.	20	6.6	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	SW
Sunbury, Pa.	16	2.2	Com	D..	...	5	5	..4	750	...	S
Sunnyvale, Calif.	26†	13.5	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	AW
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	11	...	MC	D..	...	8	..	P4‡	None	DA	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	12	...	RTM	C..	...	..	..	NP1	500	TAKS	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	6.4	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16	1.3	MC	D..	...	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Takoma Park, Md.	13	2.2	MC	D2	TN	7	7[2]	NP2	300	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	18†	5.5	Com	D..	...	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	SWX
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	1.5	MC	D..	...	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	IW
Terrell, Tex.	12	6.4	Mgr	D..	...	4	..	P2‡	260	APL	ESW
Texarkana, Ark.	20†	6.0	MC	D2	NA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	ASWX
Texarkana, Tex.	25	8.7	MC	D2	TA	7	1	NP2	350	AKPL	SW
Texas City, Tex.	16	9.8	Com	D..	...	5	5	NP2	1,200	None	AIS
Thomasville, Ga.	14	13.2	Com	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	AEGSWX
Thomasville, N. C.	11	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	6	2	NP2	400	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	19	5.0	MC	D..	...	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	15	3.6	MC	D..	...	7	1	P2	500	TL	ISW
Traverse City, Mich.	17	9.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	ESXW
Trinidad, Colo.	12	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	11	1	NP2	180	None	EGW
Troy, Ohio	11	3.2	MC	D2	..S	7	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tulare, Calif.	13†	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	DT	ASWX
Tupelo, Miss.	12	7.8	MC	D4	TA	7	1	NP4	900	AKSP	EdSW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	12	...	MC	C..	...	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	900	None	BWX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	2.4	Mgr	C..	...	9	9	NP2‡	400	None	AEdSW
Uniontown, Pa.	20	2.5	Com	D4	AN	5	4	P4‡	1,200	CT	AS
University Hts., Ohio	12	1.8	MC	D..	...	7[1]	7	NP4‡	600	None	None
University Park, Tex.	24	3.7	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	Wd
Upland, Calif.	13†	13.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Urbana, Ill.	23	5.0	MC	D..	...	14	0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	20	5.5	MC	D..	...	6	6	NP2	480	None	WX
Valparaiso, Ind.	13†	2.4	MC	D..	...	7	..	NP4	360	K	SW
Van Wert, Ohio	10	3.6	MC	D..	...	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Vernon, Tex.	13	4.3	MC	D2	A..	5	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEW
Verona, N. J.	11	3.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	500	T	SWd
Victoria, Tex.	16	10.9	MC	D2	TA	4	4	NP2	600	TKPL	SW

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population[a]	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Villa Park, Ill.	12†	3.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	$ 60	K	W
Vincennes, Ind.	19	3.1	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	360	TKS	W
Virginia, Minn.	12	8.9	MC	D2	NS	9	3	NP4‡	1,200	T	EGSWdX
Visalia, Calif.	15†	3.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	ASX
Wabash, Ind.	11	3.7	MC	D..	. . .	7	1	P4	. . .	K	None
Wakefield t, Mass. . . .	20	7.7	TM	. .	. . .	5	5	NP1	100	TAK	AEW
Walla Walla, Wash. . .	24	6.1	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,000	None	SWX
Wallingford, Conn. . . .	12	4.1	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P4‡	100	TAK	EdSW
Warren, Pa.	15	8.0	Mgr	D..	..S	18	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Washington, Ind.	11	4.3	MC	D4	NA	7	2	P4	360	TK	ESW
Wash. Court House, O.	11	2.7	Mgr	. .	. . .	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watertown t, Conn. . .	11	. . .	TM	C..	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TA	. . . .
Watertown, S. D.	13	. . .	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEGISWX
Watertown, Wis.	12	9.0	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Waterville, Me.	18	13.8	MC	D..	. . .	21*	0	P2	None	A	. . . .
Watervliet, N. Y.	15	1.1	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	P4‡	1,000	None	ISW
Watsonville, Calif. . . .	12	1.9	MC	D4	TS	8	8	NP4‡	600	DTAK	ASWX
Waukesha, Wis.	21	5.4	MC	D2	TA	15	0	NP2‡	600	CTAKL	SW
Waxahachie, Tex. . . .	11	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Waycross, Ga.	19	7.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AWX
Wayne, Mich.	11†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	AWd
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	2.7	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Waynesboro, Va.	12	7.5	Mgr	C2	A..	5	1	NP4‡	300	T	W
Webster t, Mass.	13	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	3	3	P1	350	TAK	AW
Webster Groves, Mo. .	23	5.4	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J. . .	15	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	. . . .
Weirton, W. Va.	24	13.8	Mgr	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Wellesley t, Mass. . . .	21	. . .	RTM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash. . . .	13	3.2	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,700	None	WX
West Chester, Pa. . . .	15	2.0	MC	D..	..A	7	7	P4‡	None	CA	SW
West Frankfort, Ill. . .	11	4.2	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	1,020	None	SW
West Lafayette, Ind. . .	13†	1.6	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	360	K	None
West Memphis, Ark. .	16†	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	EW
West Mifflin, Pa.	18	16.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	300	D	. . . .
West Monroe, La. . . .	10	8.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	P4	300	None	SW
W. Springfield t, Mass. .	20	17.0	RTM	D3	. . .	3	3	P3‡	1,500	TAK	W
W. Univ. Place, Tex. .	17	2.0	Mgr	D2	A..	5	5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West Warwick t, R. I. .	19	. . .	TM	C..	. . .	5	5	P2	300	TAK	S
Westbrook, Me.	12	21.0	MC	D..	. . .	13	. .	..1	None	K	None
Westerly t, R. I.	12	29.2	TM	C2	AN	7	7	P2	300	TK	SW
Westfield, Mass.	21	46.3	MC	D..	. . .	11	6	NP2	300	None	EGWX
Westfield, N. J.	21	6.3	MC	D..	. . .	9	1	P2‡	1	None	None
Westport t, Conn. . . .	12	21.3	RTM	D2	. . .	3	3	P2	750	TAK	None
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	13	13.4	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	P2	None	None	None
Wheaton, Ill.	16†	4.3	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	400	None	W
White Settlement, Tex.	11	9.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	. . . .
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . .	15	2.1	Mgr	D3	AN	7	7	NP3‡	300	TAK	IWd
Whitehall tp, Pa.	11	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	CDTA	None
Willimantic, Conn. . . .	14	7.5	MC	D..	. . .	7	3	P2	300	TAK	W
Wilmette, Ill.	18	5.3	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	K	IW
Wilson, N. C.	23	6.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	125	None	EGSW
Winchester t, Mass. . .	16	6.5	RTM	D3	NN	. .	. .	NP3	None	TAK	AW
Winchester, Va.	14	3.4	Mgr	D4	AN	13	1	NP4‡	None	TAK	BSW
Windsor t, Conn.	12	30.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	P2	None	K	None
Winfield, Kan.	10	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4	50	None	EGdISW

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[a] Population in thousands.

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Winnetka, Ill.	13†	3.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	$ None	None	EW
Winthrop t, Mass. . . .	19	. . .	RTM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	13	10.0	MC	D2	T..	20	0	NP2‡	180	TKL	EdSW
Woburn, Mass.	20	13.0	MC	D2	NA	9	2	NP2	250	None	W
Wood River, Ill.	10	4.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Woodbury, N. J.	11	2.1	MC	D2	NS	9	0	P3‡	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	12†	2.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TK	W
Wooster, Ohio	14	3.9	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	. . .	DTL	SW
Xenia, Ohio	13	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Yeadon, Pa.	11	1.6	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	GSW
5,000 to 10,000											
Abbeville, La.	9,338	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	480	P	EdSW
Abbeville, S. C.	5,395	5.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	240	None	EW
Aberdeen, Miss.	5,290	3.7	MC	D..	N..	5	0	P...	. . .	K	EdW
Abilene, Kan.	5,775	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ASWX
Abington t, Mass. . . .	7,152	. . .	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAK	SW
Alamo Heights, Tex. .	8,000	1.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	W
Alamogordo, N. M. . .	6,783	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP4‡	130	None	SWX
Alamosa, Colo.	5,354	1.3	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	120	None	SWdX
Albertville, Ala.	5,397	2.7	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	EdIW
Alcoa, Tenn.	6,355	5.3	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	EdS
Alexander City, Ala.	12,473†	. . .	MC	D4	NA	5	5	P4	240	None	EdGdSW
Alaexandria, Ind.	5,147	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AW
Alexandria, Minn. . . .	6,319	4.7	MC	D2	NN	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESW
Algona, Iowa	5,415	2.0	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	100	None	ESW
Alliance, Neb.	7,891	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AESWX
Alma, Mich.	8,341	4.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	SW
Alpine, Tex.	5,261	4.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	SW
Altus, Okla.	9,735	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP2	None	None	AEdSWX
Alva, Okla.	6,505	2.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	100	TKSP	SWdX
American Fork, Utah .	5,126	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	200	TK	W
Amityville, N. Y.	6,164	2.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash. . . .	6,919	8.5	MC	D4	NN	7	1	NP2‡	120	TKL	PW
Anadarko, Okla.	6,184	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	2	NP2	None	None	EISW
Andalusia, Ala.	9,162	9.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	150	None	EdGW
Angola, Ind.	5,081	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	SWX
Anoka, Minn.	7,396	3.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	188	None	EdSW
Antigo, Wis.	9,902	4.0	MC	D2	T..	12	0	NP2‡	180	None	SW
Aransas Pass, Tex. . .	5,396	24.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1	None	PW
Archbald, Pa.	6,304	16.9	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark. . .	7,638†	1.8	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington, Tex.	7,692	18.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	ASW
Artesia, N. M.	8,244	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	8^2	NP4‡	60	None	SW
Asheboro, N. C.	7,701	3.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	P2	60	None	SW
Ashland, Ore.	7,739	4.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	75	TK	ESW
Ashland, Pa.	6,192	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Ashley, Pa.	5,243	1.1	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Athens, Ala.	7,800†	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	2	NP4	480	None	EdIWX
Athens, Tenn.	8,618	7.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	EdGdW
Athens, Tex.	5,194	4.0	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	1	None	SW
Atlantic, Iowa	6,480	2.0	MC	D4	. . .	6	2	NP4‡	48	T	ESWX
Atmore, Ala.	6,631†	6.8	MC	D4	AN	6	5	P4	75	None	GdSW
Attalla, Ala.	7,537	5.0	MC	D4	AA	6	1	NP4	. . .	None	Wd

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Auburn, Ind.	5,879	1.3	MC	D4	NN	5	1	P4	$ 240	K	EdSWX
Auburn, Wash.	6,497	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	120	TKL	SW
Audubon, N. J.	9,531	1.5	Com	C4	A..	3	3	NP4	750	None	None
Avalon, Pa.	6,463	0.8	Mgr	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	300	C	A
Ayer t, Mass.	5,740	...	TM	D3	...	..	..	...	...	DTAKS	SW
Babylon, N. Y.	6,015	2.5	MC	C4	TA	4	..	P4	300	...	....
Bainbridge, Ga.	7,562	7.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	360	None	GdW
Baker, Ore.	9,471	5.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Baldwin, Pa.	9,158†	16.0	Com	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	....
Ballinger, Tex.	5,302	4.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	ASW
Bangor, Pa.	6,050	1.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	DA	None
Banning, Calif.	8,358†	7.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSX
Baraboo, Wis.	7,264	3.6	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	240	TKL	SW
Barrington t, R. I. . . .	8,246	8.4	TM	C1	AN	5	5	P2	400	TAK	None
Barstow, Calif.	7,707†	2.9	MC	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Bartow, Fla.	8,694	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	50	None	ESW
Batavia, Ill.	6,647†	1.8	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	280	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	6,414	2.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	SX
Bath, N. Y.	5,416	4.5	MC	D1	TN	4	4	P2‡	150	TAK	EGSW
Bay, Ohio	6,917	4.5	MC	D4	NS	6	6[1]	NP4‡	120	D	S
Bay City, Tex.	9,427	3.2	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	400	L	AGdSW
Beardstown, Ill.	6,080	1.2	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	300	TKL	W
Beaufort, S. C.	5,081	2.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	90	None	W
Beaver, Pa.	6,360	0.9	Mgr	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	AD	W
Bedford, Ohio	9,105	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP4‡	400	None	ISWd
Beech Grove, Ind. . . .	5,685	2.2	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	TK	S
Beeville, Tex.	9,348	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SWdX
Belfast, Me.	5,960	30.0	Mgr	D2	NN	5	0	NP2	None	None	None
Belle Glade, Fla.	8,616†	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2‡	840	None	W
Bellefonte, Pa.	5,651	0.8	Mgr	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Bellevue, Ky.	9,040	0.9	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P2	130	TAKSPL	I
Bellevue, Ohio	6,906	2.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellmawr, N. J.	5,213	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P..‡	None	None	SW
Belmont, Calif.	11,800†	3.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SX
Belmont, N. C.	5,330	...	MC	..	N..	5	..	...	...	...	....
Belton, Tex.	6,246	4.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	SW
Belvidere, Ill.	9,422	2.8	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SWX
Benicia, Calif.	7,284	3.1	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Bennettsville, S. C. . .	5,140	10.0	MC	D2	TN	5	0	P2	300	None	EdSW
Bennington, Vt.	8,002	4.0	MC	D1	TA	7	7	P3‡	100	DTKL	W
Benton, Ark.	8,825†	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	EWX
Benton, Ill.	7,848	2.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Berkeley, Mo.	5,268	4.3	MC	D2	TS	10	0	NP2‡	600	None	None
Bethany, Okla.	5,705	1.8	Mgr	D2	AN	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Bethel t, Conn.	5,104	...	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	385	T	W
Bettendorf, Iowa	5,132	7.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	P2‡	192	None	None
Big Rapids, Mich. . . .	6,736	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Big Stone Gap, Va. . . .	5,173	5.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	240	None	W
Blackfoot, Idaho	5,180	1.9	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	720	None	W
Blackwell, Okla.	9,199	4.0	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX
Blairsville, Pa.	5,000	0.9	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	NP4‡	300	DA	W
Blakely, Pa.	6,828	3.9	MC	D6	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
Bluffton, Ind.	6,076	1.1	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,662	0.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡.	150	A	S
Bonham, Tex.	7,049	5.0	Mgr	C2	TN	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	SWX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Boonville, Mo.	6,686	2.8	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P2‡	$ 150	TKPL	IW
Boonton, N. J.	7,163	2.5	MC	D2	AS	9	1	P2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Ind.	5,092	0.9	MC	D4	NN	5	5	..4	240	...	SW
Bordentown, N. J. ...	5,497	1.0	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	750	None	SW
Bound Brook, N. J. ..	8,374	1.6	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	K	None
Bountiful, Utah	6,004	6.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	500	None	ESW
Brackenridge, Pa. ...	6,178	0.5	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	...	D	EdW
Bradley, Ill.	7,380†	1.3	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2‡	160	None	W
Brady, Tex.	5,944	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	TAKP	EISW
Brazil, Ind.	8,434	2.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Brea, Calif.	5,870†	2.5	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex. ..	6,610	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	150	None	ASW
Brenham, Tex.	6,941	4.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdSWX
Brentwood, Mo.	7,504	2.1	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	900	P	A
Brewer, Me.	6,862	18.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Brewton, Ala.	5,301†	3.8	MC	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdW
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,827	0.7	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	S
Bridgeville, Pa.	5,650	1.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	....
Brigham City, Utah ..	6,790	11.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	600	None	EW
Bristow, Okla.	5,400	1.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Broadview, Ill.	6,928†	1.6	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	120	K	WX
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,778	1.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	5,810	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SW
Brookhaven, Miss. ...	7,801	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	600	AKP	AISWd
Brookings, S. D.	7,764	4.1	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	750	None	AEISWX
Brooklyn, Ohio	6,317	4.3	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	...	TK	....
Brownfield, Tex.	6,161	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP2‡	120	None	EISWd
Brownsville, Pa.	7,643	1.0	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	DA	None
Bryan, Ohio	6,365	2.5	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Buchanan, Mich.	5,224	1.7	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	125	None	SW
Buckhannon, W. Va. ..	6,016	1.5	MC	..	N..	5	..	...	...	...	....
Buena Vista, Va.	5,214	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Burley, Idaho	5,924	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6[2]	NP4‡	600	None	EdWX
Cairo, Ga.	5,577	1.3	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2	120	None	ISW
Caldwell, N. J.	6,270	1.2	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	400	A	SWd
Calexico, Calif.	7,450†	1.7	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
California, Pa.	7,527†	14.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Camden, S. C.	6,986	4.0	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4‡	500	None	EdW
Cameron, Tex.	5,052	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	W
Camp Hill, Pa.	5,934	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	S
Canandaigua, N. Y. ..	8,332	4.7	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	100	T	SW
Canon City, Colo. ...	6,345	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass.	7,465	...	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TAK	AW
Canton, Miss.	7,048	3.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	820	KP	AEdGdW
Canton tp, Pa.	7,165	...	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	....
Carlinville, Ill.	5,116	1.7	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	60	TK	SW
Carlsbad, Calif.	5,991†	7.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,591	4.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Carmi, Ill.	6,425†	1.5	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4	150	TKL	ESW
Carroll, Iowa	6,231	2.7	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	176	T	WX
Carrollton, Ga.	7,753	3.1	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	7,270	3.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP2	None	None	EdGdIW
Caruthersville, Mo. ..	8,614	1.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	WX
Castle Shannon, Pa. ..	5,459	15.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,392	1.5	MC	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	200	TA	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Cayce, S. C.	5,391†	...	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	$ 600	None	W
Cedar City, Utah	6,106	4.2	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	...	None	SW
Cedar Grove tp, N. J.	8,022	4.3	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWd
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	6,051	1.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,470	3.5	Mgr	C4	...	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Celina, Ohio	5,703	1.9	MC	D2	NA	7	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Center Line, Mich.	7,659	2.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	W
Centerville, Iowa	7,625	4.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	80	T	SWX
Centerville, Pa.	5,845	...	MC	D..	NN	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,657	3.8	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	2,500	None	ESW
Chapel Hill, N. C.	9,177	1.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	150	None	S
Chariton, Iowa	5,320	4.0	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	50	T	SWX
Charleroi, Pa.	9,872	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	DA	None
Charleston, Ill.	9,164	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,501	1.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	SW
Charlotte, Mich.	6,606	4.5	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TAK	SW
Chatham, N. J.	7,391	3.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Chattahoochee, Fla.	8,473	4.0	MC	D2	NA	5	5	P2‡	12	None	EdSW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,687	6.8	Mgr	C..	AN	7	7	NP2‡	130	None	SW
Chehalis, Wash.	5,639	3.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	ASWX
Cherokee, Iowa	7,705	4.8	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	25	T	SW
Chester, Ill.	5,389	4.0	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	180	TK	SWX
Chester, S. C.	6,893	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Cheviot, Ohio	9,944	1.5	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	AI
Childress, Tex.	7,619	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	P	ASW
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,694	2.5	MC	D2	T..	5	1	P2	270	DTAKPLAEGdIW	
Chino, Calif.	7,467†	5.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
Chisholm, Minn.	6,861	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	300	None	AWd
Circleville, Ohio	8,723	3.0	MC	D2	NA	7	3	NP2	300	DTL	SW
Cisco, Tex.	5,230	3.9	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Claremont, Calif.	9,758†	3.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	None
Claremore, Okla.	5,494	1.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	P2	None	None	ESW
Clarinda, Iowa	5,086	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	4	2	NP4‡	144	T	ASWX
Clarkston, Wash.	5,617	4.0	MC	D4	NN	7	2	NP4‡	120	TKL	S
Clarksville, Ind.	5,905	1.6	MC	C..	A..	5	5	P4	360	K	None
Clawson, Mich.	5,196	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	W
Clearfield, Pa.	9,357	1.8	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	D	X
Cleveland, Miss.	6,747	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	240	KP	SW
Cleveland, Tex.	5,183	2.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	..2‡	None	TK	SW
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,795	1.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	AW
Clifton Heights, Pa.	7,549	0.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	300	D	SX
Clinton, Ill.	5,945	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	W
Clinton, Ind.	7,223†	3.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6,075	2.8	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	None
Clinton, N. C.	7,001†	(Not reporting)									
Clinton, Okla.	7,555	3.5	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Clinton, S. C.	7,168	3.1	MC	D2	AN	7	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Cloquet, Minn.	7,685	4.0	MC	D2	NA	5	2	NP2	600	T	WX
Coaldale, Pa.	5,318	2.1	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	6,021†	2.7	MC	C2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	240	TK	GdSW
Coldwater, Mich.	8,594	4.2	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	None	TK	EW
Coleman, Tex.	6,530	2.8	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	120	None	ESWX
College Station, Tex.	7,925	4.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	0	NP2‡	None	None	EdSWd
Collingdale, Pa.	8,443	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Colonial Heights, Va.	6,077	8.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4‡	100	T	ISW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Colorado City, Tex.	6,774	2.7	Mgr	C2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	ISW
Columbia, Miss.	6,124	...	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	600	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	8,175	3.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	None	Wd
Columbus, Neb.	8,884	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	500	TK	ASW
Commerce, Tex.	5,889	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	EISW
Concordia, Kan.	7,175	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	SWX
Conroe, Tex.	7,298	5.2	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Conway, Ark.	8,610	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ESW
Conway, S. C.	6,073	2.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	300	None	W
Cookeville, Tenn.	6,924	3.0	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	36	None	AEdGdSW
Coos Bay, Ore.	6,223	2.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Corbin, Ky.	7,744	7.5	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	P2	500	None	EdW
Cordele, Ga.	9,462	2.5	Mgr	..	A..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	W
Corinth, Miss.	9,785	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5^2	NP4	600	TP	GdSW
Corry, Pa.	7,911	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	CT	S
Covina, Calif.	9,084†	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	W
Covington, Ga.	5,192	3.1	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	100	None	EdGdW
Covington, La.	5,113	4.5	MC	D4	NN	6	6	..4	...	None	....
Covington, Va.	5,860	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	TA	ASW
Crafton, Pa.	8,066	1.9	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,317	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2	60	T	SW
Crestview, Fla.	7,495†	3.1	MC	D2	NS	11	..	NP2‡	120	K	ASW
Creve Coeur, Ill.	5,499	2.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Crockett, Tex.	5,932	4.1	MC	D2	TA	5	5	..2	...	...	....
Crookston, Minn.	7,352	2.9	MC	D2	N..*	9	1	NP4‡	60	None	None
Crown Point, Ind.	7,329†	1.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	C	ESW
Crystal City, Tex.	7,198	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	2	2	NP2	60	None	GdSWX
Crystal Lake, Ill.	5,976†	4.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP4‡	144	TK	SW
Cuero, Tex.	7,498	9.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	EdISW
Cullman, Ala.	8,437†	3.7	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	ISW
Cushing, Okla.	8,414	1.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	480	None	ESW
Dalhart, Tex.	5,918	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	72	None	WX
Dansville, N. Y.	5,253	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	..	P2	...	None	SW
Danville, Ky.	8,686	4.0	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	6,994	1.3	MC	D4	T..	12	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,619	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	None	SW
Dayton, Ky.	8,977	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	6^2	P2	120	TAKPL	I
De Land, Fla.	8,652	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	P2	400	None	ISWX
De Pere, Wis.	8,146	4.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	TKSL	SW
De Ridder, La.	5,799	1.8	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	...	None	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,357	1.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Decatur, Ind.	7,271	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5^2	P4	240	K	EW
Decorah, Iowa	6,060	2.5	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	120	T	SWX
Deer Park, Ohio	7,241	2.5	MC	D2	NN	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Delphos, Ohio	6,220	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Delray Beach, Fla.	8,337†	4.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	W
Deming, N. M.	5,672	3.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P4	None	None	AGdSW
Demopolis, Ala.	5,004	...	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	AGdSWX
Depew, N. Y.	7,217	4.8	MC	D2	AA	7	7	P2‡	400	None	Wd
Derry t, N. H.	5,826	25.7	TM	C..	AN	3	3	NP3‡	700	DTKS	AW
Derry tp, Pa.	9,993	...	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,787	1.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,427	1.4	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	IS
Dickinson, N. D.	7,469	2.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	720	None	SW
Dickson City, Pa.	8,948	3.0	MC	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Dillon, S. C.	6,171	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	$ 100	None	W
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	6,268	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dolton, Ill.	9,328†	2.5	MC	H4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Donna, Tex.	7,171	1.5	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	...	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	9,442	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SW
Douglas, Ga.	7,428	3.1	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Dover, Del.	6,223	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	150	None	EISW
Dover, Ohio	9,852	3.0	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	6,542	2.1	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	100	...	W
Doylestown, Pa.	5,262	2.5	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Dracut t, Mass.	8,666	21.0	TM	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	450	TAKS	W
Drumright, Okla.	5,028	1.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	1	None	W
Dudley t, Mass.	5,261	...	TM	..	...	..	..	P..	...	TAK	SW
Dumas, Tex.	6,127	2.0	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	GdSWX
Dunbar, W. Va.	8,032	1.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Dunellen, N. J.	6,291	1.1	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
Dunn, N. C.	6,316	2.1	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	360	None	SW
Duquoin, Ill.	7,147	3.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Durango, Colo.	7,459	5.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	6,655	9.0	MC	D4	TB	10	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	7,276	7.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	60	None	SW
Easley, S. C.	6,316	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	420	None	EdSW
East Alton, Ill.	7,290	2.5	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	WdX
East Aurora, N. Y.	5,962	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	600	None	ASW
East Gary, Ind.	8,078†	6.2	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	....
E. Grand Forks, Minn.	5,049	2.4	MC	D2	NS	6	2	NP2	200	T	EdW
E. Grand Rapids, Mich.	6,403	3.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	240	T	W
East Palestine, Ohio	5,195	1.0	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2‡	48	DTL	ESW
East Pennsboro tp, Pa.	5,582	13.0	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
East Peoria, Ill.	8,698	6.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	SWd
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,259	0.4	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
East Ridge, Tenn.	9,645	6.3	Com	C2	TN	5	5	NP2	None	K	None
East Rochester, N. Y.	7,022	1.1	MC	H2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N. Y.	7,970	1.0	MC	D4	T..	4	4	P4‡	1,000	None	None
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,438	3.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	None	S
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	7,274	2.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	W
Eastlake, Ohio	7,486	6.5	MC	D2	NS	7	3	NP4‡	300	None	Wd
Edgewood, Pa.	5,292	0.7	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	9,744	16.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Edmond, Okla.	6,086	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP4	300	T	EdISW
Edwardsville, Ill.	8,776	2.6	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	300	TK	SWd
Edwardsville, Pa.	6,686	1.2	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6,892	1.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	None
El Campo, Tex.	6,237	...	Mgr	C2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	60	None	SW
El Monte, Calif.	9,713†	2.3	MC	C4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	AW
El Paso De Robles, Cal.	6,148†	2.7	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Elberton, Ga.	6,772	3.1	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	AEdGdW
Elizabethtown, Ky.	5,807	1.5	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	125	None	SW
Elizabethtown, Pa.	5,083	1.5	MC	D4	NS	6	0	P4‡	240	None	S
Elk City, Okla.	7,962	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4[2]	NP4‡	None	None	ISWX
Elkins, W. Va.	9,121	4.0	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P4‡	240	None	WX
Elko, Nev.	5,393	5.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	None	SW
Elkton, Md.	5,245	1.2	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	W
Ellensburg, Wash.	8,430	1.7	Mgr	C..	AN	7	4	NP4‡	120	None	EdSW
Elmira Heights, N. Y.	5,009	1.2	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Elsmere, Del.	5,314	1.0	Com	C2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	$ 120	None	None
Ely, Minn.	5,474	2.6	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	7,780	2.6	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	25	DA	W
Emporia, Va.	5,664	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	9	9	NP2	None	T	WX
Ennis, Tex.	7,814	2.6	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	...	P	AISW
Enterprise, Ala.	7,288	9.0	MC	D4	NA	5	..	NP4	50	TKSPL	ASW
Ephrata, Pa.	7,027	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	ESW
Escondido, Calif.	10,064†	3.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SWd
Estherville, Iowa	6,719	4.2	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	250	T	ESWX
Etna, Pa.	6,750	0.6	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	8,001†	2.8	MC	D4	NA	8	0	NP4	120	None	W
Eunice, La.	8,184	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn.	5,872	4.7	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	SW
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	5,888	...	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	90	None	SWX
Exeter t, N. H.	5,664	17.0	Mgr	D1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TK	W
Exeter, Pa.	5,130	4.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Fairborn, Ohio	7,847	2.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Fairbury, Neb.	6,395	1.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	400	TK	EW
Fairfield, Calif.	8,094†	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Fairfield, Ill.	5,997†	1.9	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	TK	ESW
Fairfield, Iowa	7,299	2.4	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	144	None	SW
Fairfield t, Me.	5,811	15.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	60	K	None
Fairmont, Minn.	8,193	2.4	MC	D4	TN	7	1	NP4‡	78	None	EISW
Fairport, N. Y.	5,267	1.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	Ed
Fairview, N. J.	8,661	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	T	None
Fairview Park, Ohio	9,311	4.0	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	480	DTL	....
Falfurrias, Tex.	6,712	2.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	...	....
Falls Church, Va.	8,797†	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4	600	TAL	Wd
Falls City, Neb.	6,203	2.5	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	AEW
Fayetteville, Tenn.	5,447	1.5	MC	..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	....
Festus, Mo.	5,199	0.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	144	TAKPL	SW
Fitzgerald, Ga.	8,130	1.7	MC	D2	TA	9	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	6,771	2.4	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	300	None	ISWX
Flat River, Mo.	5,308	1.4	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	240	TKPL	None
Flora, Ill.	5,255	2.3	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Florence tp, N. J.	7,455	9.7	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	AKS	SW
Ford City, Pa.	5,352	...	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest Hills, Pa.	6,301	1.5	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	7,607	...	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	300	TKL	ASW
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	6,280	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASWX
Fort Kent t, Me.	5,343	...	Mgr	C1	NN	5	5	NP..	100	AK	None
Fort Morgan, Colo.	5,315	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	520	None	EdGdISW
Fort Payne, Ala.	6,226	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdISW
Fort Valley, Ga.	6,820	4.9	MC	D..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	G
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,173	3.4	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Fountain Hill, Pa.	5,456	4.0	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Frackville, Pa.	6,541	0.6	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	...	....
Franklin, Ind.	7,316	2.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	AS
Franklin, La.	6,144	1.3	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	24	None	EIW
Franklin t, Mass.	8,037	...	TM	H1	AN	3	3	NP1‡	100	DTKS	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,552	28.1	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	....
Franklin, Ohio	5,388	0.9	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	0	..2	...	...	....
Franklin, Tenn.	5,475	1.8	MC	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	96	None	SW
Frederick, Okla.	5,467	2.5	MC	D2	TB	8	0	P2‡	175	TKSP	SWX
Fredonia, N. Y.	7,095	6.0	MC	D1	TN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Freehold, N. J.	7,550	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P2‡	$ None	TA	SW
Freeland, Pa.	5,909	10.0	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	D	None
Freeport, Tex.	6,012	2.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	400	None	SW
Front Royal, Va.	8,115	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	600	None	EdSW
Frostburg, Md.	6,876	2.0	Com	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	300	None	W
Gaffney, S. C.	8,123	3.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	. . .	None	EdIW
Galax, Va.	5,248	3.0	Mgr	C2	A..	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	W
Galena Park, Tex. . . .	7,186	3.5	Com	D2	AN	5	5	P2	300	None	ISW
Galion, Ohio	9,952	4.2	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DL	ESWX
Gallatin, Tenn.	5,107	1.5	MC	D2	TA	7	7	NP2	60	AK	EdSWd
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,871	1.0	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	9,133	. . .	MC	C4	N..	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Garden City, Mich. . .	9,012	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	Wd
Gardiner, Me.	6,649	14.4	Mgr	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	W
Geneva, Ill.	6,418†	4.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	AEdSW
Georgetown, Ky.	5,516	4.5	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P2	120	TAKPL	SWX
Georgetown, S. C. . . .	6,004	1.6	MC	D2	N..	5	0	P2	. . .	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	7,046	6.0	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	SW
Gladewater, Tex.	5,305	8.6	Com	D2	AN	3	3	..2	. . .	None	. . . .
Glascow, Ky.	7,025	2.5	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	60	None	SW
Glassboro, N. J.	5,867	9.1	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,707	1.5	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	300	D	I
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,620	1.4	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	Wd
Glen Rock, N. J.	7,145	3.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP3‡	None	TA	None
Glencoe, Ill.	8,647†	4.2	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	None	IW
Glendale, Ariz.	8,179	2.0	Mgr	C2	. . .	7	7	NP2	300	None	SW
Glendive, Mont.	5,254	3.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	250	T	WX
Glendora, Calif.	11,697†	4.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Glenolden, Pa.	6,450	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	240	None	None
Globe, Ariz.	6,419	1.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SW
Golden, Colo.	5,238	2.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	160	None	Wd
Golden Valley, Minn. .	5,551	11.9	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	None	None
Gonzales, Tex.	5,659	1.5	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2‡	240	A	EdSW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,365	4.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	SWdX
Graham, N. C.	5,026	1.2	Mgr	C2	AN	6	6	NP2	300	None	W
Graham, Tex.	6,742	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Grand Haven, Mich. . .	9,536	5.4	Mgr	D1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	T	ESWX
Grand Rapids, Minn. .	6,019	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	420	TK	AEdWd
Grandview Heights, O.	7,659	1.3	MC	D4	NA	7[1]	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore. . . .	8,116	3.7	Mgr	D2	T..	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Grass Valley, Calif. . .	5,283	1.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	120	None	SWd
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	6,712	. . .	TM	C1	. . .	3	3	P1	500	DTAK	W
Great Neck, N. Y. . . .	7,759	1.3	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenbelt, Md.	7,074	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	500	None	AIS
Greencastle, Ind.	6,888	1.3	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	TK	SWX
Greeneville, Tenn. . . .	8,721	3.2	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	1,200	None	S
Greenfield, Ind.	8,085†	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	K	EdSW
Greensburg, Ind.	6,619	1.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Greenville, Ala.	6,781	5.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	300	None	W
Greenville, Mich. . . .	6,668	4.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡*	250	None	W
Greenville, Ohio	8,859	2.1	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	210	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	9,210	1.1	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	300	D	AIS
Greer, S. C.	5,050	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	..2	. . .	None	EdSW
Grenada, Miss.	7,388	1.9	Mgr	D4	TN	6	2	NP4	300	None	W
Grinnell, Iowa	6,828	2.2	Mgr	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	250	None	SW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6,283	2.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	$ None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	9,410	2.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	W
Groton, Conn.	7,036	5.3	MC	D2	TN	6	..	P3‡	None	TK	EdSW
Grove City, Pa.	7,411	2.3	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESW
Guilford t, Conn.	5,092	46.2	TM	D2	AN	..	..	...	6,000	TAK	None
Guntersville, Ala.	6,131†	9.1	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdIW
Guttenberg, N. J.	5,566	0.2	MC	D2	AN	6	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddon Heights, N. J.	7,287	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	AS
Haines City, Fla.	5,630	6.4	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	SW
Haledon, N. J.	6,204	1.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Haltom City, Tex.	5,760	15.0	Mgr.	D2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Hamburg, N. Y.	6,938	1.5	MC	D4	AA	5	1	NP2	1,200	None	W
Hamlet, N. C.	5,061	1.7	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	60	None	None
Hammond, La.	8,010	4.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,500	None	SW
Hammonton, N. J.	8,411	44.0	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
Hancock, Mich.	5,223	1.7	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanover t, N. H.	6,259	...	TM	..	...	..	..	...	...	DT	None
Hapeville, Ga.	8,560	2.2	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	600	None	AW
Harriman, Tenn.	6,389	1.7	MC	D2	N..	6	6	P2	360	TL	AEdGdSW
Harrison, Ark.	5,617†	4.0	MC	D2	NN	8	8[2]	NP2	30	TKL	WX
Harrodsburg, Ky.	5,262	4.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4	50	None	SW
Hartford City, Ind.	7,253	1.7	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	SW
Hartsville, S. C.	5,658	1.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	9,181	1.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Hastings, Mich.	6,096	5.6	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	300	TK	SW
Hastings, Minn.	6,560	8.8	MC	D2	AN	7	3	NP2	None	None	SW
Hastings-on-Hud., N.Y.	7,565	2.0	Mgr	D..	TA	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,818	2.0	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	900	None	S
Havre, Mont.	8,086	1.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Havre De Grace, Md.	7,809	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
Hays, Kan.	8,625	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	SW
Hazard, Ky.	6,985	3.1	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	AWd
Hellertown, Pa.	5,435	2.0	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Henderson, Tex.	6,833	11.3	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	420	None	SW
Hendersonville, N. C.	6,103	2.2	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4	300	None	I
Henryetta, Okla.	7,987	...	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP2	None	None	SW
Hereford, Tex.	5,207	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP2	300	None	ISW
Herkimer, N. Y.	9,400	2.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	500	None	EISW
Herrin, Ill.	9,331	4.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Highland, Ind.	9,017†	12.4	MC	C4	AN	5	5	P4	2,400	K	Wd
Highland Park, N. J.	9,721	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Ohio	5,126	7.6	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	140	DTL	SW
Hillsboro, Ore.	5,142	2.9	Mgr	D2	TS	6	0	NP4‡	60	None	SWdX
Hillsboro, Tex.	8,363	4.1	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	130	None	SW
Hillsborough, Calif.	5,225	6.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
Hillsdale, Mich.	7,297	4.1	MC	D1	NN	8	0	P2‡	50	TAK	ESW
Hinsdale, Ill.	11,324†	3.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	None	IW
Hinton, W. Va.	5,780	3.9	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Okla.	5,380	...	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	300	TKSP	ISWX
Holdenville, Okla.	6,192	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	56	TKP	SWd
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	6,483	1.6	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	None	None	SW
Honesdale, Pa.	5,662	4.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	300	DA	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	5,992	1.6	MC	D4	TN	7	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	8,605	4.1	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2‡	825	TKL	AESWX
Hopkins, Minn.	7,595	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Hot Springs, S. D.	5,030	3.0	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	NP2‡	$ 60	None	ASX
Houlton t, Me.	8,377	36.0	Mgr	C1	TN	7	7	NP3‡	150	None	EdWX
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	7,236	1.8	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5,984	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	100	TP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	7,426	3.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	50	None	EdW
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,330	1.7	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
Huntington Bch., Calif.	5,871†	4.7	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TKPL	A
Huntsville, Tex.	9,820	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX
Ilion, N. Y.	9,363	2.4	MC	D1	A..	5	5	P2‡	500	TA	EdSW
Indianola, Iowa	5,145	2.7	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	120	T	ESW
Indio, Calif.	7,830†	6.3	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	IW
Int'l Falls, Minn.	6,269	3.0	MC	D2	TS	7	1	NP2‡	390	TK	AWd
Iola, Kan.	7,094	1.6	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGSW
Ionia, Mich.	6,412	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6,895	33.0	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EW
Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,679	6.4	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P2	60	TK	W
Ishpeming, Mich.	8,962	9.5	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	100	None	W
Jacinto City, Tex.	6,856	1.8	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	720	P	AISW
Jackson, La.	6,772	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6,504	2.6	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEdSW
Jacksonville, Tex.	8,607	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ASWX
Jacksonville Bch., Fla.	6,430	7.6	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	K	AEdSW
Jasper, Ala.	8,589	4.0	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AGdSW
Jasper, Ind.	5,215	1.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	EGdSW
Jefferson, Pa.	5,534†	. . .	MC	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	. . . .
Jenkins, Ky.	6,921	11.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	None	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,130	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,595	1.2	MC	D4	TS	. .	. .	P4‡	None	None	None
Jerseyville, Ill.	6,915†	4.2	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	100	None	SW
Jim Thorpe, Pa.	6,091	(Not reporting)									
Kalispell, Mont.	9,737	2.5	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	680	T	SW
Kane, Pa.	5,706	4.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	8,337	3.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	480	TAKL	EISWX
Keansburg, N. J.	5,559	4.0	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	None	IPSWX
Kelso, Wash.	7,345	1.4	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	TK	SWX
Kendallville, Ind.	6,119	2.0	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	ESW
Kenner, La.	5,535	10.0	MC	C4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	P	None
Kennett, Mo.	8,685	2.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kenton, Ohio	8,475	2.4	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	Wd
Kermit, Tex.	6,912	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Kerrville, Tex.	7,691	3.6	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Keyport, N. J.	5,888	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	500	TA	SWX
Keyser, W. Va.	6,347	4.0	MC	D2	NN	3	3	NP2‡	450	None	W
Kilgore, Tex.	9,638	4.1	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Kileen, Tex.	7,045	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	7	3	NP2	None	None	Wd
Kingsmountain, N. C.	7,206	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdGdSW
Kingsford, Mich.	5,038	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	Wd
Kinloch, Mo.	5,957	. . .	MC	D2	N..	10	0	..2‡	None	P	. . . .
Kittanning, Pa.	7,731	0.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Kittery t, Me.	8,380	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Knoxville, Iowa	7,625	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	48	T	SW
Kosciusko, Miss.	6,753	6.0	MC	D4	TA	5	0	P4	. . .	None	AEGdW
Kulpmont, Pa.	5,199	0.9	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
La Follette, Tenn.	5,797	4.1	Com	H2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdW
La Grande, Ore.	8,635	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	780	None	ISW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
La Grange Park, Ill. .	10,322†	2.6	MC	C4	TA	6	6[2]	NP4‡	None	K	W
La Habra, Calif.	9,665†	2.8	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TK	W
La Junta, Colo.	7,712	1.6	Mgr	C2	TN	6	1	NP2	None	None	EWX
La Verne, Calif.	5,268†	2.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Ladue, Mo.	5,386	8.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	None	P	None
Laguna Beach, Calif. .	7,861†	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AS
Lake City, Fla.	7,571	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Lake City, S. C.	5,112	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill.	8,963†	14.6	Mgr	D1	TS	8	0	P2‡	None	CT	IW
Lake Wales, Fla.	6,821	5.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	S
Lamar, Colo.	6,829	2.0	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AEW
Lancaster, N. Y.	8,665	2.7	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P4‡	900	None	ASWd
Lancaster tp, Pa. ...	6,859	9.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,000	DT	S
Lancaster, S. C.	7,159	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Lanett, Ala.	7,434	...	MC	D4	AA	6	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9,762	2.5	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4	None	D	ES
Lansford, Pa.	7,487	1.5	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Lapeer, Mich.	6,143	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N. Y. ...	6,330	1.8	MC	D2	AN	4	4	P2‡	None	None	IW
Larksville, Pa.	6,360	3.9	MC	D4	T..	7	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Vegas (city), N.M. .	7,494	10.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Las Vegas (town), N.M.	6,269	...	MC	D2	TA	4	4	P2‡	None	K	S
Laurens, S. C.	8,658	6.6	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2	180	None	EdSW
Laurinburg, N. C. ...	7,134	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	EdSW
Lawrence tp, N. J. ..	8,499	...	Com	..	...	3	3	P3‡	500	K	None
Lawrenceburg, Tenn. .	5,442	1.8	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	...	None	ESW
Lawrenceville, Ill. ...	6,328	1.2	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	100	TK	X
Le Mars, Iowa	5,844	3.6	MC	D2	T..	5	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lead, S. D.	6,422	1.5	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	7,631	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	TK	EdSW
Lebanon t, N. H.	8,495	...	TM	D..	...	..	..	...	...	TAKSP	AW
Lebanon, Mo.	6,808	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AESWX
Lebanon, Ore.	5,873	1.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	None	S
Lebanon, Tenn.	7,913	3.0	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Leesburg, Fla.	7,395	6.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	AEdSWX
Lehighton, Pa.	6,565	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	EdSW
Lenoir, N. C.	7,888	4.2	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	120	...	ISWX
Lenoir City, Tenn. ...	5,159	1.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	25	KPL	EdWd
Leonia, N. J.	7,378	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Levelland, Tex.	8,264	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Lewisburg, Pa.	5,268	2.0	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Lewisburg, Tenn. ...	5,164	2.7	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdGdSW
Lewistown, Mont. ...	6,573	1.3	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	144	T	AISWX
Lexington, Mo.	5,074	1.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	AX
Lexington, Neb.	5,068	1.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdSWX
Lexington, Va.	5,976	1.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	None	None	ISW
Liberal, Kan.	7,134	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	WX
Libertyville, Ill.	6,561†	4.1	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	200	K	SW
Lincoln Heights, Ohio .	5,531	...	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	300	D	AWd
Lincolnton, N. C.	5,423	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2	250	None	EdW
Lincolnwood, Ill.	6,017†	3.0	(Not reporting)								
Lindenhurst, N. Y. ...	8,644	6.5	MC	D2	AB	5	5	P2‡	600	None	P
Lindsay, Calif.	5,492†	1.6	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Linton, Ind.	5,973	1.9	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	...	K	EdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7,208	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Lititz, Pa.	5,968	1.6	Mgr	D4	NS	5	1	P4‡	$ None	DA	SW
Little Falls, Minn.	6,717	4.0	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP2	100	TA	W
Little Falls tp, N. J.	6,405	4.0	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	S
Little Falls, N. Y.	9,541	4.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	240	TAK	IW
Littlefield, Tex.	6,540	3.8	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	WX
Livermore, Calif.	7,023†	2.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	S
Livingston, Mont.	7,683	1.9	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	144	T	AWX
Livingston tp, N. J.	9,932	14.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,000	None	SWd
Lockhart, Tex.	5,573	3.5	Mgr	D2	TN	2	2	NP2	600	None	EdSWX
Lockland, Ohio	5,736	1.8	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Logan, Ohio	5,972	1.3	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Logan, W. Va.	5,079	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2	60	None	None
Lompoc, Calif.	5,520	3.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSW
London, Ohio	5,222	2.3	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	..	..2	...	...	....
Longmeadow t, Mass.	6,508	...	TM	C1	...	3	..	P3‡	800	DTAK	AWd
Longmont, Colo.	8,099	...	MC	D2	NN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AESW
Louisville, Miss.	5,282	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	480	KP	AEdISW
Loveland, Colo.	6,773	2.3	MC	D2	NN	8	0	NP2	120	TK	AESWX
Loves Park, Ill.	8,068†	1.4	MC	D4	AA	11	1	NP4‡	180	TK	None
L. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	7,376	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Loyalock tp, Pa.	5,535	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Ludington, Mich.	9,506	2.5	Mgr	D2	TS	8	3	NP2‡	50	TK	SWX
Ludlow, Ky.	6,374	...	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	130	TAKL	IWd
Ludlow t, Mass.	8,660	28.5	RTM	C1	A..	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	S
Lumberton, N. C.	14,448†	4.9	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Luzerne, Pa.	6,176	2.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	150	D	None
Lyndhurst, Ohio	7,359	4.2	MC	D4	TA	7	7	NP4‡	400	None	None
Lyons, Ill.	7,662†	...	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	48	K	W
McCook, Neb.	7,678	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	T	ASW
McMinnville, Ore.	6,635	2.6	MC	D2	NS	6	0	NP4‡	None	K	EW
McMinnville, Tenn.	7,577	...	MC	..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	....
McPherson, Kan.	8,689	2.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESWX
Madison, Ill.	7,963	1.9	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	390	TK	....
Madison tp, N. J.	7,366	4.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdW
Madison, S. D.	5,153	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AESW
Magnolia, Ark.	9,255†	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	SW
Malone, N. Y.	9,501	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Malvern, Ark.	9,243†	...	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	...	...	....
Malverne, N. Y.	8,086	1.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	900	None	None
Mandan, N. D.	9,374†	4.6	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
Manistee, Mich.	8,642	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Manistique, Mich.	5,086	3.5	Mgr	H2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass.	7,184	7.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdISWX
Manville, N. J.	8,597	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Shade tp, N. J.	6,560	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Marianna, Fla.	5,845	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	K	S
Marion, Iowa	5,916	4.0	MC	D2	N..	6	2	NP2	150	...	W
Marion, S. C.	6,834	1.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	200	None	W
Marion, Va.	6,982	3.5	Mgr	D2	NN	7	7	NP4‡	48	K	SW
Marlin, Tex.	7,099	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich.	5,777	4.0	Com	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP4‡	130	None	ESWX
Marshall, Minn.	5,923	2.0	MC	D1	NN	6	6[2]	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Marshall, Mo.	8,850	2.6	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	225	TPL	ESW
Martinez, Calif.	8,268	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWd
Martinsville, Ind.	5,991	4.0	MC	D..	T..	5	1	P4	100	K	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Marysville, Calif.	7,826	2.5	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 150	None	ISX
Maryville, Mo.	6,834	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Maryville, Tenn.	7,742	3.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	72	None	EdSW
Mauch Chunk tp, Pa.	5,081	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Maumee, Ohio	5,548	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	7	P2	240	K	Wd
Mayfield, Ky.	8,990	4.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Mayfield Heights, Ohio	5,807	6.0	MC	D2	NS	6[1]	6	NP4‡	360	None	None
Maynard t, Mass.	6,978	5.7	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Maysville, Ky.	8,632	1.1	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	None
Maywood, N. J.	8,667	1.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	AS
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	6,786	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,385	1.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	ISW
Media, Pa.	5,726	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Medina, N. Y.	6,179	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
Medina, Ohio	5,097	2.9	MC	D4	NA	7[1]	7	NP4‡	120	...	ISW
Melvindale, Mich.	9,483	2.7	MC	D2	AA*	7	7	NP2	250	TAK	SX
Mendota, Ill.	5,129	9.0	MC	D4	TA	8	..	NP4‡	240	T	SW
Menomonie, Wis.	8,245	11.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	420	None	Wd
Merrill, Wis.	8,951	5.3	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2	...	TKSL	BISW
Metropolis, Ill.	7,784†	3.5	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	300	TK	EW
Metuchen, N. J.	9,879	2.8	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,627	3.0	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Miami Shores, Fla.	7,839†	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Miami Springs, Fla.	10,138†	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	None	Wd
Miamisburg, Ohio	6,329	...	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EW
Middlesex, N. J.	5,943	4.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	S
Middletown, Pa.	9,184	1.3	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6,491	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	I
Midland Park, N. J.	5,164	1.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	A	None
Miles City, Mont.	9,243	10.0	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	288	T	WX
Milford, Del.	5,179	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	EdSW
Mill Valley, Calif.	7,965†	2.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	S
Milledgeville, Ga.	8,835	5.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millinocket t, Me.	5,890	6.0	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	A
Millvale, Pa.	7,287	0.6	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa.	8,578	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Milwaukie, Ore.	5,253	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Minden, La.	9,787	3.9	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	7,801	3.7	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa.	7,783	1.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	120	None	W
Monaca, Pa.	7,415	2.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	300	DA	W
Monahans, Tex.	6,311	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	240	None	SWX
Monongahela, Pa.	8,922	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	DTA	I
Monroe, Wis.	7,037	2.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	400	TAKL	ISW
Monroeville, Pa.	7,841†	...	MC	D4	TN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	....
Montague t, Mass.	7,812	19.0	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	...	TAK	B
Montevideo, Minn.	5,459	2.0	Mgr	D2	NN	5	5	NP4‡	125	None	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt.	8,599	8.5	Mgr	D1	T..	6	0	NP2‡	150	TAK	WX
Moorestown tp, N. J.	9,123	15.0	Com	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	600	AK	SW
Mooresville, N. C.	7,121	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	60	None	SW
Morehead City, N. C.	5,144	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	...	None	None
Morgan City, La.	9,759	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	240	None	EGdPWX
Morganton, N. C.	8,311	3.9	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	180	None	EdW
Morrilton, Ark.	5,483	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	180	TKPL	AS
Morris, Ill.	6,926	2.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	60	TK	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Morris tp, N. J.	7,432	16.0	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	$ 600	TK	None
Morrisville, Pa.	6,787	1.3	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	W
Morton Grove, Ill. ...	7,427†	9.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	250	AK	WX
Mount Airy, N. C. ...	7,192	2.4	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4‡	200	None	SW
Mount Carmel, Ill. ...	8,732	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5[2]	NP4	600	None	SW
Mount Healthy, Ohio ..	5,533	1.1	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	..	..2	...	...	....
Mount Holly tp, N. J. .	8,206	2.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4	None	None	None
Mount Kisco, N. Y. ..	5,907	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa. ...	6,646	0.4	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Iowa .	5,843	3.0	Mgr	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	96	T	ESW
Mount Pleasant, Pa. ..	5,883	0.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Mount Pleasant, Tex. .	6,342	3.6	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Mount Prospect, Ill. .	11,894†	5.0	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Mount Sterling, Ky. ..	5,294	1.5	MC	..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	....
Mount Vernon, Ind. ..	6,150	1.4	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	GdWX
Mount Vernon, Wash. .	5,230	2.6	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	S
Mountain Brook, Ala. .	10,937†	5.0	Mgr	D4	N..	5	5	NP4	None	None	None
Muhlenberg tp, Pa. ..	7,001	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Murphysboro, Ill. ...	9,241	3.6	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Ky.	6,035	...	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Murray, Utah	9,006	7.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	D	ESW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	5,425	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Naperville, Ill.	7,013	1.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdSW
Napoleon, Ohio	5,335	4.0	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	EW
Narberth, Pa.	5,407	7.5	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	P4	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La. ...	9,914	...	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	600	None	EW
Navasota, Tex.	5,188	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nazareth, Pa.	5,830	1.7	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Nebraska City, Neb. ..	6,872	3.6	Com	C2	AN	3	3	NP2	1,200	None	AEGdPSX
Negaunee, Mich.	6,517†	15.0	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3‡	150	None	EdSW
Neosho, Mo.	5,790	2.0	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	ASWd
Nevada, Mo.	8,009	5.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SX
New Brighton, Pa. ...	9,535	1.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Canaan t, Conn. .	8,001	22.2	TM	D2	TN	..	..	...	...	TK	IS
New Castle, Del.	5,396	1.8	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	60	TK	EdISW
New Cumberland, Pa. .	6,204	1.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	7,349	1.0	MC	C2	N..	4	..	P..	300	...	....
New Milford, N. J. ...	6,006	3.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	5,775	16.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	P2	200	None	EGdW
New Ulm, Minn.	9,348	7.6	Mgr	D4	NA	5	1	NP4‡	100	TK	EGdSWX
Newark, Del.	6,731	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	250	None	EdSW
Newberry, S. C.	7,546	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	420	None	EdSWd
Newington t, Conn. ...	9,110	13.7	TM	D2	...	..	..	...	...	TK	None
Newnan, Ga.	8,218	3.1	MC	D2	TN	8	8	P2‡	100	None	AEdISW
Newport, Ark.	6,254	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Newport t, N. H.	5,131	1.6	Mgr	D1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	650	TK	AW
Newport tp, Pa.	9,347	...	Com	C4	AN	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Newport, Vt.	5,217	6.7	MC	D1	TA	4	4	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Newton, N. J.	5,781	3.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Newton, N. C.	6,039	8.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	90	None	EdSW
Niles, Ill.	6,883†	(Not reporting)									
Noblesville, Ind.	6,567	1.1	MC	D4	NA	5	0	P4	240	K	S
Nogales, Ariz.	6,153	3.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Normal, Ill.	11,528†	4.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	W
North Andover t, Mass.	8,485	29.0	TM	C1	...	3	3	NP1	296	DTAKSPL	WX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
North Atlanta, Ga.	5,930	8.5	MC	D1	AN	7	7	NP1	None	None	None
North Augusta, S. C.	8,937†	8.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
North Bend, Ore.	7,200†	4.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	90	None	APSWX
N. Brunswick tp, N. J.	6,450	13.1	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
North Chicago, Ill.	16,881†	4.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	400	K	WX
N. College Hill, Ohio	7,921	1.3	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	None
North Lake, Ill.	8,832†	4.0	(Not reporting)								
North Olmstead, Ohio	6,604	12.1	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	120	DTL	B
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,046	0.7	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	300	None	None
North Riverside, Ill.	6,080†	2.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	90	K	Wd
N. Sacramento, Calif.	7,548†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
North Strabane tp, Pa.	5,465	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,740	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	1,200	None	SWd
N. Versailles tp, Pa.	9,821	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	800	DCTA	Wd
Northampton, Pa.	9,332	2.9	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	...	DA	SW
Northbrook, Ill.	6,013†	4.1	MC	D4	T..	6	..	P4‡	23	TSP	Wd
Northfield, Minn.	7,487	3.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	None	...	W
Norwalk, Ohio	9,775	5.0	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N. Y.	8,816	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P4‡	300	A	W
Norwood, Pa.	5,246	1.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	S
Nyack, N. Y.	5,889	0.6	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Oak Park, Mich.	5,267	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	Wd
Oakdale, La.	5,598	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	None	None	W
Oakmont, Pa.	7,264	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Oakwood, Ohio	9,691	2.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	Wd
Oberlin, Ohio	7,062	2.7	Mgr	..	A..	7	7	NP2‡	48	None	ESW
Ocean City, N. J.	6,040	6.9	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	...	None
Oceanport, N. J.	7,588	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Oconomowoc, Wis.	5,345	4.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	600	None	EdISW
Oconto, Wis.	5,055	6.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	300	TAKL	SW
Oelwein, Iowa	7,858	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	2	P2	120	T	SW
O'Hara tp, Pa.	5,768	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	Wd
Olathe, Kan.	5,593	2.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	SW
Old Forge, Pa.	9,749	3.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	180	C	None
Old Town, Me.	8,261	38.0	Mgr	C1	TN	7	7	NP3‡	None	None	None
Olney, Ill.	8,612	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa.	7,047	8.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	C	Ed
Opalocka, Fla.	9,392†	4.5	Mgr	H2	A..	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Opp, Ala.	5,089†	...	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	480	None	AEdW
Orange t, Mass.	5,894	...	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	AW
Oregon City, Ore.	7,682	2.5	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	SW
Orem, Utah	8,351	25.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	IW
Oroville, Calif.	5,387	1.2	MC	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	T	AISX
Orrville, Ohio	5,153	4.0	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	480	DTL	ESW
Osceola, Ark.	5,006	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	WX
Owego, N. Y.	5,350	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	300	T	None
Oxford t, Mass.	5,851	...	TM	..	...	..	..	...	...	TAK	None
Oxford, N. C.	6,685	3.9	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	60	None	SW
Oxford, Ohio	6,944	1.0	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	K	ASW
Ozark, Ala.	5,238	...	MC	D4	AN	6	1	P4	180	None	GW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	10,741†	2.1	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	S
Palatka, Fla.	9,176	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	None
Palisades Park, N. J.	9,635	1.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	A	None
Palmerton, Pa.	6,646	2.6	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	None
Palmyra, N. J.	5,802	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	AK	S

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Palmyra, Pa.	5,910	1.4	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	$ 120	DA	S
Pana, Ill.	6,178	. . .	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	120	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark.	9,668	3.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paramus, N. J.	6,268	10.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	750	TA	None
Paris, Ill.	9,778†	2.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,912	. . .	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	300	P	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	8,826	3.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdSW
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,361	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	IS
Pauls Valley, Okla.	6,896	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,842	2.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,331	1.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP3‡	260	None	ESW
Pecos, Tex.	8,054	6.0	MC	D2	AN	6	6	NP2‡	250	None	ASW
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,306	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	I
Penn tp, Pa. (York Co.)	5,263	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,481	1.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,669	0.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	500	TK	None
Peoria Heights, Ill.	6,578†	1.7	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Pequannock tp, N. J.	5,254	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	None	W
Perry, Iowa	6,174	2.6	MC	D2	TA	5	2	P2	240	None	SW
Perry, Okla.	5,137	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	250	TKSP	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,653	2.4	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	ESWX
Petoskey, Mich.	6,468	3.5	Mgr	D1	AN	5	1	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Pharr, Tex.	8,690	4.3	Com	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	600	None	SW
Picayune, Miss.	6,707	4.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	GdW
Pierre, S. D.	5,715	7.2	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AEWX
Pikeville, Ky.	5,154	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	4	4	NP2	500	None	GdW
Pine Lawn, Mo.	6,425	0.6	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	60	P	None
Pineville, La.	6,423	2.5	MC	H4	T..	5	0	P4	120	None	W
Pipestone, Minn.	5,269	. . .	Com	D2	AN	5	5	. . .	480	None	. . . .
Pitcairn, Pa.	5,857	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	6,960	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Plainville t, Conn.	9,994	9.0	TM	. .	. . .	3	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Plant City, Fla.	9,230	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	GSW
Plaquemine, La.	5,747	0.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	120	P	EGdSW
Platteville, Wis.	5,751	3.0	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAKL	ASW
Plymouth, Ind.	7,334†	1.4	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	240	K	W
Plymouth, Mich.	6,637	2.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	180	None	W
Pompano Beach, Fla.	9,416†	8.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2‡	2,400	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	8,990	1.5	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	200	TK	S
Port Clinton, Ohio	5,541	1.6	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	240	DTL	SWX
Port Hueneme, Calif.	7,388†	3.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TAK	WX
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,372	2.6	MC	D2	TA	9	1	P2	360	T	IW
Port Levaca, Tex.	5,599	10.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	2	NP2‡	600	None	IPSW
Port Neches, Tex.	5,448	3.8	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	None	SW
Port Townsend, Wash.	6,888	7.1	MC	D4	TA	7	0	NP4‡	120	TKL	W
Portage, Wis.	7,334	7.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	490	TA	SW
Portales, N. M.	8,112	2.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Porterville, Calif.	7,802†	6.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Portland t, Conn.	5,186	. . .	TM	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	. . .	TK	W
Portland, Ind.	7,064	1.5	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	K	EW
Potsdam, N. Y.	7,491	8.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	AW
Prairie Du Chein, Wis.	5,392	3.1	MC	D2	TA	11	0	NP2	180	TAKPL	W
Pratt, Kan.	7,523	2.5	Com	H3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	None	AESWX
Prescott, Ariz.	6,764	1.6	Mgr	D2	A..	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Presque Isle, Me.	9,954	72.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Price, Utah	6,010	2.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 300	None	AEdW
Princeton, Ill.	5,765	1.9	Mgr	D4	T..	4	..	NP4	600	None	EdSWd
Princeton, Ind.	7,673	1.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5,388	2.3	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	260	None	S
Princeton, W. Va.	8,279	4.7	Mgr	C1	TN	6	3	NP4‡	240	None	S
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,242	0.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5,834	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5,762	1.5	MC	D4	TA	6	0	NP4‡	75	TK	EdWX
Pulaski, Va.	9,202	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡	180	None	WX
Punxsutawney, Pa.	8,969	3.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	X
Putnam, Conn.	8,181	3.4	MC	D2	NN	9	1	P2	None	T	SW
Quakertown, Pa.	5,673	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	ES
Quincy, Fla.	6,505	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdGdSW
Radford, Va.	9,026	5.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TA	BEIW
Rankin, Pa.	6,941	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4	600	D	IWd
Raritan, N. J.	5,131	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	...	None	....
Raton, N. M.	8,241	3.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	0	NP4‡	240	None	ESWX
Ravenna, Ohio	9,857	2.9	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	7,415	...	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	...	None	W
Raymondville, Tex.	9,136	1.6	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Rayne, La.	6,485	2.7	MC	D4	TS	5	5	P4	600	P	EWX
Reading, Ohio	7,836	...	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	EIW
Red Lion, Pa.	5,119	0.9	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	240	D	A
Red Oak, Iowa	6,526	3.0	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	30	T	WX
Reedley, Calif.	5,167†	1.7	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	SW
Rhinelander, Wis.	8,774	2.5	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	100	L	SWX
Rialto, Calif.	11,780†	7.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TK	.....
Rice Lake, Wis.	6,898	6.9	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	250	KL	EdWX
Richwood, W. Va.	5,321	3.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	None	AW
Ridgefield, N. J.	8,312	2.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	None
Ridgeway, Pa.	6,244	2.6	MC	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	150	A	IW
Ripon, Wis.	5,619	3.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	C	S
River Edge, N. J.	9,204	1.8	MC	D2	TB	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
River Grove, Ill.	7,070†	(Not reporting)									
River Oaks, Tex.	7,097	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Riverdale, Ill.	10,017†	3.4	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Riverdale, Md.	5,530	...	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	300	T	None
Riverside, Ill.	9,153	...	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Riverside tp, N. J.	7,199	1.5	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	720	A	None
Roanoke, Ala.	5,392	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	120	None	AGdSWX
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,156	2.9	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	None	None	None
Robinson, Ill.	6,407	1.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
Robstown, Tex.	7,278	3.0	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	EGdS
Rochelle, Ill.	5,988†	1.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Rochester, Pa.	7,197	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	CA	I
Rock Falls, Ill.	10,208†	...	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	EdS
Rockland, Me.	9,234	11.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	AX
Rockland t, Mass.	8,960	10.0	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	300	DTKS	W
Rockville, Conn.	8,016	2.7	MC	D2	TA	12	4	P4‡	None	TAK	S
Rockville, Md.	6,934	5.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	900	None	SW
Rogers, Ark.	5,222†	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	...	...	....
Rolla, Mo.	9,354	2.8	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	120	P	EdSWX
Roseburg, Ore.	8,390	3.7	Mgr	D2	TA	8	0	NP4	None	None	SX
Rosenberg, Tex.	6,210	5.7	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	ISW
Roseville, Minn.	6,437	17.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Rumford t, Me.	9,954	65.0	Mgr	C3	NN	5	5	NP3‡	$ 285	TAK	None
Rushville, Ind.	6,761	1.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	6,598	4.0	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	24	KL	SW
Russell, Kan.	6,483	3.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	EISWX
Russellville, Ala. ...	6,012	9.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	AEdISW
Russellville, Ark. ...	8,166	5.6	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	S
Saddle River tp, N. J. .	7,955	...	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	400	K	Wd
St. Albans, Vt.	8,552	...	MC	D1	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW
St. Albans, W. Va. ...	9,870	3.7	MC	D4	TN	10	2	NP4	100	None	SWd
St. Bernard, Ohio ...	7,066	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	1,000	DTL	EI
St. Charles, Ill.	7,716†	3.6	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	450	TK	EdSWX
St. Clair, Pa.	5,856	1.3	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt. ...	7,370	2.2	Mgr	C..	A..	6	6	NP3‡	25	DTAKL	W
St. Marys, Ohio	6,208	2.1	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7,846	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	7	4	P4‡	300	DA	X
St. Peter, Minn.	7,754	3.2	MC	D1	NN	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	W
Salamanca, N. Y.	8,861	5.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	P2	300	None	EW
Salem, Ill.	6,159	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EGdSW
Salem, N. J.	9,050	2.7	MC	D3	AN	9	1	P4‡	500	T	SW
Salem, Va.	6,823	4.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	EdIW
San Marcos, Tex. ...	9,980	7.3	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Sand Springs, Okla. ..	6,994	1.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	P2	None	None	SW
Sanger, Calif.	7,333†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ISW
Saranac Lake, N. Y. ..	6,913	2.1	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Savanna, Ill.	5,058	4.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Sayre, Pa.	7,735	...	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	IX
Schuylkill Haven, Pa. .	6,597	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	EdSW
Scotch Plains tp, N. J.	9,069	9.1	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	K	None
Scotia, N. Y.	7,812	1.4	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	600	None	SW
Scott tp, Pa.	8,686	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Scottdale, Pa.	6,249	1.1	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Searcy, Ark.	6,445†	4.0	MC	D2	AS	9	1	..2	120	KPL	ASW
Sebring, Fla.	5,006	8.0	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	....
Secaucus, N. J.	9,750	6.1	MC	D2	AA	7	1	P2‡	300	...	....
Seguin, Tex.	9,733	4.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAKL	AESW
Selma, Calif.	6,230†	1.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Seneca Falls, N. Y. ..	6,634	3.9	MC	D2	AN	5	1	P2‡	600	None	W
Sewickley, Pa.	5,836	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Seymour t, Conn.	7,832	14.8	TM	D2	...	..	..	...	...	TAK	None
Seymour, Ind.	11,683†	2.2	MC	D4	N..	5	5[2]	P4	240	K	X
Sharon Hill, Pa.	5,464	0.8	MC	D4	TN	7	7	P4‡	600	D	....
Sharpsburg, Pa.	7,296	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	EW
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,414	2.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,894	1.8	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2	480	TKL	AEdSWX
Shelby, Ohio	7,971	2.2	MC	D2	TA	5[1]	1	NP2	480	L	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn. ...	9,456	5.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6[2]	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Shelton, Wash.	5,045	2.6	Com	D3	AA	3	3	NP3	250	None	ISW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,938	1.5	Mgr	D2	TA	5	2	P2	240	T	W
Shillington, Pa.	5,059	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	W
Shippensburg, Pa. ...	5,722	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Sierra Madre, Calif. .	8,752†	3.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Silver City, N. M. ...	7,022	4.5	MC	D1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	ISW
Skowhegan t, Me. ...	7,422	64.0	Mgr	H1	TN	7	7	NP1	75	TAKS	A
Slaton, Tex.	5,036	2.1	Com	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	180	None	SWX
Smithfield, N. C.	5,574	2.0	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	180	None	EdW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Solvay, N. Y.	7,868	1.6	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P2‡	$ 960	None	EdW
Somerset, Ky.	7,097	1.6	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP2	72	None	GdS
Somerset t, Mass.	8,566	8.0	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	750	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5,936	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,927	10.1	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
South Amboy, N. J.	8,422	1.8	MC	D2	NS	5	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	6,057	2.4	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	W
South Haven, Mich.	5,629	2.3	MC	D1	TS	6	0	P2‡	50	TAK	ESWX
S. Plainfield, N. J.	8,008	9.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	7,704	2.0	Mgr	D4	AN	6	6	P4‡	450	None	ASW
S. Sioux City, Neb.	5,557	3.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	200	K	EdW
South Williamsport, Pa.	6,364	1.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Spanish Fort City, Utah	5,230	2.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4‡	150	T	EdIWX
Sparks, Nev.	8,203	2.1	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	NP4	600	TKL	None
Sparta, Wis.	5,893	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	K	ASW
Speedway, Ind.	5,498	2.6	MC	C4	AN	5	0	NP4	240	K	SW
Spencer, Iowa	7,446	4.0	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	100	None	ESWX
Spencer t, Mass.	7,027	38.4	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Spring Garden tp, Pa.	8,338	. . .	Com	C2	AN	5	. .	P4‡	600	DTA	None
Springdale, Ark.	7,328†	4.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	130	TKL	SW
Springfield tp, N. J.	7,214	5.0	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Springfield, Tenn.	6,506	1.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdGdSW
Springfield t, Vt.	9,190†	44.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	250	DTAKP	W
Springville, Utah	6,475	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P2‡	420	K	EWX
Stamford, Tex.	5,819	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	P	ASWX
Starkville, Miss.	7,107	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	600	KP	EWX
Statesboro, Ga.	6,097	3.1	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	SWX
Stephenville, Tex.	7,155	6.0	MC	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	60	None	ASWX
Sterling, Colo.	7,534	1.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	P4‡	300	None	ASWX
Stillwater, Minn.	7,674	2.8	MC	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	6,954	2.8	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	100	None	SW
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,361	1.7	MC	D4	TS	5	0	NP4‡	300	DA	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	7,054	7.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	500	None	EdSWd
Sturgis, Mich.	7,786	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	9	1	NP2‡	100	None	AESW
Stuttgart, Ark.	9,151†	2.1	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	SW
Sugarcreek tp, Pa.	5,814	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Sullivan, Ind.	5,423	1.4	MC	D4	TN	5	5[2]	P4	240	K	None
Sulphur, La.	5,996	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	. . .	P	SW
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	8,991	9.0	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Summit, Ill.	8,957	2.0	MC	D4	T..	6	6	P4‡	72	None	W
Susanville, Calif.	5,338	1.2	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	T	None
Swansea t, Mass.	6,121	22.7	TM	D3	A..	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	DTAK	None
Swatara tp, Pa.	9,350	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	S
Swoyersville, Pa.	7,795	1.7	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Sycamore, Ill.	5,912	1.4	MC	D4	T..	10	0	NP4‡	160	TK	SWd
Sylacauga, Ala.	9,606	. . .	MC	D4	A..	6	6	NP4	600	None	AEdGdSW
Tallmadge, Ohio	5,821	17.0	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	7	NP2	300	TK	None
Tallulah, La.	7,758	. . .	MC	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	300	P	None
Tarboro, N. C.	8,120	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	240	None	AEW
Tarentum, Pa.	9,540	1.1	MC	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	600	D	AEIW
Tarrant City, Ala.	7,571	2.4	MC	D4	NA	7	1	P4	300	None	AEd
Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,851	3.2	MC	D2	A..	7	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	7,176	10.0	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	600	D	None
Taylor, Tex.	9,071	10.2	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	NP2	30	None	SWX
Taylorville, Ill.	9,188	1.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Tell City, Ind.	5,735	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	$ 240	T	EW
Tempe, Ariz.	7,684	5.5	Mgr	C2	TN	7	7	P4‡	300	None	ISW
Tenafly, N. J.	9,651	4.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
The Dalles, Ore.	9,864†	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	1	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Thibodaux, La.	7,730	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	4,200	None	EGdISW
Thief River Falls, Minn.	6,926	2.0	MC	D2	N..	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESW
Thomaston, Ga.	6,580	1.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSW
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,785	3.2	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	100	None	EdW
Throop, Pa.	5,861	5.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Tifton, Ga.	6,831	2.8	Mgr	C..	NN	5	1	NP3‡	None	None	SWX
Tinicum tp, Pa.	5,314	4.3	MC	C2	TN	5	3	NP4‡	600	AT	S
Tipton, Ind.	5,633	1.2	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	200	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa.	8,923	2.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
Toccoa, Ga.	6,781	3.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	GdIW
Tooele, Utah	7,269	9.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	None	ASWX
Toppenish, Wash.	5,265	1.1	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	IW
Toronto, Ohio	7,253	. . .	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	NP2	225	DTA	W
Totowa, N. J.	6,045	5.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Tracy, Calif.	10,602†	2.3	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Trenton, Mich.	6,222	6.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	500	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.	6,157	2.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	ESW
Troy, Ala.	8,555	4.9	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	EdGWX
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	5,991	0.6	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M.	8,419	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ESWX
Tullahoma, Tenn.	7,562	. . .	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	123	None	EdSW
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,441	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	600	None	EdW
Turlock, Calif.	6,745†	1.9	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	ASW
Tuscumbia, Ala.	8,193†	4.1	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	EdGdW
Tuskegee, Ala.	6,712	6.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdW
Tyrone, Pa.	8,214	. . .	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	None	DA	ISW
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,614	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Ukiah, Calif.	8,237†	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TK	EdGSWX
Union, S. C.	9,730	4.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2	480	None	EdGdSW
Union City, Tenn.	7,665	1.5	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	EW
Upper Arlington, Ohio	9,024	6.6	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	Wd
U. Chichester tp, Pa.	6,997	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4	. . .	DCTA	None
Upper Moreland tp, Pa.	8,936	7.6	Com	C2	AN	5	. .	P4‡	600	T	None
U. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	6,717	17.9	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Urbana, Ohio	9,335	4.5	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	W
Uvalde, Tex.	8,674	3.3	Mgr	D2	TA	5	5	NP2	24	None	GdSW
Uxbridge t, Mass.	7,007	. . .	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	100	TAK	W
Vacaville, Calif.	7,353†	. . .	Mgr	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Valley City, N. D.	6,851	2.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	780	None	AESWX
Van Buren, Ark.	6,413	1.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	120	TKL	W
Van Buren t, Me.	5,094	6.0	Mgr	D..	NN	5	. .	NP2‡	150	TAKP	None
Vandalia, Ill.	5,471	3.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4	240	TK	W
Vandergrift, Pa.	9,524	1.2	MC	D4	TA	18	0	NP4‡	None	D	I
Venice, Ill.	6,226	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	240	TK	GdS
Ventor City, N. J.	8,158	3.1	MC	D4	TS	7	1	P3‡	1,500	K	SW
Vermillion, S. D.	5,337	1.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	EW
Vidalia, Ga.	5,819	7.0	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP4‡	. . .	None	WX
Vienna, W. Va.	6,020	4.0	MC	D2	. . .	5	. .	NP2	120	K	SW
Ville Platte, La.	6,633	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	. . .	GdS
Vinita, Okla.	5,518	2.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Virginia Beach, Va.	5,390	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	K	ISWd

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Wadsworth, Ohio	7,966	2.7	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	$ 450	DTL	EdSW
Wahpeton, N. D.	5,125	1.5	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	T	SWX
Wallington, N. J.	8,910	0.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo. ...	5,596	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	None	KT	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio ...	5,797	1.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7,517	...	TM	D1	...	3	3	NP1	300	TAKS	W
Warminister tp, Pa. ..	7,127	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Warner Robins, Ga. ..	7,986	7.9	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	25	None	I
Warren t, R. I.	8,513	6.4	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	385	TAK	None
Warrensburg, Mo. ...	6,857	2.6	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6,625	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	0	P4	192	K	X
Wasco, Calif.	6,291†	1.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Washington, Iowa	5,902	2.3	MC	D4	TN	6	..	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Washington, Mo.	6,850	2.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2‡	105	TAPL	AW
Washington, N. C. ...	9,698	1.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P2	600	None	ESWX
Washington Park, Ill. .	5,840	1.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	None
Waupun, Wis.	6,725	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	TAKS	AESW
Waverly, Iowa	5,124	4.0	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	200	None	ESW
Waverly, N. Y.	6,037	1.1	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2‡	300	TAS	W
Waynesburg, Pa.	5,514	2.7	Mgr	D4	TS	6	..	P4	None	DA	SW
Waynesville, N. C. ...	5,295	4.3	MC	D4	TN	3	3	NP4	480	...	EdIW
Weatherford, Tex. ...	8,093	3.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	6,919	3.9	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2‡	96	TKPL	None
Webster City, Iowa ..	7,611	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	250	None	EGdSWX
Welch, W. Va.	6,603	2.3	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,747	4.0	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va. ...	5,787	0.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Mo.	9,396	...	MC	D4	T..	12	0	NP2‡	600	TAL	None
Wellston, Ohio	5,691	5.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N. Y.	6,402	2.1	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	400	None	EISW
Wellsville, Ohio	7,854	3.0	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Weslaco, Tex.	7,514	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
West Bend, Wis.	6,849	2.7	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	675	AK	ISW
West Deptford tp, N. J.	5,446	...	MC	C1	TN	3	3	P3‡	600	K	Wd
W. Des Moines, Iowa .	5,615	3.0	MC	D4	TA	5	..	NP4‡	35	T	W
West Hazleton, Pa. ..	6,988	0.8	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
West Helena, Ark. ...	6,107	2.8	MC	D2	TS	8	..	NP2‡	...	TKL	Wd
West Milwaukee, Wis.	5,429	0.7	MC	D2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Pittston, Pa. ...	7,230	0.8	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
West Point, Miss. ...	6,432	3.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP2	360	KP	EdSW
West Reading, Pa. ...	5,072	0.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	240	None	SWd
West St. Paul, Minn. .	7,955	5.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	420	None	None
West View, Pa.	7,581	1.3	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	C	W
West York, Pa.	5,756	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Westbury, N. Y.	7,112	2.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	None	None
Westchester, Ill.	12,710†	3.5	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4	130	K	Wd
Western Springs, Ill. .	9,097†	2.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Westminster, Md. ...	6,140	0.9	MC	D2	NS	5	5	NP2‡	350	None	S
Weston, W. Va.	8,945	2.0	MC	D2	..N	4	..	P2	300	KSPL	None
Westwego, La.	8,328	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	P	W
Westwood, N. J.	6,766	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP3‡	None	A	S
Wewoka, Okla.	6,747	...	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	None	ASW
White Oak, Pa.	6,159	7.5	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Whitehall, Pa.	7,342	3.2	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Whitewater, Wis.	5,101	3.8	Mgr	..	...	8	8	NP2‡	240	...	SW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Whiting, Ind.	9,669	1.7	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	$ 600	K	W
Whitman t, Mass. . . .	8,413	6.7	TM	D1	TN	4	4	NP1	200	TAK	None
Wickliffe, Ohio	5,002	6.0	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	0	NP2	120	TK	None
Wildwood, N. J.	5,475	1.2	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	PSW
Wilkes-Barre tp, Pa. .	5,267	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
Williamsburg, Va. . . .	6,735	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	TA	ISW
Williamson, W. Va. . .	8,624	3.0	MC	D3	AN	5	1	P3	600	None	IW
Williamstown t, Mass.	6,194	46.9	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	W
Williston, N. D.	10,886†	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	None	W
Williston Park, N. Y. .	7,505	0.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	9,410	2.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	300	T	AESW
Willoughby, Ohio	5,602	. . .	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	1	NP2	600	None	W
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,325	0.4	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	7,387	2.9	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8,159	1.2	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	I
Winchendon t, Mass. .	6,585	6.0	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Winchester, Ind.	5,467	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	. . .	S
Winchester, Ky.	9,226	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Windber, Pa.	8,010	2.0	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	None	DA	None
Winnfield, La.	5,629	. . .	MC	D4	TS	5	5	NP4	None	None	EdWdX
Winooski, Vt.	6,734	1.3	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Winslow, Ariz.	6,518	1.5	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	200	None	S
Winsted, Conn.	8,781	. . .	TM	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	400	K	SW
Winter Haven, Fla. . .	8,605	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SW
Winter Park, Fla. . . .	8,250	4.6	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	S
Winton, Pa.	6,280	6.3	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Wood-Ridge, N. J. . . .	6,283	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	500	TA	S
Woodstock, Ill.	8,234†	2.4	Mgr	D4	AN	4	4	NP4‡	500	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,915	1.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	T	ASWX
Worthington, Minn. . .	7,923	2.5	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESWX
Wyoming, Ohio	5,582	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	60	None	IW
Wytheville, Va.	5,513	3.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Yankton, S. D.	7,709	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss. . . .	9,746	. . .	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P4‡	600	. . .	. . . .
Yoakum, Tex.	5,231	2.4	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	EdSW
York, Neb.	6,178	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	300	TK	ASW
Yuba City, Calif.	10,294†	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Yuma, Ariz.	9,145	2.4	MC	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	150	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	8,950	5.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	300	None	W

[1] Most Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown.

[2] Councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has both a mayor and president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

AUGUSTA, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of eight alderman and 16 councilmen.

AUSTIN, TEXAS: All councilmen are elected at large, but council seats are numbered; candidates file for and are elected to specific seats.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: The mayor is chief executive for the city and for the parish (county) of East Baton Rouge. The seven city councilmen together with two councilmen elected by voters both inside and outside the city comprise the governing body for the parish.

BOULDER, COLORADO: Eight councilmen serve four-year terms and one councilman serves a two-year term.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The mayor has power to veto council resolutions.

DALLAS, TEXAS: All councilmen elected at large, but six must reside in specific areas.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of eight councilmen and four aldermen.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and seven aldermen elected at-large.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA: City has four legislative commissioners and three executive commissioners.

GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN: The first three councilmen with the highest number of votes serve two-year terms, the fourth councilman serves a one-year term.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Voters in primary election select six candidates foreach political party from six municipal districts. In the general election nine councilmen are elected at-large.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA: The city also has a commission consisting of a mayor and four commissioners elected for four-year terms to exercise authority over city departments. The nine-member city council passes ordinances and adopts the budget.

MELVINDALE, MICHIGAN: The mayor cannot vote on appropriation ordinances, although he does have full veto power.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having) weighted voting power) which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral council of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT: The Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting right.

RUTLAND, VERMONT: The mayor can veto all actions of council except those involving the acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers; he can vote only on actions involving acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers.

SELMA, ALABAMA: The city has both a mayor and president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at large.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 councilmen and seven aldermen.

WICHITA, KANSAS: The city owns the water supply system but the distribution system is privately owned.

State Municipal Leagues in 1956

BY PATRICK HEALY, JR.

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Washington, D. C.

THE outstanding characteristic in 1956 of the state leagues and associations of municipalities was the increased interest by state, local and civic groups in the activities and functions of these municipal organizations at the state level. This interest was reflected in many ways. It can be seen through the increased budgets to operate 46 state leagues. It is apparent through the greater numbers of local communities affiliating with them. The thirst for information is reflected through increased circulation of periodicals by the state associations and through the new services that were offered in 1956 for the first time to member municipalities. Inquiries to the state headquarters jumped as more and more municipalities desired comparative information on similar problems in other local jurisdictions throughout the state and nation.

These are a few of the many ways in which the state leagues in 1956 measured their worth. In evaluating the activities of 46 organizations in the municipal league movement, active in 43 states and Alaska, it must be remembered that the leagues represent various stages of development. (Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Mexico do not have an organized league.) There appears to be a general relationship between age of the organizations and their level of service and amount of activity; a number of quite recently established leagues, however, have quickly achieved full fledged programs. Whether young or old, all have shown substantial progress over the past year.

State leagues number 12,530 cities, towns, villages and other municipalities. This is an increase of 300 members in the last year. To finance this complex organization requires almost $2,000,000, an increase in 1956 alone of almost $200,000. The league budget in California hovers at the $200,000 mark, while Kansas and Michigan are slightly lower. Alabama, Florida, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin are approaching the $100,000 budget plateau, while Illinois has already broken through this barrier. Budgets of this size necessarily reflect a wide diversification of staff numbers and functions. Kansas and Michigan employ 19 persons, followed closely by California with 18. More typical leagues average approximately five full-time employees and one or two part-time or retainer employees.

The population coverage by state leagues necessarily varies, depending upon the urban and rural characteristics of the state. However, it is significant to note that half the state leagues number 50 per cent or more of the total population of the state in their membership. Leagues in highly urban states are proud to note urban population coverage up to $99\frac{44}{100}$ per cent. States approaching this record include Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin, all with 99 per cent or better.

The Pennsylvania League of Cities is the newest of the "100 per cent membership" leagues, having brought its membership to 50 among 50 eligibles. The South Carolina Municipal Association and the League of California Cities continue to have every eligible municipality enrolled. Impressive percentage gains were noted by Alaska, Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Appreciable gains over 1955 membership figures are noted in Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Many states are close to the 100 per cent mark with Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington having less than 10 remaining cities to add to the rolls.

Another indication of increased state league activity is the "all-time high" memberships in 17 states. This impressive list includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania League of Cities, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association. Illinois continues to top the list for the largest membership. However, their 822 member cities is closely duplicated by the 800 cities in the Iowa league; others above 500 are Minnesota, New Jersey, Texas, and the Pennsylvania Boroughs Association.

Organizational Developments. In mentioning increased budgets, personnel and services, the question of financing naturally arises. In 1956 particularly, many leagues faced the problem of inadequate finances and increased demands for services. The most frequent solution to this problem was the revision of dues schedules. Kansas was faced with a revenue loss of $50,000 per year due to the failure of the 1956 legislature to renew an appropriation of matching funds for the league. Dues to this state league were necessarily increased, in fact almost doubled.

Other leagues acting to increase dues revenue, included Colorado and Michigan with a 20 per cent dues increase in 1956. Nevada, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania League of Cities, South Dakota, and Maine also revised dues schedules upward. Texas meanwhile experimented with a plan for increased dues income without raising its schedule. Member cities, many of which have experienced sizeable population growths since 1950, were asked to calculate their dues on the existing schedule but utilizing 1956 population estimates rather than 1950 official census figures.

The infant New Hampshire Municipal Association received a grant of $24,000, spread over a three-year period, to assist in the establishment of the association and to organize a full-time staff. The grant was made available from the Spaulding Trust Fund, and it culminated a 15-year effort to set up a service organization to cities and towns in New Hampshire. At the end of 1956, the executive committee was recruiting eligible candidates for an executive director.

Under unanimous board action, the Colorado Municipal League established independent league offices in Boulder early in 1956, severing the close connections it theretofore maintained with the University of Colorado. The board's action was taken after receiving a thorough report from a league-university relations committee, which for nine months studied the feasibility and practicability of such a move. Operated under the sponsorship of the university since its organization, the League grew steadily in stature and ability to become self-supporting, so the separation "symbolizes the growing strength of the organization which has been fostered by its officers and staff over the past decade."

The young West Virginia League of Municipalities announced its connection with the Bureau for Government Research at West Virginia University during the early part of 1956. An executive director was soon appointed and commenced operations.

Inherent in league activity is the problem of management turnover. Attrition of league executives in 1956 was greater than previous years. Ten leagues hired top executive personnel to replace officials who resigned or retired. The competence of topflight league officials was recognized by the appointment of two league directors, in Utah and Minnesota, as overseas consultants to foreign nations. One of the real accomplishments of this overseas duty was the founding of the Iranian Municipal Association, patterned after its American counterpart.

The municipal organization in Arizona changed its name from the Arizona Municipal League to the League of Arizona Cities and Towns.

Legislative Activities. While 1956 was an "off year" for legislative sessions in many states, important results were noted by leagues active in legislative programs. The Ohio League was instrumental in restoring $12 million to a supplementary local government fund for reimbursing local governments for loss of revenues. This action was necessitated by decisions of the United States and Ohio Supreme Courts excluding certain properties from tax base computations.

The Michigan League scored an important legislative enactment with enabling legislation for adoption of uniform traffic codes by reference, exemption from gasoline tax of fuels used in vehicles leased, owned and operated by municipalities, and three measures for improvement and equalization of assessments. League activities in California resulted in 64 bills submitted to the legislature of which 35 were adopted, while New York succeeded on 32 of 60 proposals. South Carolina and Colorado noted 100 per cent enactment, followed closely by Virginia with 13 out of 14 objectives.

An outstanding characteristic of all leagues in 1956 was the preparation in the latter part of the year of legislative programs for the 1957 sessions. A valuable technique for all league officials has been the advisory committee that assists in formulating this program. It is usually composed of members from across the state who lend their experience in municipal affairs to the drafting of sound programs and arranging for testimony at public hearings before legislative bodies.

Conferences. A highlight in the program of a state municipal association always is the annual conference, and 1956 was no exception. "All-time" high registration was noted in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, and Pennsylvania Authorities. Impressive attendance gains were noted in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Montana; the Pennsylvania League of Cities almost doubled prior year attendance. Honors for the largest convention go to New Jersey with 3,675 registrants, thus topping California with 3,061. Teaxs, Utah, and the Pennsylvania Boroughs all registered approximately 1,200 persons.

Evidence of the historical usefulness of annual conferences, is the fact that 15 leagues held such meetings last year for at least the 40th time. Four leagues vie for the top position in the longest number of conventions held. California, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin met for the 58th time in 1956. They were closely followed by Indiana and the Pennsylvania League of Cities with 56 and 57 meetings respectively. Other leagues with over 40 annual meetings include Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania Boroughs, Texas, and Utah.

Regional Meetings, District Organization. In an effort to keep contact with municipal officials in the field, it has been found by many league secretaries that regional meetings play an important part in keeping information flowing down to the local officials. California continues to have the largest program of regional meetings with 81 sessions during the year, involving an audience of 7,500 registrants. Other leagues with substantial programs include Mississippi, Minnesota, Washington, and Arkansas, each reaching over 1,000 municipal officials, with most states increasing their number of meetings and audience.

District organizations have strengthened league membership and furthered legislative contact. California, Colorado, Michigan, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania Cities have well developed district organizations as an integral part of the league structure.

Functional Affiliates. Increasingly the state leagues are becoming aware of the value of including in their organization other state-wide associations of municipal officials in functional fields. By combining such functional jurisdictions into the official league organization it is possible to strengthen the organizations concerned and to provide a better opportunity to render service. Many leagues have had this policy for years, and during 1956 they continued to implement it by new additions. New Jersey leads the states with 16 affiliate organizations closely followed by Michigan with 14. Maine was the leader in 1956 adding two new affiliates, while Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Michigan and Arizona added one each.

The League of Texas Municipalities has adopted a formal statement of standards to be used in determining the eligibility of organizations to affiliate with the league, and these same standards apply to all existing affiliated organizations. Highlights of the new policy statements are these provisions: (1) An organization seeking affiliation with the league must be in a position to contribute to the over-all effectiveness of the league and must represent an area of interest to a substantial number of member cities. (2) An organization seeking affiliation shall not materially overlap or duplicate the work of any existing affiliate (consolidation within the existing organizational structure should be encouraged. (3) An organization seeking affiliation must provide means of paying its own way without being a financial drain on the league.

Before a new affiliate is accepted into the league, it is required to submit answers to a questionnaire designed to indicate the worthwhileness of the organization. Final approval is determined by the league executive committee.

Training Activities. The training of municipal officials already on the job is one of the most important and successful activities of the state leagues. Traditionally the police and fire functions have been the most susceptible to training efforts. Practically every league with a training program conducts either one or both of these activities. A significant trend of recent years has been the expansion of training programs to include many other varied subjects. The New York state group planned a conference and school for assessors, and the three-day meeting brought a record-breaking attendance of 423 officials from state and local governments.

The Virginia League sponsored a new training activity for newly elected city and town councilmen. The Texas League was instrumental in promoting the first municipal electric short school in its state as well as a two-day conference on traffic court procedures attended by almost 100 municipal judges, attorneys and police officials. Similar conferences were held in Oregon, Georgia, and Missouri. The Minnesota League has been a pioneer in sponsoring a 10-week juvenile officers institute and a unique program for public librarians attended by 83 registrants from 10 states and Canada. Tennessee was active with a redevelopment conference.

Extensive programs and record-breaking attendance figures were noted in many states with fire training schools. Kentucky, Nebraska, and Arkansas were very active, with Kentucky noting 650 registrants and Arkansas a high with 3,500. The Wyoming Association was instrumental in promoting a municipal internship initiated through the city of Laramie; this program providing a research assistantship for University of Wyoming students and a new program in state and local administration. The leagues in 1956 had a banner year for training activities with a 10 per cent increase in courses offered and total registration exceeding 11,500.

Research and Publications. A continuing function of virtually all state leagues and associations of cities is research on municipal problems and the publication of the results. Significant studies were undertaken in 1956, including a study by the North Carolina League on the revenue structure of the state. The keynote of the study was the important role played by cities in the development of business and industry and the fact that city revenue structures must be strengthened by providing flexibility and greater variety of revenue sources to finance essential services for urban development.

The Oregon League has co-ordinated activity in the past year with the State Legislative Interim Committee on Local Government and Urban Area Problems of the state legislature. On direct assignment from the committee, research reports on an analysis of the legal basis for local government in Oregon have been completed, and area studies in seven localities have been undertaken by the staff.

Kansas initiated a new information report series consisting of mimeographed pamphlets on specific subjects of current vital interest to Kansas cities, and Iowa cooperated with the state university by publishing a booklet on Iowa fire laws.

The most popular subject for research reports in 1956 was the matter of salaries and fringe benefits for municipal employees throughout the states. Particular emphasis always is given to fire and police salaries. New York was the leader in the variety and complexity of analyses made, followed closely by Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Virginia. Many state leagues published official directories of municipal officials, notably those of Alaska, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Tennessee. The Colorado Municipal League did a feature "Report on Fire Insurance Practices in Colorado and Proposed Fire Insurance Act of Colorado."

One service particularly popular with local officials is the publishing of model ordinances by the state leagues. Michigan developed a model civil defense ordinance and a uniform traffic code. The Iowa League published five new model ordinances during the year, and Virginia completed its first model municipal traffic ordinance after research of more than two years in cooperation with the Governor's Highway Safety Committee, the State Police and the Department of Highways. Oregon developed model ordinances relating to traffic offenses, initiative and referendum procedures, and assessment.

Other significant reports were made by leagues on such varied subjects as home rule, tax rates, and zoning. The day-to-day research service continues to be the answering of inquiries from officials in the field. Over 38,000 inquiries were processed during 1956 by 36 leagues reporting figures.

Magazines and Periodicals. More than 150,000 municipal officials regularly receive league magazines published in 37 states. During 1956 the West Virginia League resumed publication of its league magazine, and the North Dakota League changed its magazine from mimeographed to printed format. Many leagues continue to analyze their magazines with the result that several changed format, revised advertising rates, or utilized advertising for the first time. Many states also publish newsletters or periodic bulletins. The Kansas League published two newsletters for the first time, for city attorneys and for city managers within the state.

Specialized Services. One of the important specialized services available to local officials in Colorado, Michigan, and Oregon is the facility of the state league to provide charter writing and analysis. Planning and zoning services are available in Virginia and Oregon, while North Carolina has an important annexation service. Kansas undertook four municipal ordinance-revision projects in 1956, while North Carolina's consulting services handled 16 major projects.

League group insurance programs for member municipalities is one of the fast-growing services of the leagues. In 1956 Georgia, Tennessee, Colorado, and Arkansas boarded the band wagon. Utah and South Dakota continue to lead with largest numbers enrolled, but many leagues continue to show notable gains including Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities.

In many municipalities the field services of the league represent their prime contact with their state organization. The year 1956 showed a better than 30 per cent gain for league field services, both in mileage traveled and in number of cities visited. Reports from 22 leagues show 203,000 miles of travel devoted to business in over 2,350 cities. Mississippi, Florida, Arizona, and Washington all topped 20,000 miles on the road. Leagues in Montana, Arkansas, Utah, and Virginia traveled more than 10,000 miles in 1956. Leagues reaching more than 100 cities included Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington. Other leagues with extensive field travel include Alaska, California, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

An important function, particularly to officials in small municipalities in 19 states is the legal service that the state league provides. In 1956 over 4,200 replies were made to questions on municipal law. Leaders in the legal service include Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and the Pennsylvania Authorities.

Awards, Recognition. The Maine Association adopted an official membership pin that is offered to all member city officials. Several leagues have established scholarship awards for achievement by young people in college endeavor. In an effort to encourage young people to enter municipal services, Arizona has two of these awards, and Colorado, South Dakota, and North Carolina each have a single award. In 1956 the Texas City Managers' Association, a Texas League affiliate, established a scholarship fund to be awarded to students who have advanced to graduate study in public administration in a qualified college or university of Texas. The fund is named for Dr. Clarence E. Ridley, former executive director of the International City Managers' Association.

Contests for improvement in city annual reports are conducted by several leagues including Michigan, Maine, and Tennessee. The three Pennsylvania associations are included in the annual report contest conducted by the Institute of Local Government at Pennsylvania State University.

Summation. With the many and varied service programs of the state leagues of municipalities sketched in this article, it is not surprising that they have through the years earned, collectively and individually, positions of respect, influence, and prestige. In 1956 this position enhanced. Increased citizen demands on their local government for sound administration have resulted in strengthened state leagues and associations. Cities have found that they cannot do the job alone and have called upon their state leagues to be used as an instrument in the quest for improved municipal services. The state leagues and associations of cities are meeting the challenge.

TABLE VI
STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Name and Title of Executive Director[1]	Year of First Effort to Co-operate[2]	Year First Organized[3]	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 24 South Hull St., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid, ED	1914	1930	240
Alaska	League of Alaskan Cities, P.O. Box 400, Anchorage	Mrs. Lucy Mick, ES	1950	1950	16
Arizona	League of Arizona Cities and Towns 846 Security Bldg., Phoenix	W. A. Moeur, ES	1925	1937	50
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple St., North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman, ED	1917	1934	320
California	League of California Cities, Claremont Hotel, Berkeley	Richard Carpenter, ED	1898	1898	336
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, 2300 Broadway, Boulder	Jay T. Bell, ED	1917	1923	188
Connecticut	Connecticut Association of Towns and Cities, Simsbury	Elbert H. Curtiss, P	....	1954	...
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, 601 Exchange Bldg., Jacksonville	Gordon T. Butler, ES	1922	1922	260
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. and S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold, S	1916	1934	290
Idaho	Idaho Municipal League, Center Building, Weiser	Robertson W. Smith, ED	1918	1941	108
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent, ED	1899	1914	822
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, Room 401, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey, ES	1891	1899	335
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Bldg., Burlington	Max A. Conrad, ES	1898	1898	800
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol-Federal Bldg., Topeka	A. E. Pritchard, Jr., ED	1910	1910	499
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs, ES	1929	1929	101
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, 539 Reymond Bldg., Baton Rouge	Mrs. Gladys R. Hughes, ST	1935	1937	221
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water St., Hallowell	Frank G. Chapman, ES	1936	1936	411
Maryland	Maryland Municipal League, Box 276, College Park	Edmund C. Mester, ES	1937	1948	131
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 S. State St., Ann Arbor	John H. Huss, D	1899	1899	396
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig, ES	1903	1913	621
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, Lampton Building Annex, Jackson	Evelyn McGahey, ES	1918	1936	243
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Bldg., Columbia	Bruce J. Carl, ED	1914	1927	212
Montana	Montana Municipal League, Box 456, Shelby	Alfred F. Klingler, ED	1910	....	93
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 303 Continental Bldg., Lincoln	A. G. Wurst, ES	1910	1910	278
Nevada	Nevada Municipal Association, Box 857, Sparks	Claude Cauble, ED	....	1950	17
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Municipal Association, 3 N. State St., Concord	Richard G. Marden, ES	....	1955	13
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	Mrs. M. S. Frost, ED	1915	1915	508

TABLE VI—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Name and Title of Executive Director[1]	Year of First Effort to Co-operate[2]	Year First Organized[3]	Number of Member Cities
New York	New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk St., Albany	Addison Mallery, ES	1910	1910	332
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed, ED	1908	1922	346
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, 408½ Maine Ave., Bismarck	Mrs. Hugh McCreery, ES	1912	1927	265
Ohio	Ohio Municipal League, 60 E. Broad St., Columbus	John P. Coleman, ED	1912	1952	454
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, P.O. Box 1214, Oklahoma City	David Fudge, ED	1913	1913	145
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, Commonwealth Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli, ES	1913	1933	208
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, 1717 Main St., Northampton	Claude C. Fogelman, ST	....	1943	121
	Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, University Park	Charles F. Lee Decker, ES	1900	1936	500
	Pennsylvania League of Cities, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	John N. O'Neil, ED	1900	1900	50
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, 301 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia	James N. Caldwell, ES	1936	1939	241
South Dakota	South Dakota Municipal League, Aberdeen	J. G. Barger, ED	1925	1935	300
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, 228 Capitol Blvd., Nashville	Herbert J. Bingham, ES	1913	1940	217
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 1705 Congress Ave., Austin	E. E. McAdams, ED	1913	1913	590
Utah	Utah Municipal League, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy, ED	1907	....	176
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes, ES	1905	1905	184
Washington	Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle	Chester Biesen, ES	1910	1910	244
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, P. O. Box 936, Morgantown	Eugene R. Elkins, ED	1917	1935	98
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	Ed Johnson, ES	1898	1898	463
Wyoming	Wyoming Association of Municipalities, University of Wyoming. Laramie	H. P. Sturm, ES	....	1952	67

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[1] Titles abbreviated as follows: ED, Executive Director; ES, Executive Secretary; ST, Secretary-Treasurer; S, Secretary; D, Director; P, President.

[2] The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

[3] This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

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Personnel Administration

Developments in 1956

By Kenneth O. Warner

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TWO factors posed especially perplexing problems to public personnel administrators during 1956. These factors were the continued increase in the number of older workers, and the difficulty of competing with private industry for competent employees. Government appears to have lost some of its advantages as an employer over private industry, which can now offer steady employment, more frequent pay adjustments, and in many cases, better fringe benefits. Likewise, with the proportion of older workers increasing steadily, greater attention must be given to such matters as retirement, utilization of older workers, and longevity pay.

Attempts to solve some of the resultant problems have taken a variety of forms. New and more aggressive methods of recruitment have been tried; training has continued to receive attention, particularly in the field of shortage occupations; levels of pay have tended to rise; there has been increased emphasis on fringe benefits, particularly on group health and life insurance; the possibilities and ramifications of automation have received some attention, both as to its effect on the demand for workers and its consequences to morale; questions have been raised as to the wisdom of mandatory age requirements relating to recruitment and retirement; and governmental employment has continued to increase.

Recruitment. Some interesting recruiting experiments have been made. Both New York state and the city of Los Angeles now offer summer jobs to college undergraduates in order to stimulate their interest and demonstrate the advantages of public employment. New York state also is admitting college juniors to junior professional examinations in order to bring the advantages of government employment to their attention early in the job-seeking process. The federal government is sending recruitment representatives directly to institutions of higher learning, and during 1956 began to give its junior professional entrance examinations on a continuing basis.

Paid newspaper advertising continued to occupy an increasingly important place in the recruitment methods of many jurisdictions, and most of those utilizing this medium report highly satisfactory results. More novel ways of drawing the public's attention to openings in government work were tried by a number of jurisdictions. New Orleans conducted an extensive recruitment program for policemen which included the use of paid newspaper advertising, posters in public transit vehicles, and spot announcements on radio and television. In addition, newspapers cooperated by publishing editorials and feature articles. The police department prepared and distributed a brochure describing the advantages of police work and set up a booth downtown where various aspects of police work were demonstrated each day. Philadelphia conducted a similar program which included exhibits, outdoor billboards, handbills, and radio and television announcements.

Fringe Benefits. Governments generally tried to match the advantages of private employment by offering increased fringe benefits. Group health and life insurance plans received major emphasis. The adoption or extension of such plans was reported by the Tennessee Valley Authority, Denver, Oklahoma City, and the states of New York and Massachusetts. A number of municipalities in Minnesota took advantage of recent state legislation which permits them to pay all or a part of the cost of group health and life insurance plans.

There was a continuing trend toward integration of public employee retirement systems with the social security program. A survey made early in 1956 by the *Civil Service Leader* revealed that 15 states had moved to supplement their retirement systems with social security, seven had approved integration of the two systems, and two had approved social security for those employees not covered by the state retirement system. Integration was also approved by the cities of Mount Clemens and Pontiac, Michigan. The Georgia legislature authorized state and local employees to elect social security coverage in addition to established retirement programs.

A number of jurisdictions took steps to set up retirement systems including Bristol, Greeneville, Johnson City, and Kingsport, Tennessee. In Palatka, Florida, a retirement plan was drafted and submitted to the legislature for approval. The state of Illinois provided for the transfer of retirement credit for employees moving from one retirement system to another.

Training. Employee training continued to receive a good deal of attention in view of both the competition from private industry and the shortage of many occupational specialties. New York state planned a program of training for bank examiners to begin in 1957. Under this program, college graduates will receive two years of training under the joint sponsorship of the state banking department and a group of designated banks. Detroit emphasized the training of its own employees in the skilled trades including bricklayers, plumbers, machinists, electricians, and auto body repairmen. Santa Monica solved the problem before it arose by training the operators of its new incinerator plant while construction was still in progress.

Governments continued to expand opportunities for higher education in professional fields as a means of increasing the attractiveness of the public service as a career. New York state has offered to pay one-half the tuition for its interns and public administration trainees who wish to continue or initiate their academic work in the field of higher education. Harvard University offered Littauer fellowships of up to $3,000 for public service employees with experience in public administration, and administration fellowships of up to $1,500 for recent college graduates with some experience.

The Practicing Law Institute of New York offered scholarships to city-employed attorneys who wish to continue their education in fields related to their work. The Department of the Army announced a fellowship program for its outstanding civilian employees in the sciences and administration. Los Angeles County sponsored a junior college course in county government for employees interested in executive development.

Training in supervision and executive development received considerable emphasis. For example, Pasadena, California, embarked on a management development training program; the government of Canada offered a senior officers' course in governmental administration; the state of Michigan sponsored a program for the development of state executives in cooperation with Wayne University; and a management conference and training institute was conducted in Hawaii under the joint sponsorship of the American Society for Public Administration and the University of Southern California's School of Public Administration.

Progress in other types of training was also reported by a number of agencies. Boston conducted a two-day conference on city administration for its employees. The Seattle-King County Department of Public Health initiated a training program for sanitarians in cooperation with the Public Health Service and the state department of health. Phoenix, Arizona, reported success in the first year of operation of its training program, and Miami, Florida inaugurated a training program which included courses in human relations and conversational Spanish.

Utilization of Older Workers. The increasing length of life has drawn attention to the fact that many people are still capable of rendering competent service at retirement age and that many present mandatory provisions relating to age at recruitment and retirement are becoming increasingly unrealistic. Between 1950 and 1975 it is estimated that the over-45 portion of the population will increase by approximately 49 per cent, whereas the 21-to-44 group will increase by only 28 per cent. Since 1900 our total population has doubled, while the over-65 group has quadrupled.

In view of these facts, public officials and others are beginning to awaken to the possibility that many valuable human resources are going to waste, that the economy as a whole is the poorer for refusing to take advantage of these resources, and that incalculable damage is being done to the morale of those affected. Consideration of this problem has only begun, but there is little doubt that it will receive increased attention in the not-too-distant future. A joint study of the problem has been initiated by the University of California at Los Angeles and the California State Department of Employment. The United States Department of Labor has recently issued a series of studies which provide considerable factual information about the older worker.

Few jurisdictions have officially recognized this trend, but it is interesting to note that during 1956, the state of Michigan raised its upper hiring limit from 60 to 70, and the city of Los Angeles was considering relaxation of its rules relating to mandatory retirement age. In the years to come, better use of older workers may well prove to be one of the most effective solutions to the problem of manpower shortages.

Classification and Pay. Jurisdictions at all levels of government continued to improve their systems of personnel administration by the installation of new classification and pay plans. Among the largest of such projects completed during the year were those of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the government of the Philippines. Among the municipalities which conducted such studies were Burlington, Vermont; Coral Gables, Florida; and Berkley, Flint, and Holland, Michigan. General pay increases were granted or under consideration in many other localities.

Longevity pay plans are beginning to assume importance as a method of rewarding long service. As public employment becomes more stable, the rosters of many public agencies contain an increasing number of long-service employees, many of whom have no prospects of advancement within the service. A recent survey revealed that 25 per cent of Michigan cities in the 10,000 to 50,000 population group now recognize longevity for pay purposes. Among the states, at least Michigan and Minnesota established longevity pay plans during 1956.

Effects of Automation. Automation is another area which will receive increasing attention in the near future. The United States Civil Service Commission has already begun a study of the subject in order to determine the extent of technological changes in the federal government and the resulting management problems, in order to provide a basis for action in the field of personnel administration. There is some indication that automation will provide an impetus to unionization as public employees begin to fear its effect on their jobs.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, the professional organization in the field of public personnel management, became the international Public Personnel Association on January 1, 1957. The organization and functions remain the same, and the Public Personnel Association provides the same services to its members as before, including the Test Exchange Service, the Advisory Service, and the Publications Service. Offices of the PPA secretariat are at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

The Association now has ready-to-use entrance level tests for Policemen (two forms), Firefighter, and Office Worker, which may be purchased by public personnel agencies. Technical publications issued during 1956 included *Personality Tests—Uses and Limitations*, *What Every Civil Service Commissioner Needs to Know*, and *Employee Turnover Statistics: Collection, Analysis, and Use.* A publication of particular interest to the public personnel field was the October, 1956, issue of the Association's journal, *Public Personnel Review*. The magazine, edited to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the organization, contains 20 survey articles by recognized authorities on the outstanding aspects of public personnel administration (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VII are based on information supplied early in 1957 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XVIII, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XIX. Names of city managers are given in Table XVII. Salary data for the officials in Table VII are also reported in the 1949 through 1956 Year Books, and with the exception of planning director in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books.

As far as possible Table VII excludes (1) salaries of part-time officials, (2) salaries of acting officials, (3) those paid in whole or in part by fees, and (4) all salaries below $2,000.

Mayors' salaries, however, are included in the averages and distributions regardless of amount except when mayors are unpaid or receive $1 per year. The salaries of attorney and health officer are included whether designated as part-time or not, as long as the salary is not below $2,000 as a minimum, because so many of these officials customarily carry on private practices while holding public office.

In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VII. For example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Table VII does not include salaries for city officials where five or less cities reported. These exclusions are mayor (commission cities), mayor (council-manager cities), city manager and director of finance in cities over 500,000 population, and mayor (commission cities) in cities of 250,000 to 500,000.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of median average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions in all but the first population group (cities over 500,000) where the superintendent of schools is first and the mayor second. Other high-salaried positions in cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 100,000 to 250,000, and 50,000 to 100,000 are the mayors in mayor-council cities, health officers, and directors of public works. In the groups 25,000 to 50,000 and 10,000 to 25,000 the directors of public works, finance directors, and engineers follow the city managers and superintendents of schools.

TABLE VII

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION GROUPS: 1957

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1957, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1957. Only salaries of $2,000 or more have been included except for mayors whose salaries are reported regardless of amount. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, medians, and mean averages, see the section "How to Use the Year Book." Further explanation of this table appears on preceding page.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1957	Distribution of 1957 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	15	$20,716	$10,000	$17,500	$20,000	$25,000	$40,000
City Clerk	13	10,693	6,900	8,426	10,405	12,450	17,000
Controller	14	14,683	8,400	10,000	13,150	19,045	30,000
Auditor	6	12,119	9,000	....	11,550	....	18,727
Treasurer	17	12,406	9,240	9,829	12,600	15,000	20,000
Engineer	9	13,927	10,000	....	13,745	....	18,300
Director of Public Works	12	15,981	9,999	13,464	14,667	19,075	25,000
Superintendent of Streets	12	11,436	7,200	8,471	10,453	14,682	18,000
Fire Chief	17	13,746	9,778	10,550	13,500	14,564	25,000
Police Chief	17	14,298	9,999	11,300	13,500	16,646	25,000
Planning Director	14	14,021	9,984	10,955	12,660	16,023	22,500
Chief Personnel Director	14	12,965	9,500	10,051	11,467	15,133	22,500
Attorney	17	15,893	9,999	13,738	15,000	17,947	25,000
Health Officer	15	14,640	9,984	11,400	12,840	17,500	23,727
Superintendent of Parks	13	13,067	6,960	10,242	12,000	14,950	25,000
Recreation Director	9	11,389	6,120	....	10,800	....	17,500
Librarian	13	13,827	9,000	12,000	13,560	15,831	17,500
Superintendent of Schools	12	24,270	16,000	20,000	24,500	32,375	32,500
Purchasing Agent	16	12,838	8,500	9,673	11,871	15,624	20,000
CITIES WITH 250,000 to 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities).	8	15,337	11,500	....	13,400	....	25,000
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	9	5,495	520	....	3,000	....	15,000
City Manager	9	22,348	17,920	....	22,500	....	27,500
City Clerk	19	8,605	5,200	6,552	8,904	9,390	15,000
Director of Finance	9	11,166	7,200	....	11,000	....	15,000
Controller	11	10,266	7,200	7,800	10,824	12,600	15,000
Auditor	9	10,211	8,400	....	9,925	....	13,130
Treasurer	14	9,094	6,900	7,848	8,478	10,421	12,288
Engineer	17	11,552	7,200	9,263	11,256	13,818	17,772
Director of Public Works	14	12,989	7,200	11,736	13,185	14,378	17,772
Superintendent of Streets	14	8,068	6,000	6,978	8,172	8,661	12,621
Fire Chief	21	10,432	7,200	9,222	9,816	11,909	13,548
Police Chief	21	10,628	7,200	9,273	10,500	12,240	13,548
Planning Director	21	10,654	7,104	9,388	10,634	12,555	13,922
Chief Personnel Officer	19	9,336	7,000	7,440	8,904	11,400	12,120
Attorney	20	13,137	6,360	10,616	13,114	15,000	19,596

TABLE VII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1957	Distribution of 1957 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 to 500,000 POPULATION – Continued							
Health Officer	19	13,322	9,849	12,000	12,996	15,000	18,000
Superintendent of Parks	20	9,639	7,176	7,560	9,017	11,411	13,950
Recreation Director	15	8,347	4,960	6,995	7,500	9,948	12,624
Librarian	18	10,177	7,200	8,955	10,250	11,580	14,500
Superintendent of Schools	16	19,291	12,420	18,125	19,625	21,750	23,500
Purchasing Agent	21	8,366	6,060	7,050	8,232	9,966	10,908
CITIES WITH 100,000 to 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	25	10,945	5,000	8,889	10,000	15,000	15,000
Mayor (commission cities)	8	9,556	7,500	....	9,000	....	12,500
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	15	3,328	260	600	1,800	2,400	7,500
City Manager	22	20,035	16,000	17,250	20,000	22,311	25,000
City Clerk	53	6,988	3,600	5,670	6,672	7,958	12,357
Director of Finance	25	10,250	6,000	8,250	9,880	11,490	15,000
Controller	16	8,102	4,500	6,250	7,810	9,398	12,040
Auditor	25	7,652	4,504	6,432	7,440	9,030	12,500
Treasurer	39	7,347	4,500	6,360	7,068	8,385	11,000
Engineer	43	9,173	4,943	7,980	8,900	9,900	15,060
Director of Public Works	33	9,961	5,000	8,825	10,428	11,689	13,500
Superintendent of Streets	40	6,649	4,372	6,000	6,360	7,133	8,700
Fire Chief	53	8,245	4,800	7,200	7,950	9,440	12,238
Police Chief	50	8,283	4,800	7,200	7,993	9,499	12,420
Planning Director	42	8,493	6,000	7,425	8,400	8,935	12,833
Chief Personnel Officer	33	7,695	5,100	6,120	7,632	8,940	11,440
Attorney	53	9,477	4,800	5,379	9,900	11,478	14,000
Health Officer	44	10,433	3,960	7,500	10,650	12,823	18,500
Superintendent of Parks	46	7,347	4,300	5,964	6,930	8,432	12,833
Recreation Director	39	6,823	4,200	5,364	6,750	7,836	11,040
Librarian	40	7,511	4,800	6,100	7,756	8,724	11,414
Superintendent of Schools	30	14,825	9,500	12,875	15,000	17,000	19,000
Purchasing Agent	41	7,182	4,200	5,808	6,906	8,703	11,440
CITIES WITH 50,000 to 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	25	8,403	1,052	6,021	8,500	10,000	15,000
Mayor (commission cities)	15	6,566	3,000	5,000	7,000	7,800	12,500
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	51	1,736	300	600	1,200	2,400	5,400
City Manager	58	14,925	10,980	12,915	14,450	16,525	20,736
City Clerk	92	6,530	3,864	5,070	6,330	8,088	10,980
Director of Finance	34	8,443	5,856	6,867	8,480	9,885	12,700
Controller	25	7,378	4,550	5,520	7,000	10,052	11,148
Auditor	32	6,609	3,900	5,575	6,490	7,998	9,840
Treasurer	61	6,696	4,200	5,500	6,500	8,040	9,639
Engineer	90	8,233	4,800	6,821	7,827	9,600	16,696
Director of Public Works	47	8,711	4,600	7,250	8,580	10,000	13,200
Superintendent of Streets	66	6,216	4,150	5,168	6,053	6,885	10,362
Fire Chief	100	7,403	5,000	6,262	6,986	8,481	11,328
Police Chief	99	7,483	5,000	6,420	7,300	8,500	11,328
Planning Director	59	7,594	4,450	6,701	7,300	8,525	11,832
Chief Personnel Officer	39	7,257	4,550	6,000	6,701	8,424	10,644
Attorney	79	8,355	3,600	6,200	8,378	10,000	16,696
Health Officer	58	8,705	2,950	6,251	9,000	11,520	13,740
Superintendent of Parks	68	6,641	4,017	5,344	6,391	7,854	11,016
Recreation Director	58	6,517	3,900	5,322	6,348	7,557	10,770
Librarian	61	6,674	3,600	5,476	6,420	7,986	9,564
Superintendent of Schools	46	13,496	8,000	10,853	13,775	16,000	20,000
Purchasing Agent	62	6,154	3,600	5,130	6,180	7,107	9,708

TABLE VII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1957	Distribution of 1957 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 25,000 to 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	75	5,215	300	3,500	5,000	7,000	12,500
Mayor (commission cities)	27	5,311	1,800	3,500	5,800	7,000	9,000
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	89	1,377	25	435	900	1,800	6,000
City Manager	113	12,358	7,200	10,000	12,000	14,585	20,532
City Clerk	180	5,973	2,880	4,722	5,870	7,045	11,400
Director of Finance	62	7,649	4,000	6,434	7,530	8,748	11,800
Controller	42	6,977	4,200	5,361	6,501	8,194	15,000
Auditor	44	6,298	3,552	5,225	6,193	6,900	11,000
Treasurer	105	5,794	3,132	4,800	5,700	6,600	10,000
Engineer	177	7,508	3,550	6,322	7,440	8,448	12,600
Director of Public Works	79	8,180	4,500	6,800	7,904	9,600	12,360
Superintendent of Streets	154	5,827	3,600	5,100	5,639	6,405	9,600
Fire Chief	202	6,453	3,600	5,421	6,190	7,308	11,292
Police Chief	208	6,599	4.020	5,492	6,329	7,489	11,292
Planning Director	51	6,919	4,200	6,000	6,900	7,896	10,000
Chief Personnel Officer	24	6,469	4,900	5,688	6,478	7,227	11,500
Attorney	156	6,676	3,000	4,800	6,000	8,000	15,000
Health Officer	86	6,310	3,090	4,617	5,760	7,388	11,880
Superintendent of Parks	123	5,805	3,600	4,920	5,640	6,480	9,180
Recreation Director	103	6,033	3,300	5,044	5,880	7,004	9,760
Librarian	123	5,359	2,832	4,500	5,400	6,000	8,916
Superintendent of Schools	94	11,134	6,000	9,600	11,000	12,000	17,500
Purchasing Agent	61	5,806	4,100	4,740	5,724	6,739	8,100
CITIES WITH 10,000 to 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	198	2,850	50	1,200	2,000	3,525	8,500
Mayor (commission cities)	63	2,292	800	1,200	1,800	3,000	6,000
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	191	786	10	280	600	1,200	7,200
City Manager	273	9,872	4,550	8,400	9,600	11,000	19,779
City Clerk	449	5,335	2,000	4,335	5,200	6,180	12,000
Director of Finance	74	6,880	4,200	6,044	6,618	7,800	10,200
Controller	29	6,096	3,300	4,940	6,000	7,410	9,600
Auditor	64	5,235	2,800	4,399	5,150	6,000	9,000
Treasurer	197	5,161	3,000	4,242	5,000	5,813	10,000
Engineer	318	6,741	3,502	5,692	6,600	7,608	12,000
Director of Public Works	179	6,811	3,450	5,350	6,728	7,920	16,000
Superintendent of Streets	341	5,102	2,400	4,326	4,980	5,700	8,632
Fire Chief	420	5,418	2,460	4,532	5,229	6,000	9,600
Police Chief	533	5,646	3,180	4,759	5,400	6,462	9,600
Planning Director	56	6,321	3,840	5,225	6,182	7,399	10,200
Chief Personnel Officer	16	6,117	4,440	5,228	6,000	7,281	8,700
Attorney	243	4,860	2,400	3,600	4,356	5,400	12,000
Health Officer	100	5,061	2,400	3,735	4,500	5,690	14,000
Superintendent of Parks	208	5,022	2,400	4,200	4,857	5,656	8,100
Recreation Director	148	5,413	3,400	4,800	5,220	6,093	8,520
Librarian	245	4,707	2,460	3,871	4,480	5,184	11,000
Superintendent of Schools	154	9,774	3,640	8,000	9,200	11,007	20,000
Purchasing Agent	53	5,045	3,360	4,635	5,180	5,694	7,500

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-THREE national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed are listed in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. All 23 organizations hold annual conferences, most of them carry on some research, and all are interested in improving the administration of municipal activities. All of the 23 organizations have full-time secretariats.

Most of these organizations have individual memberships, and several also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in three instances (city attorneys, municipal finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities. The Public Personnel Association has a service, fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers' Association provide information services with fees based on the population of the municipality.

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administration organization and practice and thus improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. The organizations housed at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, together with the National Municipal League, are represented on the governing board of Public Administration Service which provides a field consulting service for governments on a cost basis.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities. All of these national organizations perform a useful service in keeping their members in touch with progressive developments in their respective professions.

The 23 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment with the name of the secretary or director and address. Periodicals and special reports and books issued by each organization are listed in the "Sources of Information" at the end of each section of this Year Book. It is significant that 11 of the 23 organizations described below are 50 or more years old.

American Association of School Administrators (1865). Finis E. Engleman, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.

American Public Health Association (1872). Reginald M. Atwater, executive secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

International Association of Fire Chiefs (1873). B. Richter Townsend, general manager, 232 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

American Library Association (1876). David H. Clift, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11.

American Water Works Association (1881). Harry E. Jordan, secretary, 2 Park Avenue, New York 16.

International Association of Chiefs of Police (1893). Leroy Wike, executive secretary, 618 Mills Building, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

American Public Works Association (1894). Donald F. Herrick, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Institute of Park Executives (1898). Alfred B. LaGasse, executive secretary, 143 South Lincoln Avenue, Aurora, Illinois.

Public Personnel Association (1906). Kenneth O. Warner, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Finance Officers Association (1906). Joseph F. Clark, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Recreation Association (1906). Joseph Prendergast, executive director, 8 West 8 Street, New York 11.

International City Managers' Association (1914). Orin F. Nolting, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Building Officials Conference of America (1915). Paul E. Baseler, executive secretary, 110 East 42 Street, New York 17.

American Public Welfare Association (1930). Loula Dunn, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Institute of Traffic Engineers (1930). David M. Baldwin, executive secretary, 2029 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1933). John D. Lange, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Society of Planning Officials (1934). Dennis O'Harrow, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Association of Assessing Officers (1934). Albert Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1934). Charles S. Rhyne, general counsel, 726 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

American Society for Public Administration (1939). Robert J. M. Matteson, executive director, 6042 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37.

American Public Power Association (1941). Alex Radin, general manager, 1757 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1944). Albert H. Hall, executive director, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Institute of Municipal Clerks (1947), 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Municipal Personnel Data

TABLE VIII presents data for 1,075 cities over 10,000 population on number of employees, payroll volume, organization for personnel management, and personnel policies and practices. This article and accompanying tables summarize the data in Table VIII for cities over 10,000 except for the immediately following section which deals with employment and payrolls for all municipal governments in the United States as reported by the Bureau of the Census in its report, *City Employment in 1956.*

Employment and Payrolls. Tables 1 and 2 show United States Bureau of the Census estimates of the distribution of total municipal government employment and payrolls for October, 1956. These tables, taken in aggregate, show that 1,485,000 paid persons were employed by the nearly 17,000 municipal governments in the United States. October payrolls for that group totaled $450 million. This represents 49,000 more employees and a $36 million payroll increase over the totals for October, 1955.

Of these 1,485,000 municipal employees, 1,256,000 or 85 per cent were full-time. The remaining 229,000 were part-time employees, large numbers of whom are employed in small cities as elected officials and paid volunteer firemen. If all part-time employees are considered in relation to rates of pay for full-time work, their number is equivalent to 42,000 full-time employees. The full-time equivalent total of city employment, therefore, was 1,298,000 persons in October, 1956.

Figures on full- and part-time employment show an increasing proportion of part-time employment with descending city size. In the cities having 100,000 or more inhabitants, 96 per cent of all employees are full-

TABLE 1

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS FOR COMMON FUNCTIONS: OCTOBER, 1956

Function	Employees			Payrolls		
	Total Number (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total City Employment	Full-Time Equivalent per 10,000 Population	Total Amount (in millions)	Per Cent of Total City Payrolls	Average Monthly Earnings, Full-Time Employees
Total, common municipal functions[1]	1016	68.4	88.8	$284.0	63.1	$336
Police	207	14.0	20.1	68.7	15.3	357
Fire	161	10.9	12.6	45.6	10.1	381
Highways	114	7.7	11.2	32.7	7.3	304
Sanitation	112	7.6	11.3	33.9	7.5	312
Water supply	89	6.0	8.7	26.5	5.9	320
Recreation	65	4.4	5.9	16.2	3.6	288
General control	179	12.1	11.5	37.3	8.3	345
"All other"	87	5.9	7.5	23.1	5.1	324

[1] Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

TABLE 2

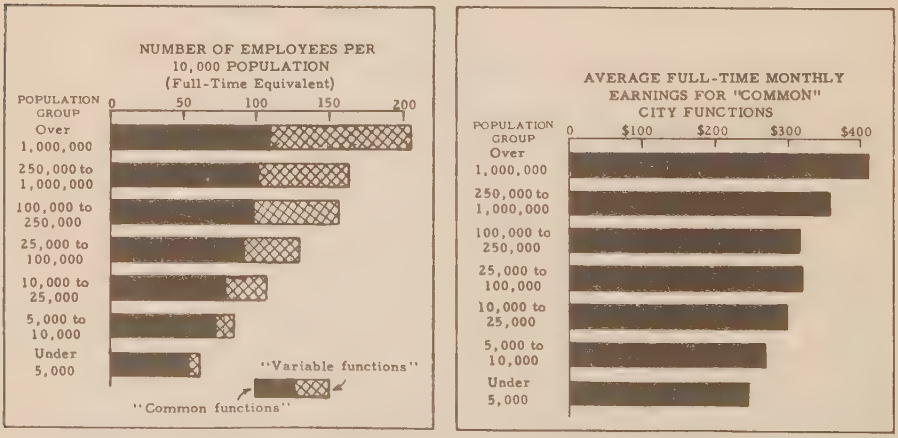
MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS FOR VARIABLE FUNCTIONS: OCTOBER, 1956

Function	Employees			Payrolls		
	Total Number (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total City Employment	Full-Time Equivalent Per 10,000 Population	Total Amount (in millions)	Per Cent of Total City Payrolls	Average Monthly Earnings, Full-Time Employees
Total, variable municipal functions[1]	469	31.6	46.3	$166.1	36.9	$373
Education	208	14.0	19.8	84.6	18.8	444
Hospitals	102	6.9	10.4	24.9	5.5	250
Transit utility	53	3.6	5.5	21.6	4.8	409
Electric utility	41	2.8	4.1	14.9	3.3	374
Health	27	1.8	2.6	7.9	1.8	321
Public Welfare	18	1.2	1.9	5.8	1.3	319
Housing and redevelopment	10	0.6	1.0	3.1	0.7	325
Air and water transportation	7	0.5	0.7	2.4	0.5	347
Gas utility	3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	295

[1] Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

time. For employees in cities having less than 5,000 inhabitants, only 36 per cent hold full-time positions.

Because of these considerable differences in composition of employment totals, comparisons of employment in terms of city sizes can better be made on the basis of full-time equivalent employment. This consists of full-time employment plus a computed portion of part-time employment equal to the number of persons who could be employed, at full-time rates of pay, for the total amount of part-time payrolls. On this basis, the five largest cities average 205 municipal employees per 10,000 inhabitants, and the number in relation to population drops off regularly for successive



Source: Bureau of the Census

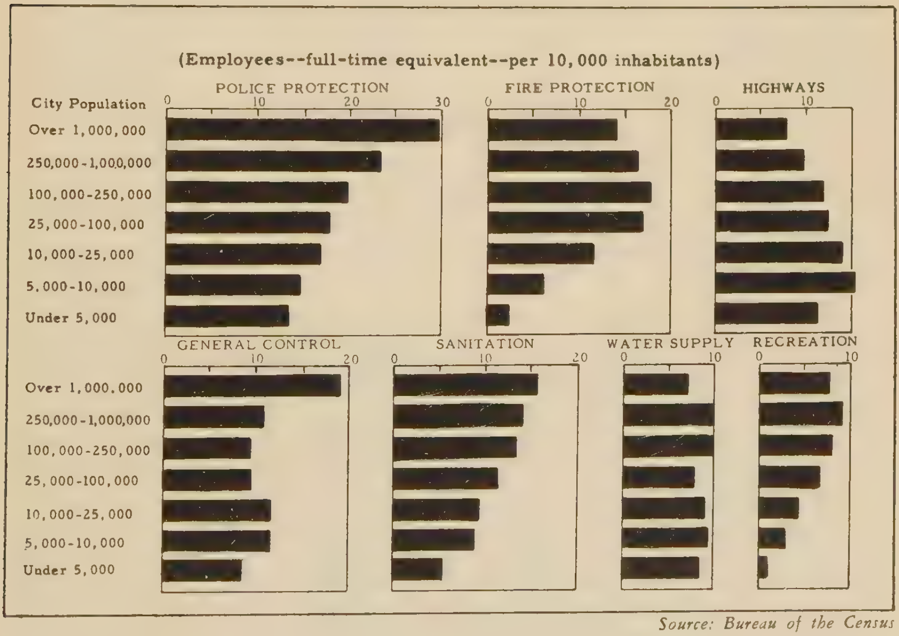
NUMBER OF CITY EMPLOYEES PER 10,000 POPULATION AND AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS: OCTOBER, 1956 groups of city size groups—from 163 per 10,000 persons in municipalities of 250,000 to 1,000,000 down to 108 per 10,000 persons in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Individual cities differ widely in the range of their responsibilities. Certain important services needed in urban areas may or may not be handled by the municipal government, depending on where state legislation or local option has placed responsibility for their performance.

In terms of city employment and payrolls, the most important of such "variable" functions is education. There are certain other functions also which may require a considerable number of city employees where they are municipally undertaken, but which are not usually so assigned. These include health, hospital, and public welfare services (for which counties rather than cities have primary responsibility in most instances), housing and community redevelopment, air and water transportation facilities, and utilities other than water supply—transit, electric, and gas supply systems—which in many urban areas are privately rather than governmently owned and operated. Table 2 shows these "variable city functions" and their employment and payrolls for October, 1956.

"Common city functions" include the traditional services of police and fire protection, sanitation, water supply, recreation, general control, and a residual "all other" that covers minor activities not included elsewhere. Only about two-thirds of all municipal employees are engaged in common city functions (see Table 1).

Table 1 lists the municipal employment and payrolls for common func-



Source: Bureau of the Census

Number of City Employees per 10,000 Population
for Selected Functions: October, 1956

tions. In comparison with figures given for the same period in 1955, the total number of employees has increased 36,000, total payrolls have risen an additional $24 million, and the average monthly earnings are $18 more. Police accounted for the largest employee increase with 8,000 and the largest total payroll increase with $5.6 million, but the highways function had the highest monthly earnings raise—$23 over last year's report of $281.

Table 2 lists the municipal employment and payrolls for variable functions. In comparison with October, 1955, the total number of employees has increased 13,000, total payrolls have risen an additional $12.8 million, and the average monthly earnings are $19 more. Education accounted for the largest employee increase with 10,000 and the largest total payroll increase with $7.8 million, but the hospitals had the highest monthly earnings raise with $23 more than last year's report of $227.

Personnel Organization and Management. Table 3 summarizes the extent of civil service coverage and types of employees covered. In this section and in Table VIII, the term "civil service" has the traditional meaning of a semi-autonomous lay board responsible for recruiting and examining potential employees, certifying them for employment, and hearing appeals from suspension, dismissal, and other administrative actions. From Table 3 it can be seen that 70.6 per cent or 735 of the 1,041 reporting cities have formal civil service. Only 278 or 37.8 per cent of these 735 cities, however, cover all employees. The ratio was approximately the same in 1955.

TABLE 3
EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Number Cities Without Civil Service	Number Cities with Civil Service			
			Total	All Employees Covered	All Except Limited Groups[1]	Police, Fire, Others[2]
Cities over 500,000	18	0	18	11	7	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	1	22	12	10	0
100,000 to 250,000	68	8	60	27	24	9
50,000 to 100,000	121	14	107	46	25	36
25,000 to 50,000	251	55	196	84	35	77
10,000 to 25,000	560	228	332	98	31	203
All cities over 10,000	1,041	306	735	278	132	325

[1] Civil Service coverage not extended to one or more employee groups: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

[2] Civil Service coverage for one or more employee groups only: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

Select groups, such as policemen or firemen, are covered in 44.2 per cent (325) of the cities with civil service, and the remainder (132) cover all employees except limited groups. About 40.7 per cent of 228 of the 560 reporting cities under 25,000 population have no formal civil service system. There was no appreciable change from the data listed in the 1956 Year Book.

Table 4 indicates that 175 of the 784 reporting cities (or 22.3 per cent)

TABLE 4

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Full-Time Officer Appointed by Mayor or Manager	Full-Time Officer Appointed by Council or CS Board	City Manager	Mayor	Clerk, Council, or Other Official
Cities over 500,000	18	7	9	0	0	2
250,000 to 500,000	22	10	11	0	0	1
100,000 to 250,000	52	26	17	0	2	7
50,000 to 100,000	93	36	9	15	4	29
25,000 to 50,000	178	18	18	51	4	87
10,000 to 25,000	421	7	7	196	29	182
All cities over 10,000	784	104	71	262	39	308

have full-time personnel officers with 104 appointed by the chief executive and 71 appointed by the city council or civil service board. In 1955, 156 (or 20.1 per cent) of the 775 reporting cities had full-time personnel officers. It may be noted that the figures this year show that 58.8 per cent of the full-time personnel officers are appointed by the chief executive, while the 1956 Year Book listed 53.2 per cent (or 83 out of 156) selected in this manner. Not included in this table are Providence and Woonsocket, Rhode Island, Chula Vista and Pomona, California, and Burlington, North Carolina which have full-time personnel officers appointed by several officials.

Residence Requirements. Table VIII shows the 1,050 cities reporting on whether or not their city employees are required to live within city limits. Those cities that indicated residence requirements for employment constituted 52.2 per cent (548 cities) of the total. The tabulation by population groups is as follows:

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Residence Required	Residence not Required
Over 250,000	39	26	13
100,000-250,000	60	39	21
50,000-100,000	122	76	46
25,000-50,000	253	148	105
10,000-25,000	576	259	317
Total	1,050	548	502

Of the 548 cities with residence requirements, 22.1 per cent (121 cities) indicated that residence requirements at times were waived either because of the shortage of housing within city limits or because of the inability to obtain qualified people for city positions within city limits.

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular work week for city hall office personnel in 1,049 cities is summarized in Table 5. Employees in 80.3 per cent of the cities (843) have weekly schedules of 40 hours or less while 14.7 per cent work 44 hours or more. Figures in Table 5 reveal that all but six of the 230 cities over 50,000 population work 40 hours or less per week.

TABLE 5

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of: 37½ Hours or Less		38-39½ Hours		40 Hours		40½-43½ Hours		44 Hours and Over	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	18	6	33.3	0	0.0	12	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	4	17.4	1	4.3	17	74.0	1	4.3	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	68	23	33.8	7	10.3	35	51.5	1	1.5	2	2.9
50,000 to 100,000	121	33	27.3	9	7.4	62	51.2	4	3.3	13	10.8
25,000 to 50,000	253	76	30.0	37	14.6	104	41.1	10	4.0	26	10.3
10,000 to 25,000	566	129	22.8	47	8.3	241	42.6	36	6.3	113	20.0
All cities over 10,000	1,049	271	25.8	101	9.6	471	44.9	52	5.0	154	14.7

Saturday Work Schedule. Table 6 shows the pattern of Saturday work for city hall administrative and clerical employees. In 23.3 per cent (245) of the 1,052 cities reporting, a full staff works a half day on Saturday. This compares with over 41 per cent in 1953, 34 per cent in 1954, and 27 per cent in 1955. The trend of eliminating Saturday work is still continuing, although not as rapidly as in previous years. In 1956 the percentage of cities that do not work on Saturdays increased to 55.8 per cent. Cities working with a skeleton staff half day on Saturday decreased to 20.9 per cent.

Five additional cities not counted in Table 6 work a full day on Saturday: a skeleton force all day in Gadsden, Alabama; Batavia, New York; Jamestown, North Dakota; and Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania; and a full staff all day in Winfield, Kansas.

Overtime Pay. Table 7 compares the methods of overtime payment in cities and contrasts the practices for administrative and clerical workers with those for labor and trade workers. Approximately 69 per cent of the reporting cities have some plan for paying overtime for office workers, while 96 per cent have some plan for employees in labor and trade categories.

TABLE 6

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Full Staff Half Day		Skeleton Staff Half Day		No Saturday Work	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	17	0	0.0	4	23.5	13	76.5
250,000 to 500,000	23	0	0.0	6	26.1	17	73.9
100,000 to 250,000	66	4	6.1	11	16.6	51	77.3
50,000 to 100,000	120	14	11.7	20	16.7	86	71.6
25,000 to 50,000	255	45	17.6	53	20.8	157	61.6
10,000 to 25,000	571	182	31.9	126	22.1	263	46.0
All cities over 10,000	1,052[1]	245	23.3	220	20.9	587	55.8

[1] Gadsden, Alabama; Batavia, New York; Jamestown, North Dakota; and Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania have a skeleton force all day on Saturday and Winfield, Kansas, has a full staff all day on Saturday.

Thirty-seven per cent of the cities under 25,000 have no plan for paying overtime for administrative and clerical workers; almost 5 per cent of the cities under 25,000 have no such plan for their labor and trades workers.

About 58 per cent of the 697 cities that reported some overtime pay plan for office employees allow compensatory time off for overtime, while an additional 27 per cent pay for the overtime on a straight-time basis. In 1955 the figures were 60 and 24 per cent respectively.

Of the 944 cities that reported some overtime plan for labor and trades workers, 41 per cent pay straight time for overtime and 34 per cent pay time and one-half. This compares with 42 per cent and 31 per cent reported in 1955 on the same data.

TABLE 7

METHODS FOR PAYING OVERTIME

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	One and One-Half and Double[1]	No Plan For Paying Overtime	
		Number	Per Cent					Number	Per Cent
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL									
Cities over 500,000	16	15	93.8	8	3	2	2	1	6.2
250,000 to 500,000	22	20	90.9	13	3	3	1	2	9.1
100,000 to 250,000	63	50	79.4	27	15	6	2	13	20.6
50,000 to 100,000	117	95	81.2	58	19	16	2	22	18.8
25,000 to 50,000	248	175	70.6	100	44	27	4	73	29.4
10,000 to 25,000	545	342	62.8	195	105	33	9	203	37.2
All cities over 10,000	1,011	697	68.9	401	189	87	20	314	31.1
B. LABOR AND TRADES									
Cities over 500,000	15	15	100.0	0	4	4	7	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	100.0	3	6	9	3	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	62	62	100.0	4	23	26	9	0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	115	114	99.1	12	38	40	24	1	0.9
25,000 to 50,000	240	230	95.8	15	84	89	42	10	4.2
10,000 to 25,000	526	502	95.4	59	233	154	56	24	4.6
All cities over 10,000	979	944	96.4	93	388	322	141	35	3.6

[1] Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

Paid Vacation and Sick Leave. Table VIII shows that 1,040 reporting cities grant vacation with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. Fifty-one per cent (530 cities) grant 10 or 11 days per year, 23 per cent (240 cities) grant 12 or 13 days, 22 per cent (225 cities) give 14 or 15 days, 4 per cent (40) allow nine days or less, and under one per cent of the cities (5) allow over 15 days annual vacation. On a weekly basis these figures would indicate that a large percentage of cities give their employees about two weeks of paid vacation each year.

Approximately 44 per cent of all reporting cities (455) grant extra vacation based on length of service. A total of 125 of these cities are over 50,000 population, 127 in the 25,000 to 50,000 population group, and 203 in the group 10,000 to 25,000. One hundred seventy-two of the reporting cities grant an increase from two to three weeks' vacation after 15 years of service, 86 cities after 10 years, 31 cities after five years, and 24 cities after 20 years. The remaining cities require from three to 25 years of service to justify three weeks vacation. Fifty-six cities grant up to four weeks annual vacation with 24 cities requiring 20 years of service. Others grant four weeks on a range from three to 25 years of service.

The usual annual sick leave allowance in cities over 10,000 is two weeks per year with pay. Of the 1,023 cities reporting in Table VIII, 160 cities grant 11 or less days per year, 584 grant 12 to 15 days, 53 grant 16 to 30 days, and two grant more than 30 days. The remaining 224 cities report that they have no sick leave policy.

Only 728 cities reported their practice on allowing accumulation of unused sick leave to be used in time of extended illness. Of these, 84 permit 30-day accumulation, 149 allow 60 days, and 186 grant 90 days. Of the remaining 309 cities, 68 have no limit to the amount of sick leave accumulation, 72 permit accumulation of over 90 days, 15 cities permit between 60 and 90 days, 51 cities between 30 and 60 days, and 103 under 30 days. Thirty-six cities report that the amount of annual sick leave or sick leave accumulation is increased with length of service.

TABLE VIII

PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

This table includes 1,075 cities over 10,000. Employment and payroll data for October, 1956, were obtained from Bureau of Census report, *City Employment in 1956*. All other data were obtained directly from city officials. Explanation of all code letters is shown below. *Number of Employees:* includes part-time as well as full-time employees; "Total" includes all city government functions; "Common Functions" limited to police, fire, streets, sanitation, water, recreation, and general control. *Civil Service:* employee groups under formal civil service; letters to right of dash (-) show groups not covered. *Personnel Officer:* capital letters indicate person serving as chief personnel officer; lower case letters show employee groups served by personnel officer; letters to the right of letter "a" show employee groups not served. *Residence Requirements:* indicates whether employees are required to live within city limits, "Y" for yes and "N" for no. *Work Hours per Week; Saturdays:* applies to administrative and clerical employees only. *Overtime Pay:* first letter, overtime policy for administrative and clerical employees; second, skilled non-office workers. When two or more methods of overtime pay were reported, the most liberal pay is shown. *Paid Vacation:* administrative and clerical employees only; double dagger (‡) signifies additional vacation based on length of service. *Sick Leave:* administrative and clerical employees only; second figure, maximum number of days that can be accumulated; "NP" indicates city has no set policies on sick leave; "NL" indicates no limit on accumulation of sick leave allowance; double dagger (‡) signifies additional sick leave based on length of service. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available.

Employees Under Civil Service; Employees served by Chief Personnel Officer (lower case)

A - All
N - None
F - Fire
W - Public utilities
P - Police
U - Unskilled labor
L - Library

Saturday Schedule

S - Skeleton staff all day
Sh - Skeleton staff half day
F - Full staff all day
Fh - Full staff half day
N - No Saturday work

Serving as Chief Personnel Officer

C - Council or council committee
D - Individual department heads
K - City Clerk
M - Mayor
Mgr - City Manager
P - Full-time personnel officer appointed by City Manager (PA); Civil Service Commission (PB); City Council (PC); Mayor (PM); Other Official (PX)
S - Other official
X - Several officials

Overtime Pay Policy

H - Time and one-half
N - No plan for paying overtime
S - Straight time
T - Compensatory Time off
X - Time and one-half week days, double time Sundays & holidays

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	35,621	31,696	$15,137.3	A	PM-a	Y	35Sh	N-X	10‡	15-15
Detroit, Mich.	28,728	20,013	11,316.6	A-LP	PB-a-lp	Y	40N	T-X[2]	10‡	17-200
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	32,440	22,556	13,658.0	A	PB-a	N	40Sh	H-H	10‡	5-45‡[1]
New York, N. Y.	185,987	92,674	69,438.0	A-LU	PM-a	Y	40. .	. .-. .	20‡	12-180
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	27,371	23,352	8,925.1	A	PB-a	Y	37½N	X-X	10‡	20-180
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	14,736	11,899	4,408.7	A-LP	PB-a-lp	N	37N	S-X	12‡	12-24
Boston, Mass.	17,172	11,616	5,935.0	A	PM-a-l	Y	35N	. .-. .	10‡	15-NL
Buffalo, N. Y.	6,411	6,151	2,304.0	A	PM-a	Y	35N	T-S	10‡	15-300
Cincinnati, Ohio	9,461	5,198	3,151.9	A	PA-a	Y	40N	T-X	10‡	15-90
Cleveland, Ohio	15,866	9,516	5,716.5	A	PB-a	. .	40N	T-S	10‡	15-60
Houston, Tex.	6,946	5,397	2,018.7	A-U	PM-a	N	40N	T-S	10‡	15-60
Milwaukee, Wis.	8,670	8,155	3,361.1	A	PB-a-pf	Y	40N	T-H[2]	10‡	15-90
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	5,529	4,525	2,191.9	A-L	X	Y	40N	T-X	11‡	12-90
New Orleans, La. . . .	9,331	8,631	2,588.6	A	PB-a	N	35N	S-H	12‡	24-NL
Pittsburgh, Pa.	7,587	6,908	2,595.6	A-LU	S-a	Y	40Sh	T-H	10‡	14-42
St. Louis, Mo.	12,721	9,293	3,963.9	A	PM-a	Y	40Sh	S-S	15	NP
San Francisco, Calif. .	15,252	8,998	6,440.7	A	PB-a	Y	40N	H-. .	10‡	10-130
Washington, D. C. . .	15,672	11,512	5,692.6	A-LWU	PC-a-lwu	N	40N	X-X	13‡	13-NL

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	2,733	1,987	$ 866.4	A-L	PB-a	Y	39N	T-H	12‡	15-90
Atlanta, Ga.	4,460	4,427	1,556.0	A	PB-a	N	41½Sh	T-H	11	15-15
Birmingham, Ala.	2,047	2,041	657.3	A-LU	PB-a	Y	40N	..-..	12‡	12-26
Columbus, Ohio	3,530	3,226	1,259.2	A-LU	PB-a	N	40N	X-X	12‡	15-NL
Dallas, Tex.	5,826	5,601	2,144.6	A-LU	PA-a	N	40Sh	T-S	10	..-150
Denver, Colo.	8,316	6,812	2,263.6	A-LU	PB-a-pf	N	40N	T-H^2	12	12-100
Fort Worth, Tex.	3,092	2,646	893.0	A	PA-a	Y	40Sh	S-S	10	15-90
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,449	3,387	931.3	None	PM-a	N	40N	N-..	..	7-14
Jersey City, N. J.	5,657	3,445	1,702.8	A	PC-a	..	40Sh	T-H	..	15-..
Kansas City, Mo.	5,546	4,066	1,509.6	A	PA-a-p	Y	40N	S-S	10‡	10-60
Long Beach, Calif.	3,913	3,106	1,633.8	A	PA-a	Y	40N	T-H	12‡	12-90
Louisville, Ky.	4,914	3,554	1,464.1	A-LWU	PB-..	N	40Sh	T-X	10‡	12-60
Memphis, Tenn.	8,681	5,385	2,202.3	A-LWU	PM-a-lw	Y	40N	N-X	10	NP
Newark, N. J.	6,848	5,065	2,314.1	A	PM-a	Y	30N	H-H	12‡	15-NL
Oakland, Calif.	3,677	3,281	1,507.1	A	PA-a	N	37½N	T-T	11‡	12-96
Omaha, Neb.	1,559	1,545	509.5	A-F	PC-a-f	Y	37½N	T-S	12‡	12-36
Portland, Ore.	3,949	3,501	1,449.1	A	PB-a	Y	40N	H-H	10‡	15-90
Rochester, N. Y.	4,298	4,059	1,429.3	A-U	PB-a	Y	35N	T-T	10‡	12-120
St. Paul, Minn.	2,908	2,833	1,077.7	A	S-a	Y	40Sh	S-S	15	15-300
San Antonio, Tex.	5,574	3,452	1,626.8	A	PA-a	Y	40N	T-S	13	12-30
San Diego, Calif.	3,732	3,564	1,478.0	A	PB-a	Y	40N	H-H	15	15-90
Seattle, Wash.	8,307	4,431	3,018.0	A-L	..-..	N	40N	T-H	12‡	12-90
Toledo, Ohio	3,403	2,593	1,304.9	A	PA-a	Y	40N	T-T	10‡	12-120
100,000 to 250,000										
Albany, N. Y.	2,147	2,102	357.9	A	..-..	..	30½Sh	T-S	..	NP
Allentown, Pa.	763	734	202.8	None	..-..	..	38Sh	N-..	14	30-90
Austin, Tex.	2,684	1,758	665.3	FP	PA-a	Y	40N	H-H	10	12-90
Baton Rouge, La.	1,359	1,341	439.0	A	PM-a	N	40N	N-S	14‡	12-120
Berkeley, Calif.	863	802	347.4	A-L	PA-a-l	Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-150
Bridgeport, Conn.	2,049	1,670	669.5	A	PB-a	Y	32½N	S-S	10‡	NP
Cambridge, Mass.	2,259	1,502	614.9	A-L	PA-a	Y	37½N	S-..	10‡	15-150
Camden, N. J.	1,324	1,172	400.8	A	..-..	N	30N	..-S	12‡	15-NL
Canton, Ohio	870	841	283.8	FP	..-..	Y	40Fh	..-H	12‡	15-90
Charlotte, N. C.	1,623	1,440	463.3	FP	PA-a	N	40N	N-S	10	12-60
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2,503	882	666.6	None	None	Y	38½Fh	N-S	17	NP
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1,949	1,322	486.9	A-LU	PA-a	Y	40N	T-H	12‡	11-NL
Dayton, Ohio	2,396	2,262	898.1	A-L	PB-a	Y	40N	T-H	12‡	16-90
Des Moines, Iowa	1,660	1,598	540.7	A-LU	PA-a	Y	40N	T-T^2	10‡	12-90
Duluth, Minn.	1,053	888	356.0	A-U	PB-a	Y	37½N	S-H	10‡	30-60
El Paso, Tex.	1,741	1,383	466.3	A	PB-a	Y	44Fh	T-H	12	15-30
Elizabeth, N. J.	1,087	1,001	393.1	A	..-..	Y	30N	T-H	12‡	15-NL
Erie, Pa.	1,041	999	335.8	FP	S-fp	N	38½Sh	N-H	12‡	10-10
Evansville, Ind.	1,073	994	347.9	None	..-..	..	35Sh	..-..	..	NP
Fall River, Mass.	1,929	1,578	296.5	A-L	..-..	Y	35N	N-H	10‡	NP
Flint, Mich.	2,578	1,483	866.2	A	PB-a	N	40N	H-H	11‡	11-NL
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,165	815	384.0	None	PB-w	Y	35N	N-..	10	30-30
Fresno, Calif.	1,256	1,222	494.7	A	PC-a	Y	40N	T-T	15‡	15-75
Gary, Ind.	945	905	351.9	P	M-..	..	38Fh	S-H	..	..-..
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,627	1,551	579.2	A-L	PA-a	N	40N	S-S	10‡	10-NL
Hartford, Conn.	2,388	1,954	818.4	A-L	PA-a	N	37½N	S-S	10‡	15-90
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,542	2,388	1,128.9	A	PB-a	N	40N	T-H	14‡	NP
Kansas City, Kan.	868	809	272.0	A-U	PM-a	Y	40N	N-S	11	15-90
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,052	1,185	672.9	A-LU	PM-u	N	40. .	S-S	10	12-60
Little Rock, Ark.	870	800	223.1	A-LW	PB-a	Y	40N	S-S	11	15-60
Miami, Fla.	4,121	4,032	1,186.1	A	PB-a	Y	41N	T-S	10‡	12-60
Mobile, Ala.	1,498	1,154	365.9	A-U	PB-a	Y	40N	S-S	10	10-NL
Montgomery, Ala.	1,184	1,176	262.3	A-U	PB-a	N	40N	T-S	12	12-90

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Nashville, Tenn.	3,335	2,030	$ 984.4	A	PB-a	N	40N	T-H	10‡	60-60
New Bedford, Mass.	1,435	1,273	317.5	A	..-..	..	35N	H-..	..	..-..
New Haven, Conn.	1,610	1,464	477.1	A	PM-a-fp	Y	32½N	S-S	10‡	15-90
Norfolk, Va.	3,223	2,183	742.5	A	PA-a	Y	37½N	T-H	12	12-96
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2,287	2,173	676.9	None	PA-a	Y	44Sh	T-T	15	15-90
Pasadena, Calif.	1,654	1,216	667.1	A	PA-a	N	40N	H-H	10‡	..-..
Paterson, N. J.	1,302	1,129	384.0	A-U	..-..	N	30N	T-T	12	15-NL
Peoria, Ill.	828	706	238.1	A	PA-a	Y	40N	T-X	10‡	10-60
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,875	1,682	634.9	A	PA-a	Y	40N	T-X	15	15-NL
Providence, R. I.	3,228	2,676	919.9	None	PX-a-fp	Y	35N	T-H	10‡	15-90
Reading, Pa.	858	810	212.3	P	X	Y	36N	S-H	10	30-90
Richmond, Va.	3,540	2,778	1,002.7	A	PA-a	N	39N	T-X	12‡	12-90
Rockford, Ill.	656	572	224.2	A	PB-a-fp	Y	40N	N-S	10‡	15-60
Sacramento, Calif.	1,835	1,561	712.6	A	PA-a	Y	40N	T-H	15	12-120
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,680	1,561	522.5	FP	X	Y	38Sh	T-H	10‡	15-30
San Jose, Calif.	991	886	375.5	A	PA-a	N	40N	H-H	10‡	10-150
Savannah, Ga.	1,076	1,064	257.8	A-U	PA-a	N	40N	..-X	10	10-30
Scranton, Pa.	773	754	222.1	A-LU	..-..	Y	35Sh	T-S	15	NP
Shreveport, La.	1,406	1,360	375.5	A	PB-a	N	40N	T-S	10	NP
Somerville, Mass.	1,062	955	308.8	A-L	X	N	40N	N-H	15	25-NL
South Bend, Ind.	1,015	992	358.7	FP	PM-a-fp	Y	40Sh	N-H	15	15-..
Spokane, Wash.	1,636	1,573	529.3	A-U	..-a	..	38½N	N-S	10	10-90
Springfield, Mass.	2,930	2,496	940.7	A	PM-a	N	37½N	T-S	10	15-100
Syracuse, N. Y.	2,637	2,407	867.4	A-U	PB-a	Y	37½N	T-X	10‡	..-140‡
Tacoma, Wash.	2,172	1,326	867.1	A-L	PA-a-l	Y	40N	X-X	12‡	12-90
Tampa, Fla.	3,198	2,252	764.0	A-U	..-..	Y	40N	S-S	10	10-10
Trenton, N. J.	1,615	1,274	515.8	A	S-a	Y	40N	S-H	12‡	15-NL
Tulsa, Okla.	2,046	1,956	643.3	F	..-..	N	40	T-X	10	NP
Utica, N. Y.	1,166	979	337.1	A-LU	X	Y	36N	S-H	10	18-18
Waterbury, Conn.	1,412	1,359	393.8	None	X-a	..	32½Sh	S-S	10‡	NP
Wichita, Kan.	1,474	1,374	485.5	A	PA-a	Y	40N	T-..	10‡	12-120
Wilmington, Del.	1,359	1,254	399.0	None	..-..	Y	40N	..-H	10	NP
Worcester, Mass.	3,412	2,244	964.0	A-L	PA-a	N	36½N	X-X	10‡	15-90
Yonkers, N. Y.	1,800	1,653	574.0	A	PB-a	..	35Sh	T-X	..	12-90
Youngstown, Ohio	1,318	1,264	519.8	A	M-..	Y	40Sh	N-S	14‡	30-60
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	538	434	207.3	A	PB-a	N	38N	T-H	10‡	10-..‡
Albuquerque, N. M.	1,183	1,167	356.4	A	PA-a	N	40N	S-S	12	12-90
Alexandria, Va.	709	600	222.8	A	PA-a	N	35N	T-S	12‡	15-90
Alhambra, Calif.	447	442	167.1	A-L	PA-l	N	40N	S-S	12‡	10-40[1]
Amarillo, Tex.	905	869	269.2	A	PA-a	N	40N	H-H	12	15-NL
Asheville, N. C.	571	569	124.0	A-L	PB-a	Y	44Fh	..-..	10‡	15-60
Atlantic City, N. J.	1,090	1,029	338.3	..-..	..-..	Y	30N	T-T	12‡	15-NL
Augusta, Ga.	766	747	198.2	FP	PC-a	Y	40Sh	T-T	12	12-..
Aurora, Ill.	337	330	112.9	A	..-..	Y	40Fh	T-H	10	5-5
Bay City, Mich.	....	....	.....	None	Mgr-a	Y	40N	..-..	10‡	10-120
Beaumont, Tex.	810	744	242.7	None	K-..	Y	40N	T-H	12	15-90
Berwyn, Ill.	268	268	75.4	FP	S-a	Y	44Sh	T-H	14	5-30
Bethlehem, Pa.	526	517	146.0	FP	..-..	Y	35N	T-S	14	14-42
Binghamton, N. Y.	1,478	790	369.0	A	S-a	Y	35N	T-S	10	12-NL
Brockton, Mass.	....	....	....	A	S-a	N	..N	N-H	15	10-50
Brookline t, Mass.	....	....	....	None	S-a	N	37½N	H-H	10‡	15-90
Burbank, Calif.	1,125	914	481.9	A	PA-a	Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-NL
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	570	552	195.8	FP	C-..	Y	40N	S-H	10‡	12-60
Charleston, S. C.	865	777	211.9	A	PM-a	Y	35N	N-H	10	10-10
Cicero, Ill.	429	405	130.7	FP	K-a	Y	40Sh	S-S	10	..-..
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	428	411	161.0	FP	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	S-H	12	..-..

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October, 1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Clifton, N. J.	426	409	147.5	A	Mgr-a	Y	31½N	H-H	12‡	15-NL
Columbia, S. C.	757	716	186.6	FP	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-H	10	NP
Columbus, Ga.	1,153	767	261.9	FP	Mgr-a	N	44N	S-X	14	NP
Compton, Calif.	268	268	113.2	A	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-S	10	12-90
Covington, Ky.	493	459	157.8	A	Mgr-a	Y	38½Sh	H-H	10‡	10-40
Cranston, R. I.	446	439	85.2	A-FP	PM-a-fp	Y	35N	T-H	10‡	18-90
Davenport, Ia.	451	438	144.8	A	..-..	Y	40Sh	N-S	10	12-60
Dearborn, Mich.	1,406	1,381	485.5	A	PB-a	Y	40N	T-T[2]	12‡	12-120
Decatur, Ill.	386	370	130.5	FP	..-..	Y	40N	T-T	14‡	14-180
Dubuque, Ia.	336	322	114.2	A-LU	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	T-H	12	12-60
Durham, N. C.	863	849	216.3	None	Mgr-a	N	37½N	T-S	12	12-NL
East Chicago, Ind. . . .	609	589	227.3	None	M-a	Y	38Sh	T-H	10	30-..
East Orange, N. J. . . .	753	723	264.3	A	..-..	N	35N	X-X	12‡	15-NL
East St. Louis, Ill. . . .	364	364	104.2	FP	..-..	Y	40N	H-X	14	2-14
Evanston, Ill.	626	598	247.9	A-L	PA-a	N	37½N	T-X	10‡	6-30
Fort Smith, Ark.	346	316	88.7	A	..-..	Y	44Fh	S-S	..	15-..
Gadsden, Ala.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	..-..	Y	40S	N-X	14	NP
Glendale, Calif.	1,176	969	465.2	A	PB-a	Y	40N	T-H	10‡	12-NL
Greensboro, N. C. . . .	862	862	231.0	None	PA-a	N	40N	T-S	12‡	12-60
Greenville, S. C.	706	684	143.4	FP	Mgr-a	N	41Fh	T-X	14	10-42
Hamilton, Ohio	687	539	228.4	A	PB-a	Y	40N	T-X	10‡	15-90
Hammond, Ind.	723	708	268.2	None	M-a-fp	Y	40Sh	N-H	10	NP
Hampton, Va.	372	364	104.1	A-U	..-..	N	38Sh	S-S	12‡	15-90
Harrisburg, Pa.	753	741	194.4	FP	..-..	Y	33Sh	N-S	14	14-14
Holyoke, Mass.	867	668	288.6	A-L	..-..	Y	35N	T-H	10	NP
Huntington, W. Va. . . .	502	490	132.2	FP	..-..	Y	44Fh	N-S	14	..-..
Inglewood, Calif.	388	388	150.7	A	..-..	Y	40N	S-S	11‡	..-..
Irvington, N. J.	717	456	219.0	A	S-a	N	35N	H-H	12	..-15
Jackson, Mich.	885	487	253.0	A-U	PA-a	N	40N	T-X	10‡	12-NL
Jackson, Miss.	1,191	1,141	295.5	FP	PC-a	Y	44Sh	N-S	12	7-7
Johnstown, Pa.	464	444	127.3	FP	..-..	Y	40N	N-S	10	21-..
Joliet, Ill.	268	268	88.9	FP	..-..	N	42Sh	T-T	10	30-60
Kalamazoo, Mich. . . .	714	693	247.6	A	PA-a	N	40N	T-S	12‡	12-56
Kenosha, Wis.	532	509	192.5	A-L	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-X	12‡	12-70
Lakewood, Ohio	1,002	422	293.8	A-LU	S-a	N	40N	N-H	10‡	NP
Lancaster, Pa.	439	429	127.5	FP	D-a	Y	40N	..-..	..	5-..
Lansing, Mich.	1,666	946	603.4	None	PM-a	Y	40N	T-X	10‡	12-90
Laredo, Tex.	476	457	82.8	None	M-a	Y	40N	N-..	15	NP
Lawrence, Mass.	998	806	267.4	A	..-..	N	35N	N-S	10	12-60
Lexington, Ky.	626	569	161.0	A	S-a	Y	39Fh	N-S	12	15-60
Lima, Ohio	384	382	135.5	A	M-a	Y	40Sh	T-T	10‡	15-90
Lincoln, Neb.	1,167	695	306.3	A	PC-a	N	41½N	N-H	10‡	12-86
Lorain, Ohio	455	439	161.8	FPU	D	Y	40Sh	S-X	14	30-..
Lowell, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	Mgr-a	N	35N	H-H	10‡	12-60
Lubbock, Tex.	990	829	302.7	FP	PA-a	N	44Fh	T-S	12	12-90
Lynn, Mass.	1,030	921	236.3	A	..-..	Y	35N	N-H	10‡	NP
McKeesport, Pa.	386	377	119.0	FP	..-..	Y	40Sh	S-T	14‡	NP
Macon, Ga.	1,460	714	289.9	FP	PM-a	Y	40Fh	T-,.	14	15-120
Madison, Wis.	937	858	347.0	A	PM-a-fp	Y	39N	H-H	10‡	12-100
Malden, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	..-..	N	35N	T-X	10‡	NP
Medford, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	PA-a	Y	35N	T-H	10‡	15-NL
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	794	751	268.5	A	..-..	Y	35N	N-S	15	NP
Muncie, Ind.	389	386	132.2	F	..-..	N	40N	H-H	10	NP
New Britain, Conn. . .	670	642	206.3	A-L	PB-a	N	36N	T-S	10‡	12-90
New Rochelle, N. Y. . .	826	769	281.3	A	PA-a	N	35N	S-S	18	12-120
Newton, Mass.	1,330	1,263	352.6	A-L	PM-a	Y	37½N	T-H	10	15-100
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	1,765	1,666	483.4	A-U	PM-a	Y	35N	T-H	10‡	12-120
Oak Park, Ill.	410	394	151.8	FP	S-a	N	39½Sh	T-X	14‡	15-15‡

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Ogden, Utah	399	380	118.2	A-L	PA-a	N	40Fh	T-S	12	12-60
Orlando, Fla.	1,213	954	343.5	FP	PM-a-fp	N	42Sh	H-N	12	15-60
Passaic, N. J.	480	435	176.3	A	X-a	Y	30N	H-H	12‡	15-NL
Pawtucket, R. I.	707	664	162.1	A	PM-a	Y	35N	T-S	10	15-90
Pittsfield, Mass.	699	632	194.0	A	PM-a	N	35N	N-X	10‡	15-90
Pontiac, Mich.	1,334	758	463.0	A-F	PA-a-f	Y	40N	X-X	10‡	12-90
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	498	484	148.5	FP	Mgr-a	N	40N	H-H	10‡	15-90
Portland, Me.	888	703	217.4	FP	PA-a	Y	40N	T-X	12	12-90
Portsmouth, Va.	850	732	184.8	FP	..-..	Y	44N	S-..	15	6-30
Pueblo, Colo.	538	527	164.8	A	S-a	Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-90
Quincy, Mass.	1,737	1,107	448.8	A-L	PA-a	Y	35N	T-H	10‡	15-NL
Racine, Wis.	818	789	268.2	FP	S-a-lw	N	40N	N-X	10‡	12-120
Raleigh, N. C.	666	664	171.0	A-U	PA-a	Y	39N	T-S	10	10-60‡
Richmond, Calif.	735	718	293.1	A	PA-a	Y	37½N	H-H	10‡	30-30‡
Riverside, Calif.	832	694	280.5	A	PA-a	N	40N	T-H	12‡	18-90
Roanoke, Va.	1,079	953	293.1	None	..-..	N	40N	T-S	..	7-..‡
Saginaw, Mich.	852	806	316.6	A	PA-a	Y	40N	S-X	10‡	10-120
St. Joseph, Mo.	528	487	122.5	None	..-..	Y	40N	T-S	10	15-..
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	2,498	1,668	627.1	A-U	PA-a	N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60
San Angelo, Tex.	467	408	124.2	FP	S-a	N	44Fh	T-S	12	15-90
San Bernardino, Calif.	813	800	315.8	A	S-a-lw	Y	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60
San Mateo, Calif.	384	384	147.4	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-T	10‡	12-60
Santa Ana, Calif.	526	526	177.2	A	S-a	Y	40N	S-S	10‡	12-100
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	999	822	408.4	A	PA-a	N	37½N	T-T	10‡	10-NL‡
Schenectady, N. Y. . . .	1,175	1,051	336.5	A	S-a	N	37½N	T-X	10‡	12-60
Sioux City, Iowa	687	653	204.9	A-LU	PA-a-l	Y	40N	T-X	10‡	12-90
Sioux Falls, S. D. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	..-..	Y	40N	N-H	5‡	12-60
South Gate, Calif. . . .	349	349	128.6	A-U	S-a	Y	40N	S-S	10	..-..[3]
Springfield, Ill.	758	544	286.4	A	..-..	N	40N	S-X	12‡	12-90
Springfield, Mo.	1,062	526	296.1	A	PA-a	Y	40..	T-T	14	18-90
Springfield, Ohio	1,046	568	305.0	FP	S-a-fp	Y	44Sh	N-X	11	15-90
Stockton, Calif.	751	737	288.6	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-H	12‡	12-120
Terre Haute, Ind.	441	421	114.5	None	S-a	Y	44Fh	S-S	14	NP
Topeka, Kan.	790	732	227.6	FP	D	Y	40N	T-T	10	NP
Troy, N. Y.	891	820	207.5	A-U	..-..	Y	38Fh	N-X	..	NP
Upper Darby tp, Pa. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	S-a	Y	40N	..-..	10‡	14-14
Waco, Tex.	652	621	169.5	FP	S-fp	Y	40N	N-X	10	10-20
Waterloo, Iowa.	482	476	151.3	FP	S-..	N	40Sh	N-H	12‡	NP
Wheeling, W. Va.	450	440	144.4	A-U	K-a	Y	40Sh	T-S	15	60-60
Wichita Falls, Tex. . .	1,095	650	256.8	A-LWU	PA-a	Y	44Fh	S-S	12	12-90
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	552	526	127.1	FP	C-a	Y	35N	T-T	10‡	30-..[1]
Winston-Salem, N. C. .	1,721	1,051	518.7	None	PA-a	Y	40N	T-S	10	12-90
Woonsocket, R. I. . . .	435	413	122.8	A	PX-a	N	35N	H-H	10	15-90
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	637	621	190.0	FP	PA-a	N	40N	T-S	15	15-90
Abington tp, Pa.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	..-..	Y	40N	N-S	10	NP
Albany, Ga.	460	410	120.2	None	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	N-S	14	16-30
Alexandria, La.	718	530	229.0	A	PB-a-fp	Y	40N	N-H	10	12-180
Aliquippa, Pa.	218	215	61.3	FP	S-a	N	44Fh	N-X	10	30-..[1]
Alliance, Ohio	216	203	58.7	FP	..-..	N	34N	T-..	12‡	15-90
Alton, Ill.	203	199	53.1	A	..-..	Y	41Fh	N-S	14	NP
Amsterdam, N. Y. . . .	243	233	60.4	A	S-a	Y	40Fh	S-..	..	..-..
Anaheim, Calif.	452	413	138.5	None	PC-a	N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-30
Ann Arbor, Mich.	451	425	165.4	None	..-..	N	40N	S-S	12‡	12-120
Anniston, Ala.	574	278	112.3	A	S-..	Y	44Fh	N-N	14	12-120
Appleton, Wis.	334	322	99.8	None	..-..	N	40N	S-S	5	5-60
Arcadia, Calif.	240	240	87.1	A-L	PA-a	N	40N	S-..	10‡	12-..

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Arlington t, Mass. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	PB-a	N	35N	H-X	10‡	15-NL
Ashland, Ky.	203	199	57.6	..-..	..-..	Y	..Sh	N-S	14‡	21-63
Athens, Ga.	279	279	52.8	FP	..-..	Y	..N	N-S	15	NP
Auburn, N. Y.	603	541	142.7	A-U	M-a	Y	40N	..-..	14	12-60
Bakersfield, Calif. . . .	567	531	226.5	A	S-a-fp	Y	40N	S-S	10‡	12-60
Bangor, Me.	406	359	112.5	A	Mgr-a-lw	N	37½N	T-X	10‡	15-120
Barberton, Ohio	241	233	73.9	A	..-..	Y	38½Sh	S-X	10‡	15-90
Battle Creek, Mich. . .	488	474	158.4	None	P..-..	N	41Sh	T-S	12	12-30
Belleville, Ill.	160	156	47.8	FP	..-..	Y	40N	N-H	10‡	15-90
Belleville, N. J.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	..-..	Y	32½N	..-..	10	..-..
Bellingham, Wash. . . .	291	289	94.4	A-LU	S-a	N	40N	T-T[2]	10‡	15-30‡
Belmont t, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-WU	S-a	N	35N	N-H	10	NP
Beloit, Wis.	500	210	131.4	FP	..-..	N	44Sh	S-X	14‡	10-60
Bessemer, Ala.	241	204	67.0	A-LU	PB-a	Y	40N	T-X	12‡	12-60
Beverly, Mass.	495	467	126.3	FP	..-..	Y	..N	N-S	14‡	..-100
Beverly Hills, Calif. . .	508	506	204.5	A	S-a	N	40N	H-H	10‡	10-60
Billings, Mont.	427	413	134.6	None	..-..	Y	35Sh	T-S	15	12-60
Biloxi, Miss.	207	207	46.3	A	S-a	N	39Sh	N-N	15	NP
Bloomfield, N. J.	361	343	122.9	A	S-a	Y	35N	T-H	12‡	15-NL
Bloomington, Ill.	270	249	80.8	FP	Mgr-..	N	40Sh	N-H	10‡	30-30[1]
Bloomington, Ind. . . .	233	220	63.2	FP	..-..	Y	40Fh	S-..	10	..-5
Boise City, Idaho	330	315	90.4	FP	D-..	Y	37½N	N-H	12	30-30
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	239	239	81.8	A	PB-a	N	40N	X-X	13	10-32
Bristol, Conn.	429	417	120.1	None	S a	Y	35N	T-X	14‡	5-..‡
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	495	382	102.9	FP	..-..	Y	44Fh	T-H	12	15-30
Burlington, Iowa	281	268	68.5	FP	..-..	Y	38½Fh	N-S	10	NP
Burlington, Vt.	400	303	107.4	None	..-..	Y	39Fh	N-S	12	20-..[1]
Butte, Mont.	191	186	69.1	..-..	..-..	Y	44Sh	H-..	15	NP
Champaign, Ill.	426	146	91.4	None	..-..	..	44Sh	N-N	10	10-20
Charlottesville, Va. . .	298	255	72.7	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	N-S	10	NP
Cheyenne, Wyo.	311	303	98.6	FP	..-..	N	38N	N-H	12	12-12
Chicopee, Mass.	533	414	145.6	A-L	..-..	Y	35N	T-H	10‡	15-45
Chula Vista, Calif. . . .	229	210	72.5	A	PX-a	N	40..	T-T	15	15-90
Clinton, Iowa	139	137	41.5	FP	C-..	Y	44Fh	T-T	14	..-30
Colorado Springs, Colo.	833	412	253.0	A	PA-a	N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-90
Columbia, Mo.	340	238	91.0	A	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	H-H	10	12-90
Concord, N. H.	473	461	86.5	A	Mgr-a	Y	37½N	T-H	12	12-60
Council Bluffs, Iowa . .	319	317	100.7	..-..	X-a	Y	42Sh	N-H	15	12-90
Culver City, Calif. . . .	265	233	118.9	A	S-a	Y	40N	T-S	10	12-40
Cumberland, Md.	600	288	152.8	A	..-..	Y	35N	N-H	15	15-60
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	315	253	109.3	A-U	S-..	N	44Sh	T-H	10‡	15-90
Danville, Ill.	181	177	53.5	A-LWU	C-..	Y	40Sh	N-X	18	14-..
Danville, Va.	867	594	219.2	None	D-a	Y	40Sh	N-H	14‡	NP
Daytona Beach, Fla. . .	508	466	126.3	A	PC-a	Y	40N	T-X	12‡	12-90
East Cleveland, Ohio . .	233	224	88.7	FP	S-a	N	42Sh	T-S	10‡	15-90
East Hartford t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	..-..	N	37½N	T-H	11‡	NP
East Providence t, R.I.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	..-..	Y	32½N	N-..	14	NP
Easton, Pa.	343	332	82.6	FP	S-a	Y	36Sh	T-S	14	15-45
Eau Claire, Wis.	397	380	105.5	FP	S-a-fp	Y	40N	T-..	10‡	12-60
Elgin, Ill.	229	224	68.8	A	..-..	Y	41½Fh	S-X	12‡	12-120
Elmhurst, Ill.	150	149	43.4	FP	Mgr-a-fp	N	37Fh	T-H	11	10-10
Elmira, N. Y.	588	558	175.5	A-U	Mgr-a	Y	35N	N-H	15	15-90
Elyria, Ohio	267	260	78.5	FP	S-a	Y	41Sh	S-S	10‡	15-90
Enid, Okla.	282	261	73.3	FP	X-a	N	44Fh	T-T	11	11-11
Euclid, Ohio	396	328	138.4	FP	S-..	N	37½N	T-S	10‡	15-90
Eugene, Ore.	525	359	203.8	FP	S-a-fp	Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-90
Everett, Mass.	605	547	203.0	A-L	K-a	Y	40N	T-H	16‡	12-90
Fairfield t, Conn. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	..-..	N	35N	T-..	10‡	30-..‡

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Fargo, N. D.	355	326	123.5	A	PC-a	Y	40N	T-H	12	12-60‡
Fayetteville, N. C. . . .	495	416	122.4	FP	Mgr-a	Y	38Fh	N-N	14	14-60
Ferndale, Mich.	241	236	86.6	A	Mgr-a-fp	Y	40N	T-X	10‡	15-. .
Fitchburg, Mass.	999	547	252.4	A-L	. .-. .	N	35N	N-H	10‡	15-30
Fond du Lac, Wis. . . .	317	306	86.6	FP	K-a	Y	39N	N-H	10‡	15-30
Fort Dodge, Iowa. . . .	181	180	60.5	FP	. .-. .	N	44Fh	T-H	. .‡	. .-. .‡
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. .	862	832	239.3	A	PA-a	Y	40N	T-S	10‡	12-90
Framingham t, Mass. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	. .-. .	Y	40Sh	N-H	10‡	NP
Fullerton, Calif.	308	306	105.1	None	S-a	N	40Sh	S-H	. .‡	12-30‡
Gainesville, Fla.	366	278	102.2	None	D-a	N	40Sh	S-S	12‡	NP
Galesburg, Ill.	164	160	54.3	FP	. .-. .	N	40Sh	T-. .	10‡	NP
Garfield, N. J.	161	148	48.3	None	. .-. .	Y	40N	N-N	10	NP
Gloucester, Mass. . . .	392	347	95.1	A-L	PA-a	Y	40N	N-H	10	14-100
Grand Forks, N. D. . .	206	194	58.4	A	S-a	Y	38Fh	T-H	12	14-120
Granite City, Ill.	130	129	43.6	None	S-a	Y	40Sh	T-H	10‡	NP
Great Falls, Mont. . . .	405	399	130.4	FP	. .-. .	Y	38Sh	N-S	15	NP
Greenville, Miss. . . .	254	252	51.8	None	. .-. .	N	40Sh	N-S	14	. .-90
Greenwich t, Conn. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	PB-a	N	37½N	S-H	10‡	12-90
Hackensack, N. J. . . .	372	362	118.4	A	Mgr-a	N	35N	X-X	12‡	15-NL
Hagerstown, Md.	357	291	106.6	A	S-a	Y	40Fh	X-X	12	12-24
Hamden t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	S-a-fp	N	35N	T-H	14‡	12-60
Hamtramck, Mich. . . .	680	652	180.3	A	PB-a	Y	40N	H-X	12‡	15-100
Hattiesburg, Miss. . . .	281	281	54.6	A-U	S-a	N	44Fh	S-S	14	7-7
Haverhill, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	. .-. .	Y	35N	N-S	10	12-36
Hayward, Calif.	301	290	119.4	A	PA-a	N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-75‡
Hazelton, Pa.	214	210	51.5	FP	. .-. .	Y	33Sh	. .-S	14	7-14
Hempstead, N. Y.	346	344	113.2	A	X-a	Y	37½N	T-H	10‡	15-90
High Point, N. C.	565	522	142.5	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-S	12	12-60
Highland Park, Mich. .	1,132	514	411.3	A	PC-a	. .	. .N	X-X	10‡	18-36
Huntington Park, Calif.	245	245	99.0	A	. .-. .	Y	40N	N-S	11	11-90
Hutchinson, Kan.	240	227	66.1	FP	S-a	Y	40N	T-S	12	12-60
Independence, Mo. . . .	192	165	65.8	None	. .-. .	Y	44Fh	N-S	14	NP
Iowa City, Iowa	156	153	42.4	A-LWU	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	T-H	11	30-90
Ithaca, N. Y.	255	255	80.4	A-LU	D-. .	Y	35N	N-H	10	10-80
Jackson, Tenn.	303	246	79.3	A	. .-. .	N	40Fh	N-H	10	NP
Jamestown, N. Y. . . .	844	376	254.1	A	. .-. .	Y	38½N	T-H	10‡	10-NL
Johnson City, Tenn. . .	326	233	76.2	FP	Mgr-a	N	40N	N-S	10	5-15
Joplin, Mo.	271	252	60.7	A-L	Mgr-a	Y	37½N	T-S	10	12-60
Kankakee, Ill.	112	111	30.7	FP	K-a	. .	44Sh	T-X	12	. .-. .
Kettering, Ohio	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-U	Mgr-a	N	40N	S-S	10	18-30
Key West, Fla.	336	227	90.7	A	S-a	N	40N	N-S	10‡	10-180
Kingston, N. Y.	389	357	113.0	A-U	. .-. .	Y	34N	N-H	10‡	NP
Kokomo, Ind.	286	277	78.9	None	. .-. .	Y	35N	S-N	12	NP
La Crosse, Wis.	453	430	135.7	None	. .-. .	Y	37½N	S-H	7‡	12-60
La Grange, Ga.	380	185	69.2	None	Mgr-. .	N	44Fh	N-H	14	NP
Lackawanna, N. Y. . . .	403	395	118.9	FP	. .-. .	Y	35N	T-S	14‡	NP
Lafayette, Ind.	352	346	89.6	None	. .-. .	Y	35N	S-S	10	NP
Lafayette, La.	387	331	89.2	FP	. .-. .	N	40N	. .-H	15	NP
Lakeland, Fla.	814	475	211.8	A	PB-a	N	40N	T-H	12	12-NL
Laurel, Miss.	155	155	36.8	FP	M-. .	Y	44Fh	S-S	14	14-60
Lebanon, Pa.	152	150	39.7	P	D-. .	N	39Fh	N-S	14‡	30-180
Lewiston, Me.	364	338	73.8	FP	. .-. .	N	. .N	T-. .	10	12-50
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	197	197	78.8	A	PM-a-fp	Y	40N	T-S	12‡	12-72
Linden, N. J.	491	460	166.1	A-U	K-a-l	Y	35N	S-S	12‡	12-NL
Lower Merion tp, Pa. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	Mgr-. .	Y	37½N	T-H	10‡	. .-. .
Lynchburg, Va.	438	392	130.9	None	. .-. .	Y	40N	N-X	14	NP
Lynwood, Calif.	161	161	53.1	A	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-75
Manchester t, Conn. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	Mgr-a	N	35N	T-X	10‡	10-90

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October, 1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	181	181	56.4	A	Mgr-a	N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-60
Manitowoc, Wis.	420	328	123.9	None	..-..	N	40N	T-H	10‡	10-60
Mansfield, Ohio	....	....	....	FP	S-..	N	44Sh	N-H	10‡	15-90
Maplewood tp, N. J.	....	....	....	None	K-a	N	35½N	T-H	10‡	..-..
Marion, Ind.	269	266	63.0	FP	..-..	..	40N	..-..	14	NP
Marion, Ohio	480	195	111.0	FP	S-a	N	40N	S-H	10	15-90
Mason City, Iowa	224	214	67.6	FP	D-..	Y	40N	S-X	..	NP
Massillon, Ohio	207	191	57.8	A	..-..	Y	40Fh	T-X	7‡	..-90
Maywood, Ill.	127	126	45.5	FP	S-a-fp	N	40Fh	H-H	12‡	12-30
Melrose, Mass.	354	331	92.8	..-..	..-..	Y	37½N	N-X	10‡	15-75
Meriden, Conn.	548	422	137.8	None	..-..	Y	40N	N-H	10‡	NP
Meridian, Miss.	322	313	72.2	A-LU	K-a	N	40Sh	T-T	14	12-180
Miami Beach, Fla.	1,240	1,234	409.1	A	PA-a	N	40N	T-S	15‡	8-NL
Michigan City, Ind.	289	267	78.7	FP	S-a	Y	40Sh	N-H	14	NP
Middletown, Conn.	256	250	75.8	A-L	S-a	Y	35N	..-S	10‡	15-90
Middletown, Ohio	298	289	110.7	A	PA-a	N	40Sh	T-S	10‡	15-90
Milford t, Conn.	....	....	....	A	Mgr-a-fp	Y	40N	T-X	10	12-36
Mishawaka, Ind.	293	250	89.6	None	PM-a	Y	40Fh	T-S	10‡	..-30
Moline, Ill.	520	236	129.0	A-LWU	D-..	Y	40Sh	N-S	5‡	5-..[1]
Montclair, N. J.	462	436	148.9	None	D-..	N	35N	..-X	10‡	NP
Montebello, Calif.	214	186	83.4	A	S-a	Y	40N	S-S	10‡	12-NL
Monterey Park, Calif.	146	146	54.2	A-L	PA-a	N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60
Morgantown, W. Va.	188	185	54.1	FP	Mgr-a	Y	43Fh	N-S	14	30-90
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	....	....	....	FP	Mgr-a	N	38Sh	S-S	10‡	12-90
Muskegon, Mich.	485	479	166.6	A	S-..	N	39Sh	T-X	10‡	12-60
Muskogee, Okla.	414	279	82.9	A	S-a	N	44N	H-H	11	12-90
Nashua, N. H.	298	287	81.0	None	..-..	Y	35N	S-H	10‡	15-15
National City, Calif.	178	160	65.4	A	PC-..	Y	40N	T-..	15	12-60
New Castle, Pa.	324	318	86.4	FP	D-..	Y	38½Fh	S-..	11	30-90
New Kensington, Pa.	145	144	51.6	FP	M-a	Y	40Fh	T-X	14‡	30-90
New London, Conn.	351	315	111.8	None	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-H	10‡	10-60
Newport, Ky.	272	261	88.7	A	Mgr-a	Y	40Sh	N-X	12	15-..
Newport, R. I.	521	506	130.7	A	Mgr-a	Y	35N	T-H	10	12-60
Newport News, Va.	713	616	206.7	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-S	12‡	15-90
Norman, Okla.	259	154	53.9	None	..-..	Y	44Fh	T-T	15	11-11
Norristown, Pa.	152	145	43.1	F	..-..	Y	38½Fh	T-..	7‡	..-..
Northampton, Mass.	301	284	82.0	A-L	..-..	N	35N	..-H	10‡	15-NL
Norwalk, Conn.	450	426	161.3	FP	S-a-fp	N	37½N	T-X	11	NP
Norwich, Conn.	503	385	146.6	A	PB-a	Y	35N	T-X	10‡	12-60
Nutley, N. J.	....	....	....	A	..-..	Y	35N	..-H	12‡	15-..
Odessa, Tex.	373	371	139.0	None	S-..	N	44Fh	S-S	12	NP
Ontario, Calif.	308	284	107.9	A	S-a	Y	40N	T-S	10‡	12-30
Oshkosh, Wis.	450	433	132.4	FP	S-a	Y	37½N	N-H	10	10-10
Ottumwa, Iowa	311	291	80.0	FP	S-a	N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-90
Owensboro, Ky.	738	315	170.6	A	S-a-w	Y	40Sh	N-S	12	12-NL
Oxnard, Calif.	230	230	75.0	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-T	10‡	12-30
Paducah, Ky.	506	310	121.7	A-L	Mgr-a	Y	41Fh	T-T	7	18-45
Palo Alto, Calif.	432	380	187.7	None	PA-a	N	40N	T-H	10‡	..-..
Panama City, Fla.	368	367	92.4	A	Mgr-a	Y	40Sh	T-N	10	5-5
Parkersburg, W. Va.	474	227	95.1	FP	..-..	Y	37½Fh	N-X	10‡	10-30
Parma, Ohio	257	256	91.2	FP	PM-a	Y	40N	T-H	14‡	15-90
Penn tp, Pa.	....	....	....	None	..-..	Y	38Sh	T-S	12‡	NP
Pensacola, Fla.	651	573	187.8	A	PA-a	Y	40N	H-H	10	10-60
Petersburg, Va.	396	337	91.4	None	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-S	10	10-100
Pine Bluff, Ark.	418	190	80.2	FP	D-..	Y	40N	N-S	14	NP
Plainfield, N. J.	342	321	104.1	A	K-a	N	35N	H-H	12‡	15-NL
Pocatello, Idaho	189	182	60.0	FP	S-a	N	39Fh	T-S	12	12-90
Pomona, Calif.	507	504	169.3	A	PX-a	N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-60

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	306	300	98.6	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	S-X	10‡	12-90
Portsmouth, Ohio	459	279	132.0	A	PB-a	N	40Sh	N-X	10	15-90
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	544	450	168.9	A-U	Mgr-a	Y	35N	N-S	15	10-90
Provo, Utah	309	223	85.0	FP	Mgr-a	Y	40N	S-H	10‡	10-NL
Rapid City, S. D.	249	246	64.1	None	S-a	Y	44Sh	S-S	12‡	12-28
Redondo Beach, Calif. .	258	258	100.4	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	S-S	10	12-60
Redwood City, Calif. . .	333	316	111.8	A	S-a	Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-90
Reno, Nev.	426	412	143.5	A	Mgr-a	Y	35N	T-S	10	NP
Revere, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	Mgr-a	Y	40. .	H-H	10‡	15-90
Richfield, Minn.	140	139	38.4	FP	Mgr-a	N	40N	H-H	12‡	12-100
Richmond, Ind.	480	276	148.9	None	. .-. .	Y	40Sh	N-H	7	NP
Rochester, Minn.	498	383	147.7	FP	. .-. .	Y	40Sh	. .-. .	10	NP
Rock Island, Ill.	339	333	114.5	A-L	PA-a	N	41Sh	T-S	10‡	12-36
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	508	395	103.1	None	S-a	Y	39Fh	N-S	12	12-60
Rome, Ga.	316	316	68.0	FP	Mgr-a-fp	N	. .Fh	T-X	14	NP
Rome, N. Y.	525	296	141.2	A	S-a	N	35N	T-X	10	NP
Roswell, N. M.	254	248	58.0	None	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	S-S	12	12-12
Royal Oak, Mich.	460	457	163.3	A	PA-a	N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-72
St. Cloud, Minn.	232	219	66.2	A	X-a	Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-100
St. Louis Park, Minn. .	158	156	53.3	FP	Mgr-a-fp	Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-120
Salem, Mass.	559	504	151.1	. .-. .	. .-. .	N	30N	S-S	10‡	15-60
Salem, Oregon	374	373	128.1	FP	S-a	N	40N	N-H	10	NP
Salina, Kan.	241	241	66.5	None	. .-. .	Y	41Fh	S-S	12	12-90
San Leandro, Calif. . .	285	285	111.1	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-90
Sandusky, Ohio.	237	222	80.3	FP	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	H-H	10	15-90
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	566	539	176.3	FP	S-a-lfp	Y	40N	S-S	10	10-10‡
Santa Fe, N. M.	126	126	37.9	None	K-a-p	N	37½Sh	T-S	12	12-30
Shaker Heights, Ohio. .	440	435	170.8	A-U	. .-. .	N	37½Sh	T-H	10‡	15-90
Sharon, Pa.	151	149	43.3	FP	. .-. .	Y	35N	T-X	10‡	8-160
Sheboygan, Wis.	493	467	142.9	A-LWFP	. .-. .	Y	40N	N-N	10‡	12-60
S. San Francisco, Calif.	187	187	66.9	A	S-a	Y	37½N	S-S	10	12-12
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	409	400	91.1	FP	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	T-S	15	15-180
Stratford t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Mgr-a	N	38N	T-H	14‡	18-90
Superior, Wis.	336	320	109.7	FP	S-a	Y	37½N	T-T	10	10-30
Tallahassee, Fla.	991	628	229.3	None	. .-. .	N	40N	N-S	10	NP
Taunton, Mass.	520	345	147.9	A	. .-. .	N	33N	S-X	10	15-90
Teaneck tp, N. J.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	Mgr-a-1	Y	35N	H-H	12‡	15-NL
Temple, Tex.	247	240	52.3	FP	Mgr-a-fp	Y	44Fh	N-S	12	12-NL
Torrance, Calif.	459	433	187.0	A	S-a	Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-60
Torrington, Conn. . . .	279	272	92.3	. .-. .	. .-. .	Y	35N	T-. .	. .‡	6-60
Tucson, Ariz.	919	870	297.7	A-L	PB-a	N	40N	H-H	12	12-60
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	827	375	174.0	A	K-. .	N	40Fh	S-H	15	15-45
Tyler, Tex.	485	460	125.1	FP	S-fp	N	44Fh	H-H	12	12-90
Union tp, N. J.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	. .-. .	N	35N	N-S	12‡	14-. .
University City, Mo. . .	308	302	88.6	A	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	T-X	10	12-60
Vallejo, Calif.	312	310	115.8	A	S-a	Y	40N	T-T	15	12-48
Vancouver, Wash. . . .	307	306	100.3	. .-. .	S-a	Y	40N	H-H	12‡	12-90
Vicksburg, Miss.	312	276	62.2	FP	X-. .	Y	44Sh	N-S	10	NP
Vineland, N. J.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	S-a	Y	37½N	S-X	12‡	15-NL
Warren, Ohio	432	423	147.6	FP	S-a	Y	40Sh	S-S	12‡	15-90
Warwick, R. I.	376	362	93.3	None	M-a-wfp	Y	35N	H-H	10	12-30
Warwick, Va.	396	391	109.0	None	S-a	N	40N	T-S	12‡	12-90
Washington, Pa.	151	148	45.7	FP	. .-. .	Y	33Sh	N-S	12	10-30
Watertown t, Mass. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A-L	. .-. .	Y	37½N	N-X	10‡	15-90
Watertown, N. Y.	373	342	117.6	A-U	. .-. .	Y	32½N	S-X	12‡	12-180
Wausau, Wis.	305	294	87.8	None	. .-. .	N	37½N	N-S	7‡	1-30
Wauwatosa, Wis.	408	392	139.5	A	PM-a	N	40N	T-T	10‡	10-50
West Allis, Wis.	755	734	271.4	A	PC-a	Y	40Sh	S-X	10‡	12-90

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October, 1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
West Covina, Calif. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	. .-. .	N	40N	H-H	10	12-18
West Hartford t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	S-a	N	35N	N-S	10‡	NP
West Haven t, Conn. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	. .-. .	Y	32½. .	N-N	14	NP
West New York, N. J. .	420	392	119.0	A	K-a	Y	35N	S-H	12‡	15-NL
West Palm Beach, Fla.	555	552	157.3	A	PA-a	N	40N	H-H	12	12-60
Weymouth t, Mass. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FPU	PC-fpu	N	37N	T-H	10‡	15-90
Whittier, Calif.	586	317	178.4	A-L	Mgr-a	N	40N	S-. .	10‡	12-60
White Plains, N. Y. . .	742	715	260.9	A	PC-a	Y	35N	T-H	10‡	12-60
Williamsport, Pa. . . .	283	275	74.9	A-U	. .-. .	. .	40Fh	N-N	14	14-42
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	585	502	139.3	FP	Mgr-a	N	37½N	N-S	10	12-. .
Winona, Minn.	211	196	61.7	None	. .-. .	Y	40Sh	T-S	14‡	12-90
Woodbridge tp, N. J. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	S-a	. .	35. .	. .-S	15	15-. .
Wyandotte, Mich.	810	313	224.6	F	S-a-w	Y	37Sh	T-X	12	12-120
Zanesville, Ohio	255	236	62.9	FP	S-a-fp	Y	44Fh	N-S	12	30-. .
10,000 to 25,000										
Ada, Okla.	116	113	24.2	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	N-T	15	15-15
Adrian, Mich.	394	188	100.3	FP	S-fp	Y	37½Fh	T-X	11	NP
Aiken, S. C.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	T-S	11	. .-. .
Albany, Calif.	94	89	34.9	FP	. .-. .	N	37½N	N-H	14‡	12-90
Albany, Ore.	109	106	25.0	FP	S-a	N	40N	H-H	12	12-30
Albert Lea, Minn. . . .	119	116	33.6	None	. .-. .	N	41Sh	T-X	12	12-60
Albion, Mich.	231	95	41.8	None	M-a	N	44Fh	N-S	12	12-30
Alice, Tex.	123	121	26.3	None	Mgr-a	Y	40N	S-T	14	NP
Alpena, Mich.	331	127	82.1	A	Mgr-a	N	35N	N-S	10	10-30
Ames, Iowa	392	155	81.7	A	S-a	Y	40N	N-H	14‡	12-90
Amherst t, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Mgr-a	Y	37½N	S-S	10‡	15-60
Anderson, S. C.	182	182	39.2	. .-. .	. .-. .	Y	42Fh	N-S	12	10-30
Ansonia, Conn.	189	181	27.4	None	M-a	N	32½Sh	S-S	10	NP
Antioch, Calif.	98	98	41.4	A	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-T	12	12-NL
Ardmore, Okla.	215	214	56.2	None	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	N-N	12	NP
Arkansas City, Kan. . .	247	120	49.1	None	. .-. .	N	44Fh	N-S	10	NP
Arlington Heights, Ill. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	Mgr-a-fp	N	44Fh	N-S	14	NP
Asbury Park, N. J. . .	272	258	94.4	A	D-. .	N	35N	T-T	12‡	15-. .
Ashland, Ohio	117	110	30.5	FP	M-a	N	39Fh	N-S	14	12-90
Ashtabula, Ohio	175	158	56.5	FP	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	T-S	12	15-90
Astoria, Ore.	118	118	39.2	F	. .-. .	N	40N	X-X	10	12-60
Atchison, Kan.	72	72	18.5	None	D-. .	Y	44Fh	S-S	11	12-30
Athens, Ohio	116	113	21.6	FP	PM-fp	Y	44Fh	N-S	5	NP
Athol t, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	S-. .	N	40N	H-H	10	15-45
Auburn, Me.	172	167	45.7	. .-. .	Mgr-a	Y	37Sh	T-X	12	12-90
Augusta, Me.	199	192	32.3	. .-. .	M-. .	N	40N	. .-. .	10‡	12-. .
Aurora, Colo.	148	148	40.8	P	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-S	10	10-60
Azusa, Calif.	170	153	48.3	A	PB-a	N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-60
Barre, Vt.	86	84	18.7	None	Mgr-a	N	37½N	N-H	10	10-20
Bartlesville, Okla. . . .	192	190	50.5	A	S-a	N	40N	T-H	10	12-60
Batavia, N. Y.	139	139	41.6	FP	M-. .	Y	. .S	N-N	14	15-90
Bath, Me.	149	144	17.9	FP	. .-. .	Y	35Sh	T-H	12	10-50
Baytown, Tex.	156	152	47.0	FP	Mgr-a	Y	44N	T-. .	12	12-90
Beacon, N. Y.	117	109	29.7	None	S-a	N	35N	T-H	10‡	12-60
Beaver Dam, Wis. . . .	137	133	30.1	None	. .-. .	N	44Sh	S-S	10‡	8-56
Beaver Falls, Pa. . . .	185	184	44.4	FP	. .-. .	N	40N	T-. .	10	10-30
Bell, Calif.	75	75	28.2	A	K-a	N	40N	T-T	14	6-. .
Bellaire, Tex.	108	107	30.7	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-S	10	NP
Bellefontaine, Ohio . . .	304	114	73.3	FP	D-. .	N	44Fh	S-S	11	15-90
Bemidji, Minn.	107	106	18.1	P	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	T-S	12	12-60
Bend, Ore.	99	98	33.7	F	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60
Bensalem tp, Pa.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	. .-. .	Y	35N		5	NP

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Benton Harbor, Mich.	219	213	68.0	A	Mgr-a	N	38Fh	T-S	12	12-NL
Berea, Ohio	121	121	33.2	FP	S-a	N	44Sh	T-S	12	15-15
Bergenfield, N. J.	119	113	31.9	None	..-..	Y	35N	S-H	..	..-..
Berkley, Mich.	95	91	36.8	None	Mgr-a	N	38N	T-X	10‡	10-60
Berwick, Pa.	57	55	8.2	P	..-..	N	40N		10‡	5-15
Bethel, Pa.	66	66	11.4	FP	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-X	10	12-12
Big Spring, Tex.	183	181	44.9	None	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	T-S	12	NP
Birmingham, Mich.	238	236	80.7	None	S-a	N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-60
Bluefield, W. Va.	123	122	35.9	FP	Mgr-a	Y	40Fh	N-H	10	30-30
Boone, Iowa	101	96	23.6	FP	..-..	N	40Sh	T-X	10‡	10-90
Borger, Tex.	120	116	31.0	None	S-a	N	44Sh	T-H	11	NP
Boulder, Colo.	190	186	45.9	None	S-a	N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-60
Bowling Green, Ky.	367	163	74.1	FP	..-..	Y	40Fh	N-S	..	..-..
Bozeman, Mont.	123	123	27.2	FP	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	N-S	15	14-..
Braddock, Pa.	119	117	22.8	FP	..-..	Y	44Sh	N-S	10‡	14-..
Bradenton, Fla.	190	190	40.5	None	..-..	N	44Fh	N-H	12	NP
Bradford, Pa.	158	151	42.5	FP	..-..	Y	..N	N-X	15	15-..
Brainerd, Minn.	138	99	28.8	..-..	C-..	N	40Sh	S-H	..	12-90
Brattleboro t, Vt.	....	....	....	None	Mgr-fp	Y	38Sh	N-H	12	NP
Brawley, Calif.	112	112	33.9	None	S-a	N	40N	..-S	10‡	NP
Bristol, Tenn.	179	127	51.0	None	C-..	Y	41Fh	N-S	11	NP
Bristol, Va.	202	144	51.3	None	..-..	N	40Fh	N-S	12‡	12-45
Brookfield, Ill.	91	88	23.5	FP	Mgr-..	N	40Sh	T-..	10	NP
Brownwood, Tex.	171	162	30.8	FP	S-fp	Y	40N	S-S	14	15-90
Brunswick, Ga.	340	175	65.1	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-H	14	12-12
Brunswick t, Me.	....	....	....	FP	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	S-H	14	15-30
Bryan, Tex.	267	214	66.9	None	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	T-S	14	12-12
Bucyrus, Ohio	191	106	36.4	FP	S-..	N	40Fh	T-H	10‡	10-..
Burlingame, Calif.	178	178	59.2	A	K-..	N	40N	T-..	10‡	15-90‡
Burlington, N. J.	144	138	39.8	A	..-..	Y	35N	X-X	12‡	15-..
Burlington, N. C.	271	271	70.0	None	PX-a	Y	40N	N-T	10	12-210
Butler, Pa.	133	133	43.7	FP	..-..	Y	40Fh	N-S	14	14-14
Cadillac, Mich.	101	100	25.2	None	Mgr-..	Y	40Sh	..-..	14	12-60
Caldwell, Idaho	123	122	24.0	None	..-..	N	38Fh	N-N	14	NP
Camden, Arkansas	109	108	18.2	FP	..-..	N	40Sh	..-H	12	NP
Campbell, Ohio	113	109	23.5	None	S-..	Y	42Fh	S-S	14‡	15-90
Canton, Ill.	78	78	20.1	FP	..-..	Y	44Fh	..-..	14‡	10-..
Carbondale, Pa.	79	77	15.8	FP	D-..	Y	40Fh	N-S	15	NP
Carlisle, Pa.	68	65	16.8	..-..	Mgr-a	Y	44Sh	T-S	10‡	12-36
Carnegie, Pa.	54	54	15.0	FP	..-..	Y	..Fh	N-H	14	NP
Carteret, N. J.	111	98	35.0	None	..-..	Y	35N	..-..	10‡	NP
Carthage, Mo.	220	81	45.7	P	..-..	Y	40N	N-H	14	NP
Centralia, Ill.	89	86	27.1	FP	X-fp	Y	44Sh	S-X	15	10-30
Chanute, Kan.	....	....	....	None	..-..	N	42Sh	S-H	14	14-..
Charles City, Iowa	221	88	36.1	FP	..-..	N	44Fh	T-S	10	10-30
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	....	....	....	P	M-a-p	Y	33Sh	N-S	14‡	14-NL
Chicago Heights, Ill.	161	161	51.2	..-..	K-a	Y	38Fh	S-X	12‡	12-90
Chickasha, Okla.	109	109	22.1	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	N-N	14	6-18
Chico, Calif.	150	140	39.5	A	Mgr-a	Y	37½N	T-T	15	12-60‡
Claremont, N. H.	138	136	26.0	..-..	Mgr-a	N	37N	T-X	10‡	12-90
Clearwater, Fla.	381	341	92.1	A	PB-a	Y	40N	T-S	10	15-..
Cleburne, Tex.	93	92	20.0	FP	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	S-S	5½	15-90
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	87	87	22.3	FP	..-..	Y	38Fh		15	15-30
College Park, Md.	30	30	6.1	None	M-a	N	44Sh	T-..	12	8-60
Collingswood, N. J.	117	113	24.6	None	..-..	N	40N	N-S	10	NP
Columbia, Pa.	53	53	7.0	P	..-..	Y	44Fh	N-..	5	10-10
Columbia, Tenn.	184	134	43.1	A-U	Mgr-a	Y	40Sh	S-..	12	NP
Columbus, Ind.	135	131	34.9	FP	M-a	Y	40Sh	N-S	14	NP

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Concord, Calif.	....	....	....	A	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-48
Conneaut, Ohio	98	93	23.8	A	X-..	N	35Fh	T-S	12‡	15-90
Coral Gables, Fla.	552	507	166.6	A	Mgr-a	N	41N	T-S	12‡	12-60
Corapolis, Pa.	107	105	19.9	P	K-a	Y	37½N	T-S	10‡	10-10
Corning, N. Y.	180	167	44.4	A-U	D-..	N	35N	N-H	5‡	12-90
Corona, Calif.	120	119	34.4	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-60
Coronado, Calif.	121	104	43.1	A	PC-a	Y	40N	T-T	15	12-110
Cortland, N. Y.	127	127	35.2	FP	..-..	Y	38Fh	N-S	14	NP
Corvallis, Ore.	125	123	34.3	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	H-H	12	12-90
Coshocton, Ohio	93	89	23.8	FP	S-a	Y	36Fh	N-X	10	15-90
Cranford tp, N. J.	....	.....	....	None	C-..	N	37½Sh	N-H	10	10-10
Crawfordsville, Ind.	199	133	52.9	FP	M-a	Y	..N	S-X	..	NP
Crystal, Minn.	....	....	....	A	..-..	Y	40N	H-X	10‡	12-90
Cudahy, Wis.	121	116	40.5	A	S-..	Y	40N	T-T	10‡	10-45
Daly City, Calif.	155	154	53.9	A	PA-a	Y	..N	T-H	10‡	10-90
Danbury, Conn.	196	193	61.9	None	..-..	Y	40N	N-S	12	..-..
Danvers t, Mass.	....	....	....	FP	Mgr-..	N	40N	T-H	10‡	15-75
Decatur, Ga.	173	173	37.9	None	..-..	..	..	..-..	10‡	NP
Del Rio, Tex.	86	76	17.4	FP	M-fp	Y	44Sh	N-S	14	14-..
Delano, Calif.	....	....	....	None	Mgr-a	Y	40Sh	N-S	12‡	12-12
Delaware tp, N. J.	....	....	....	None	..-..	N	..N	H-H	6	5-60
Delaware, Ohio	97	97	26.8	FP	Mgr-a-fp	N	44Fh	T-H	12	15-90
Denison, Tex.	135	131	32.2	FP	S-..	Y	44Fh	T-S	11	NP
Des Plaines, Ill.	132	131	40.3	A	K-..	N	44Fh	S-H	14‡	5-..‡[1]
Dixon, Ill.	65	65	18.0	FP	..-..	Y	41½Fh	N-S	14	NP
Dodge City, Kan.	101	97	26.9	None	D-..	Y	42Fh	N-T	14	NP
Donora, Pa.	91	87	15.6	FP	..-..	N	40N	T-S	5‡	15-..
Dormont, Pa.	78	77	14.6	FP	Mgr-a	N	35N	S-X	14‡	14-..
Dothan, Ala.	331	306	72.7	A	S-a	N	40Sh	T-H	12	12-45
Dover, N. H.	378	267	57.5	A	M-a	Y	35N	S-S	10	12-60
Downers Grove, Ill.	100	97	24.9	P	..-..	..	40..	..-H	10‡	NP
Dumont, N. J.	96	92	21.2	None	M-a	N	35N	..-..	10‡	25-25
Duncan, Okla.	156	141	40.1	None	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	S-S	14	14-14
Dyersburg, Tenn.	204	164	41.3	None	..-..	Y	41Fh	T-S	14	NP
East Detroit, Mich.	197	197	62.5	A	Mgr-a	Y	38½N	T-H	10	12-60
East Lansing, Mich.	120	120	40.5	None	S-a	N	40N	N-S	10‡	10-NL
East Moline, Ill.	63	62	19.2	FP	Mgr-a-fp	N	44Fh	T-S	12	12-60
Easthampton t, Mass.	....	....	....	FP	S-a-l	N	36N	T-H	10	NP
Edinburg, Tex.	149	77	23.3	None	K-a	Y	44Fh	T-S	14	NP
El Cajon, Calif.	....	....	....	A	PA-..	N	40N	S-..	10‡	12-60
El Centro, Calif.	178	169	55.5	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-T	12	12-30
El Cerrito, Calif.	124	121	44.8	A	Mgr-..	N	37½N	X-X	10‡	14-60
El Dorado, Ark.	155	152	32.3	FP	..-..	N	45Sh	..-..	14	14-..
El Dorado, Kan.	121	119	32.0	None	S-a	N	40N	N-S	10‡	7-30‡
El Reno, Okla.	135	88	26.9	None	Mgr-..	Y	44Fh	T-T	15	15-15
El Segundo, Calif.	....	....	....	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	X-X	10‡	12-132
Elizabeth City, N. C.	321	157	61.4	None	..-..	N	38Sh	N-S	11	NP
Elizabethton, Tenn.	138	88	29.6	None	..-..	Y	40Sh	S-S	15	12-12
Ellwood City, Pa.	118	108	17.1	P	Mgr-a	N	40N	N-S	10‡	7-7‡
Elmwood Park, Ill.	89	84	25.4	FP	Mgr-a	N	35N	H-X	10‡	NP
Elwood, Ind.	91	88	19.6	None	M-a	Y	40Fh	S-S	10	10-10
Emporia, Kan.	114	109	26.3	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	S-S	13	12-30
Endicott, N. Y.	415	158	89.0	A-U	D-..	Y	37½N	N-S	10‡	12-150
Enfield t, Conn.	....	....	....	None	..-..	Y	35N	..-..	14	NP
Englewood, Colo.	130	130	33.4	None	S-a	Y	42½N	S-S	10	14-14
Englewood, N. J.	279	213	95.3	None	..-..	Y	37N	S-X	10‡	NP
Escanaba, Mich.	219	191	66.2	A-L	X-a-l	Y	40N	X-X	5‡	10-66
Evergreen Park, Ill.	75	75	15.3	..-..	..-..	Y	40Fh	N-S	14	NP

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Fair Lawn, N. J.	174	166	47.7	A	Mgr-a	Y	35N	H-H	12‡	15-NL
Faribault, Minn.	122	119	30.6	..-..	..-..	Y	39Fh	N-S	12	21-63
Farrell, Pa.	82	81	20.9	FP	..-..	Y	44Sh	N-T	14	14-..
Fayetteville, Ark.	205	134	34.6	FP	M-..	N	44Fh	H-H	11	12-24
Fergus Falls, Minn.	118	113	28.7	P	D-..	N	44Fh	T-S	12	12-90
Ferguson, Mo.	84	84	21.7	A-L	Mgr-a-l	N	40Sh	N-S	12	6-60
Findlay, Ohio	213	209	51.1	..-..	..-..	N	..Fh	N-S	15	15-90
Floral Park, N. Y.	102	102	30.4	None	K-a	Y	35N	S-T	10‡	30-30
Florence, Ala.	566	198	125.0	FP	D-..	N	40Fh	S-H	12	12-12
Florence, S. C.	220	216	45.0	None	S-a	N	40Fh	N-H	12	12-60
Fort Collins, Colo.	168	117	42.4	A-L	Mgr-a	Y	42Sh	H-H	10‡	5-30‡
Fort Lee, N. J.	110	104	28.9	P	S-..	N	40N	..-H	14‡	NP
Fort Madison, Iowa.	86	83	22.9	FP	..-..	Y	44Sh	S-S	10	12-36
Fort Myers, Fla.	285	260	58.2	FP	M-..	N	40N	S-S	10	10-..
Fort Pierce, Fla.	196	163	61.3	A-LU	PC-a	Y	40N	X-X	12	15-15
Fort Scott, Kan.	79	76	15.7	FP	..-..	Y	40N	S-N	10	5-..
Fort Thomas, Ky.	64	64	17.9	FP	S-a	N	40Sh	T-X	10‡	10½-50
Frankfort, Ky.	183	156	38.0	FP	..-..	Y	40Fh	N-S	14	15-..
Frederick, Md.	204	198	50.6	A	PM-a	N	35Sh		10‡	5-30
Fredericksburg, Va.	183	170	38.2	None	Mgr-a	N	35Sh	S-S	10	NP
Freeport, Ill.	160	160	46.2	None	..-..	Y	38Fh	..-S	10	12-12
Freeport, N. Y.	334	258	106.0	A-U	K-a	Y	35N	S-S	10‡	NP
Fremont, Neb.	136	79	41.6	FP	X-fp	Y	41Fh	N-H	12	10-30
Fremont, Ohio	110	105	28.6	FP	S-fpw	N	40Fh	..-..	14	14-30
Fulton, Mo.	106	97	19.7	P	K-a	Y	40Sh	T-H	10	14-90
Fulton, N. Y.	213	130	46.1	..-..	..-..	Y	30N	N-..	10	NP
Gainesville, Ga.	212	211	47.9	A-WU	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	S-..	15	15-45
Gainesville, Tex.	78	75	17.9	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	T-S	7	NP
Garden City, Kan.	109	90	24.4	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	T-T	12‡	12-30
Gardena, Calif.	172	141	65.3	A	K-a	N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-90
Gardner, Mass.	362	344	57.4	A	..-..	Y	40N	N-H	10	15-60
Garfield Heights, Ohio.	138	137	35.3	FP	M-a	Y	40Sh	N-H	12‡	15-45
Garland, Tex.	180	159	55.5	None	S-a	Y	44Fh	T-H	12	12-30
Gastonia, N. C.	369	324	88.8	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	H-H	10	15-..
Geneva, N. Y.	152	141	46.4	A	D-..	N	40N	N-S	10‡	12-150
Girard, Ohio	106	101	20.1	FP	..-..	Y	40Sh	N-N	5‡	15-90
Glen Cove, N. Y.	164	164	55.1	A	..-..	Y	35N	..-..	14‡	14-..
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	....	....	....	None	..-..	N	40Fh	N-..	10	12-..
Glens Falls, N. Y.	217	212	59.7	A-LWU	..-..	Y	35N	N-S	14	30-..
Glenview, Ill.	....	....	....	P	..-..	N	37Sh	H-H	10‡	12-90
Goldsboro, N. C.	174	174	41.0	None	..-..	Y	40Fh	S-H	14	NP
Goshen, Ind.	138	109	37.7	FP	..-..	Y	40Fh	T-..	..‡	5-15
Grand Island, Neb.	268	180	66.9	None	D-..	N	40Sh	T-N	10	12-36
Grand Junction, Colo.	195	193	59.7	None	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	T-X	12‡	12-90
Grand Prairie, Tex.	206	203	54.9	None	S-a	Y	44Sh	T-T	11	12-60
Great Bend, Kan.	95	86	23.0	None	D-..	Y	44Sh	S-..	10‡	7-30
Greeley, Colo.	163	161	39.6	FP	Mgr-a	N	44N	N-S	12	12-60
Greenville, N. C.	299	193	60.8	None	Mgr-a	N	40Fh	N-N	12	NP
Greenville, Tex.	207	167	53.6	FP	Mgr-a	Y	42Sh	N-S	12	12-12
Greenwood, S. C.	207	207	45.7	None	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	S-S	10	..-..
Griffin, Ga.	186	167	44.0	None	Mgr-..	N	40Fh	T-S	10	NP
Grosse Pte. Pk. Mich..	121	121	50.2	A	Mgr-a	N	40N	..-..	14	12-30
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich.	115	115	32.1	None	S-a	Y	37½N	H-X	14‡	12-90
Gulfport, Miss.	423	199	77.5	FP	D-..	Y	40Fh	S-H	12	NP
Guthrie, Okla.	94	94	18.3	None	..-..	N	40N	N-S	10	10-10
Haddon tp, N. J.	....	....	....	None	..-..	..	40N	N-S	10	4-8
Haddonfield, N. J.	106	103	26.9	None	K-a	N	35Sh	N-S	10‡	14-14
Hanford, Calif.	107	106	30.8	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	S-S	12	12-96

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October, 1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Hanover, Pa.	85	83	20.0	P	X-..	N	42Sh	N-X	10	NP
Harlingen, Tex.	288	278	58.7	FP	S-fp	Y	44Fh	N-S	12	15-45
Harrison tp, Pa.	....	....	....	P	..-..	Y	40Fh	N-S	14	NP
Harrisonburg, Va.	169	144	35.6	None	Mgr-a	N	37½Sh	T-S	10	15-45
Harvey, Ill.	127	126	40.1	A	D-..	Y	35Sh	T-H	10‡	15-60
Hastings, Neb.	226	144	62.1	A	..-..	Y	44Fh	S-S	14	12-36
Hawthorne, Calif.	190	182	57.3	A	S-a	Y	40N	T-H	14‡	12-90
Hazel Park, Mich.	183	182	53.3	..-..	Mgr-a	N	37½N	T-H	10‡	12-100
Helena, Mont.	148	145	43.8	FP	Mgr-a	N	38Fh	N-T	15	15-90‡
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	97	97	28.1	FP	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-S	10	12-NL
Hialeah, Fla.	323	322	88.4	A	K-a	Y	37½N	N-S	10‡	12-60
Hickory, N. C.	241	240	48.1	None	Mgr-a	N	40..	N-S	14	NP
Highland Park, Ill.	117	115	42.4	A-LU	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	T-T	14‡	12-60
Highland Park, Tex.	99	98	31.2	None	S-a	N	44Sh	N-H	12	NP
Hobart, Ind.	57	57	14.7	None	M-a	Y	40Fh	T-X	11	NP
Hobbs, N. M.	174	169	49.4	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	N-N	12	12-30
Holland, Mich.	422	163	102.7	None	..-..	N	44Fh	T-X	10‡	13-90
Hollywood, Fla.	410	410	118.3	FP	S-a-fp	Y	39N	N-S	10‡	12-30
Homewood, Ala.	117	117	26.9	..-..	..-..	N	44Fh	S-S	12‡	12-60
Homewood, Ill.	....	....	....	A	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	N-S	10	NP
Hopewell, Va.	176	164	38.1	None	Mgr-a	Y	..Sh	N-S	15	30-30‡
Hornell, N. Y.	176	169	33.2	A-U	..-..	Y	38Fh	N-N	12	..-..
Hudson, N. Y.	86	86	17.9	..-..	D-..	Y	40N	N-H	10	12-150
Huntington, Ind.	137	136	31.2	None	M-a	N	37½ Fh	S-..	..	NP
Huntsville, Ala.	391	273	103.9	None	..-..	N	40Fh	S-H	14	NP
Huron, S. D.	152	147	26.7	A	X-a	Y	44Fh	S-S	10	14-21
Hyattsville, Md.	68	68	15.8	A	C-a	N	..Sh	N-H	12‡	12-30
Idaho Falls, Idaho	233	190	73.8	FP	S-a-fp	N	38Sh	T-X	12	..-12
Independence, Kan.	96	94	24.3	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	N-H	15	NP
Indiana, Pa.	47	46	9.4	P	Mgr-..	N	40Fh	S-S	14	..-..
Inkster, Mich.	134	125	47.7	None	Mgr-a-fp	Y	40N	T-H	10‡	12-NL
Ironton, Ohio	121	117	26.5	FPW	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	T-S	11‡	15-90
Ironwood, Mich.	192	179	43.4	FP	Mgr-a	Y	39Fh	N-T	10‡	10-100
Jacksonville, Ill.	126	106	37.9	FP	..-..	..	44S	S-S	12	NP
Janesville, Wis.	215	188	77.4	None	D-..	Y	40N	T-S	10‡	15-60
Jeannette, Pa.	70	70	19.2	FP	K-..	Y	40Sh	H-H	10	..-90‡
Jennings, La.	....	....	....	None	..-a	N	40N	N-N	15	NP
Jennings, Mo.	65	65	16.9	None	K-a	N	40½Sh	S-S	14	NP
Johnson City, N. Y.	138	134	33.2	A-U	..-..	N	35Fh	..-S	12	12-120
Johnstown, N. Y.	155	150	25.6	A-U	..-..	Y	..N	T-S	12	12-60
Junction City, Kan.	190	99	41.1	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Sh	T-H	12	12-90
Kearney, Neb.	85	83	16.8	None	Mgr-a	N	41Fh	N-S	11	NP
Keene, N. H.	137	134	34.6	None	..-..	Y	37½N	S-S	14‡	14-80
Kenmore, N. Y.	137	137	48.0	A	..-..	Y	..Sh	N-S	10‡	NP
Kennewick, Wash.	87	87	23.0	FP	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-T	15	30-60
Kent, Ohio	98	96	16.3	..-..	S-a	N	40..	N-H	14‡	15-90
Kewanee, Ill.	80	78	20.6	FP	X-..	Y	40Fh	T-X	12	NP
Kingsport, Tenn.	258	251	56.4	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	N-S	10	10-NL
Kingston, Pa.	150	148	18.4	FP	..-..	Y	40N	S-S	12	..-90
Kingsville, Tex.	132	126	27.0	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	T-X	15	15-30
Kinston, N. C.	255	204	64.5	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	N-S	6	12-..
Kirkwood, Mo.	210	187	68.0	None	..-..	N	40Sh	X-X	10‡	15-50
Klamath Falls, Ore.	133	126	36.3	..-..	..-..	Y	35Sh	..-..	12	12-..
La Grange, Ill.	100	98	30.3	FP	S-a	N	37½Sh	T-H	10‡	NP
La Mesa, Calif.	121	121	39.9	..-..	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-H	10	12-90
Laconia, N. H.	192	188	37.9	None	X-..	N	37½N	T-H	10	10-60
Lake Worth, Fla.	266	213	76.0	FP	Mgr-a	Y	40N	H-H	10‡	5-5‡
Lamesa, Tex.	69	69	17.5	None	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	T-T	12	12-30

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Lancaster, Ohio	411	188	95.9	A-U	S-fpw	Y	40N	N-N	7‡	15-90
Laramie, Wyo.	96	95	26.7	FP	Mgr-..	N	38Fh	T-S	12	12-..
Las Cruces, N. M.	186	169	35.6	None	K-a	N	44Fh	T-S	15‡	10-30
Las Vegas, Nev.	523	522	193.7	A	S-a	N	40N	T-T	15	12-30
Latrobe, Pa.	79	78	22.5	P	..-..	Y	30Fh	N-..	5‡	20-..
Lawrence, Kan.	359	201	75.9	None	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	S-S	15	12-29
Leominster, Mass.	292	260	76.6	A-L	S-a	Y	36N	N-H	10‡	NP
Lewiston, Idaho	124	124	32.0	None	D-..	N	44Sh	S-S	11	5-5‡
Lewistown, Pa.	102	101	20.0	P	Mgr-a	N	41Sh	S-X	10	12-30
Lexington t, Mass.	....	....	....	P	D	Y	37N	N-H	10‡	14-14
Lexington, N. C.	226	191	48.6	None	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	S-S	10	NP
Lincoln, Ill.	78	78	18.2	FP	..-..	Y	38Sh	N-S	7‡	NP
Lincoln t, R. I.	....	....	....	None	X-..	N	30Sh	..-..	..‡	NP
Livonia, Mich.	296	296	84.8	A	PB-a	Y	40N	S-H	10	10-..‡
Lodi, Calif.	187	163	62.9	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	H-H	10	12-120
Logan, Utah	133	95	36.2	FP	..-..	N	40Fh	N-H	12	30-60
Lombard, Ill.	....	....	....	P	..-..	N	40Fh	T-H	11	NP
Longview, Tex.	233	231	61.3	A	..-..	Y	40Sh	..-..	12	10-30
Longview, Wash.	160	160	51.3	FP	..-..	N	38Sh	T-T	14	12-12
Lufkin, Tex.	136	133	30.4	None	S-a	N	45Sh	..-H	14	15-90
Lynbrook, N. Y.	171	170	50.2	None	C-a	N	35N	N-..	10‡	NP
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	....	....	....	None	..-..	..	35N	S-S	10	NP
McAlester, Okla.	117	117	22.7	None	Mgr-..	Y	44Fh	..-..	15	15-30
Macomb, Ill.	74	74	15.4	None	..-..	Y	40N	N-S	14	6-..
Madera, Calif.	132	131	38.2	None	..-..	Y	40N	T-T	12	12-30
Mahanoy City, Pa.	70	67	7.2	P	..-..	Y	..	..-..	..	..-..
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	115	111	37.6	A-F	Mgr-a	Y	37½N	N-..	10‡	NP
Manhattan, Kan.	129	129	28.4	None	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	N-..	10	6-18
Mankato, Minn.	169	167	49.3	FP	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	T-H	12	12-60
Maplewood, Mo.	96	95	24.9	FP	K-a	Y	41..	T-..	14‡	30-..‡
Marietta, Ga.	238	222	56.4	FP	..-..	N	40Sh	H-S	14	6-18
Marietta, Ohio	158	153	35.8	A	S-a	Y	44Fh	N-S	14	..-..
Marinette, Wis.	150	145	34.7	FP	Mgr-a	Y	37½N	T-H	10	12-30
Marlborough, Mass.	222	206	38.7	A	..-..	Y	32N	N-H	10	15-90
Marquette, Mich.	255	186	76.9	A	Mgr-..	Y	39N	T-X	10‡	12-90
Marshall, Tex.	195	186	42.8	FP	Mgr-..	N	44Fh	N-H	14	13-..
Marshfield, Wis.	181	126	45.8	FP	..-..	Y	43N	S-..	10	30-30
Martinsville, Va.	226	203	61.6	None	S-a	N	37½Sh	N-H	12	6-90
Massena, N. Y.	246	106	50.8	FP	..-..	N	41Fh	S-S	11	NP
Mattoon, Ill.	105	105	31.3	FP	..-..	Y	44Fh	N-N	15	NP
Maywood, Calif.	77	77	22.6	A	K-..	N	40N	T-..	15	6-6[1]
Meadville, Pa.	123	119	34.6	FP	..-..	Y	38Fh	N-N	12	NP
Medford, Ore.	164	162	55.9	A-L	Mgr-a-lw	N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-50
Melrose Park, Ill.	127	126	32.8	..-..	K-a	Y	40Fh	S-H	14‡	NP
Menasha, Wis.	212	168	61.0	None	M-..	Y	40N	N-H	10‡	NP
Menlo Park, Calif.	85	85	28.1	A	Mgr-a	N	35N	T-T	10‡	12-90
Menominee, Mich.	124	124	28.5	None	D-..	Y	40Sh	T-H	10‡	12-90
Merced, Calif.	149	147	53.9	A	S-a	Y	40N	S-S	12	12-90
Mercedes, Tex.	52	52	8.0	None	..-..	N	44Fh	T-S	14	NP
Mesa, Ariz.	254	229	72.5	A	X-a	Y	44Fh	T-T	12	12-55
Mexico, Mo.	61	61	20.3	FP	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	N-S	12‡	15-15
Miami, Okla.	111	111	27.6	None	..-..	N	44Fh	N-S	15	NP
Middleborough t, Mass.	....	....	....	P	..-..	N	36N	N-H	10	10-40
Middlesborough, Ky.	54	54	7.8	FP	D-..	Y	44Sh	T-S	12	12-12
Middletown, N. Y.	208	193	52.6	A	X-..	Y	37½N	S-S	10	12-180
Midland, Mich.	234	233	91.5	A	PA-a	N	40N	S-..	5‡	12-60
Midland, Tex.	383	363	115.5	None	S-a	N	40Sh	T-S	12	12-12[1]
Midwest City, Okla.	132	132	30.8	None	Mgr-a	Y	40Sh	T-T	12	12-12

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October ,1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Milford t, Mass.	....	....	....	..-..	D-..	Y	33½Fh	N-S	14	NP
Millcreek tp, Pa.	....	....	....	P	S-a	N	40½N	N-S	12	NP
Millville, N. J.	111	107	23.7	A	D-..	N	35N	N-S	12‡	15-NL
Minot, N. D.	250	242	55.6	A-LU	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	T-X	14	14-60
Mission, Tex.	132	62	19.9	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	T-S	14	10-NL
Missoula, Mont.	151	151	40.7	FP	Mgr-a	Y	40Sh	T-X	15	15-60
Mitchell, S. D.	125	122	24.6	None	..-..	N	41Fh	N-S	11	5-5
Moberly, Mo.	124	123	25.2	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	..-..	14	14-14
Modesto, Calif.	366	344	122.9	A-U	S-a	N	40N	S-S	10‡	12-90
Monmouth, Ill.	229	69	39.9	FP	..-..	N	44Sh	N-S	12	NP
Monroe, Mich.	194	192	69.2	A	D-..	Y	38½Fh	N-H	9	12-60
Monroe, N. C.	116	99	27.0	None	Mgr-a..	N	40Fh	T-S	11	11-60
Monrovia, Calif.	180	180	62.4	FP	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-T	10	12-60
Monterey, Calif.	210	205	70.9	A	S-a	N	40N	S-S	10	12-100
Moorhead, Minn.	204	169	53.5	P	K-..	N	40Sh	H-X	10	12-60
Morristown, N. J.	179	153	52.0	A	K-a	Y	35N	S-S	12‡	12-..
Morristown, Tenn.	136	89	30.1	FP	S-..	N	45Fh	N-N	14	7-..
Moscow, Idaho	54	51	11.5	None	X-..	Y	38Fh	N-N	10	NP
Moultrie, Ga.	210	194	40.6	..-..	..-..	N	40Fh	N-N	14	NP
Moundsville, W. Va.	62	62	15.5	FP	..-..	Y	38Fh	N-S	10	30-..
Mount Carmel, Pa.	33	31	4.4	F	..-..	Y	48S	S-S	10	10-..
Mount Clemens, Mich.	163	162	61.1	A	S-a	Y	36N	H-H	10‡	10-60
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	85	84	21.5	None	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	T-H	12‡	12-60
Mount Rainier, Md.	40	39	7.7	None	..-..	N	44N	N-S	12‡	6-NL
Mount Vernon, Ill.	80	80	21.3	FP	Mgr-a-fp	N	42Sh	T-H	10	12-24
Mountain View, Calif.	....	....	....	A	Mgr-a	N	40N	H-H	10	12-60
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	145	118	35.9	None	Mgr-a-w	N	40Sh	N-S	12	NP
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	162	158	59.0	None	..-..	N	40N	T-S	12‡	12-60
Nacogdoches, Tex.	231	103	32.3	None	..-..	Y	44Sh	N-N	10	15-90
Nampa, Idaho	142	141	37.9	None	..-..	N	40Fh	N-S	14	10-10
Napa, Calif.	148	148	54.3	None	Mgr-a	N	37½N	S-S	10‡	12-65
Natick t, Mass.	....	....	....	FP	S-a	N	37½N	T-T	10‡	12-90
Naugatuck, Conn.	....	....	....	None	..-..	N	35N	T-S	8	NP
Needham t, Mass.	....	....	....	FP	..-..	N	37½N	T-H	10‡	5-5‡
Neenah, Wis.	166	154	50.9	FP	K-a	N	37½N	N-X	10‡	10-60
Neptune tp, N. J.	....	....	....	None	S-a	Y	35N	N-S	10	NP
New Bern, N. C.	327	307	39.3	P	..-..	N	39Sh	N-S	12	10-..
New Braunfels, Tex.	146	116	33.1	None	K-a	Y	44Fh	S-S	7	30-..
New Iberia, La.	170	170	32.9	FP	..-..	N	..Fh	T-H	8	..-..
Newark, N. Y.	84	83	20.3	A-U	..-..	N	44Sh	N-S	10‡	NP
Newburyport, Mass.	205	190	33.2	None	..-..	N	37½Fh	N-S	14	..-..
Newport Beach, Calif.	277	274	93.3	FP	Mgr-a	N	40N	N-S	15‡	NP
Newton, Iowa	207	102	46.4	FP	D-..	N	40Sh	S-X	10	5-..
Newton, Kan.	108	107	28.4	None	Mgr-..	Y	40N	N-H	12	12-90
Niles, Ohio	146	110	45.2	A	M-a	Y	40Sh	N-T	14‡	15-90
North Adams, Mass.	219	203	48.3	A-L	Mgr-a	Y	37½N	N-X	10‡	15-90
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	....	....	....	FP	D-..	N	37N	N-H	10	NP
North Braddock, Pa.	112	110	24.5	P	..-a	Y	..	N-S	10	NP
North Miami, Fla.	268	268	71.8	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	S-S	10‡	10-40
N. Plainfield, N. J.	101	95	26.9	None	M-..	Y	..N	N-S	14‡	NP
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	243	229	81.7	A	S-..	Y	37N	N-S	10‡	NP
Norwood t, Mass.	....	....	....	A-L	Mgr-a	Y	37½N	H-H	10‡	15-150
Oak Lawn, Ill.	....	....	....	FP	Mgr-..	N	37½Fh	N-S	12	12-NL
Ocala, Fla.	460	249	97.2	P	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-X	12	12-60
Oceanside, Calif.	235	201	81.2	A	S-a	Y	40N	T-S	10‡	12-48
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	157	147	37.2	A-U	..-..	Y	38Fh	N-S	10	12-120
Oil City, Pa.	171	168	49.1	FP	K-..	N	32½N	N-S	10‡	NP
Okmulgee, Okla.	186	109	35.3	None	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	T-S	12	NP

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October, 1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Olympia, Wash.	130	129	44.8	FP	D-. .	N	40N	T-H	10	12-40
Oneonta, N. Y.	131	127	28.0	A-U	. .-. .	N	35N	N-T	10	14-14
Opelika, Ala.	154	136	29.5	None	. .-. .	N	40Sh	N-T	14	NP
Opelousas, La.	157	125	34.0	None	. .-. .	N	40N	. .-H	15	15-. .
Orange, Tex.	298	135	75.1	FP	. .-. .	N	40N	N-. .	10	30-90
Orangeburg, S. C. . . .	546	209	93.2	None	S-a-w	N	40Fh	N-S	12	12-60
Oskaloosa, Iowa	85	82	16.1	FP	. .-. .	N	44Fh	S-T	14	30-30
Ottawa, Ill.	272	85	54.7	None	K-a	Y	44Fh	H-H	12‡	12-120
Overland, Mo.	71	71	14.3	None	S-a	N	40Sh	S-S	10	NP
Owosso, Mich.	132	132	43.9	None	. .-. .	Y	35N	N-N	14	NP
Painesville, Ohio	230	167	76.2	FP	Mgr-a	N	40Fh	T-H	11‡	15-90
Palestine, Tex.	137	134	34.4	FP	. .-. .	Y	44Fh	S-S	6‡	15-90
Palm Springs, Calif. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-S	18	12-48
Pampa, Tex.	162	158	42.4	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	T-S	6	12-90
Paris, Tex.	147	147	31.5	FP	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	T-H	12	15-60
Park Forest, Ill.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	Mgr-a	N	37½Sh	S-S	12	12-30
Park Ridge, Ill.	149	147	36.9	A	S-a	N	38Fh	H-H	10‡	12-60
Parsons, Kan.	105	103	26.6	FP	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-H	10	12-24
Peekskill, N. Y.	238	235	66.2	A-LU	. .-. .	Y	40Sh	T-H	10‡	12-150
Pekin, Ill.	94	78	30.2	. .-. .	C-. .	Y	38Fh	N-S	10‡	NP
Pendleton, Ore.	96	93	29.5	F	Mgr-a	Y	42½Sh	N-H	12	12-NL
Pensauken tp, N. J. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	. .-. .	Y	40N	N-S	10	. .-. .
Petaluma, Calif.	84	82	28.2	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-S	10	12-60
Phenix City, Ala.	338	139	60.8	FP	D-. .	N	44Fh	S-N	10	. .-. .
Phillipsburg, N. J. . . .	88	81	24.1	. .-. .	K-a	Y	35N	T-H	12‡	12-NL
Phoenixville, Pa.	52	52	16.0	P	Mgr-a	N	40N	N-S	14‡	12-15
Piedmont, Calif.	115	115	37.0	A	S-a	N	40N	N-H	10‡	15-120
Piqua, Ohio	195	121	66.5	FP	Mgr-a	Y	41Fh	T-H	11‡	15-90
Pittsburg, Calif.	116	116	37.9	A	K-a	Y	36N	T-T	10‡	12-60
Pittsburg, Kan.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-S	14	12-NL
Plainview, Tex.	115	111	27.8	None	. .-. .	Y	44Fh	N-H	12	12-12
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . . .	220	182	55.8	A-U	M-a	Y	38Sh	N-S	5‡	12-90
Ponca City, Okla. . . .	250	213	69.8	None	X-a	N	44Fh	T-S	14	12-60
Port Angeles, Wash. . .	147	132	44.7	FP	Mgr-a	N	40N	H-H	12	14-90
Port Chester, N. Y. . .	194	174	71.5	A	D-. .	Y	31½Sh	T-X	10‡	12-60
Portsmouth, N. H. . . .	250	239	57.1	A	Mgr-a-p	N	35N	S-X	10‡	10-90
Pottstown, Pa.	116	113	36.7	P	Mgr-a-p	N	40Sh	N-X	. .	NP
Pottsville, Pa.	94	85	21.6	P	. .-. .	Y	35Sh	S-S	15	15-15
Pullman, Wash.	74	71	13.3	P	S-a	N	40N	T-H	10	12-30
Puyallup, Wash.	106	104	26.4	FP	Mgr-. .	N	40N	X-X	10‡	12-60
Radnor tp, Pa.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	P	. .-. .	N	35N	T-. .	10‡	NP
Red Bank, N. J.	113	107	33.7	None	. .-. .	Y	40N	N-S	14	NP
Red Wing, Minn.	161	106	38.8	None	X-. .	N	45Fh	T-H	5‡	NP
Redding, Calif.	197	174	63.8	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	S-S	10‡	12-30
Redlands, Calif.	253	253	86.1	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-S	10	10-30
Reidsville, N. C.	146	146	30.8	None	Mgr-a	N	41Fh	S-S	7	NP
Renton, Wash.	158	151	51.0	FP	M-a	N	40N	T-X	10	10-30
Richmond Heights, Mo.	114	113	27.6	None	. .-. .	N	44Fh	N-N	15‡	15-. .
Ridgefield Park, N. J. .	74	72	21.9	None	M-a	N	35N	N-S	10‡	NP
Ridgewood, N. J.	196	191	69.2	A	S-a	N	37N	H-H	12‡	12-. .
River Forest, Ill. . . .	76	74	24.7	FP	. .-. .	N	41Sh	N-H	10‡	NP
River Rouge, Mich. . .	224	210	87.5	FP	PB-a-fp	Y	38½Sh	X-X	11‡	12-90
Rochester, N. H.	124	121	27.2	None	. .-. .	Y	38. .	. .-. .	. .	. .-. .
Rock Hill, S. C.	267	241	59.7	None	Mgr-a	N	42½Fh	N-S	12	12-42
Rock Springs, Wyo. . .	65	64	17.4	FP	M-. .	N	40Fh	N-T	15	12-12
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	254	188	90.7	A	D-. .	N	37½N	T-S	10‡	12-NL
Rocky River, Ohio . . .	115	115	36.6	FP	S-a	N	35N	N-S	10	NP
Roselle, N. J.	106	99	33.3	None	D-. .	Y	40N	. .-. .	14	NP

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October, 1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Roselle Park, N. J. . .	60	56	15.1	None	..-..	..	35N	N-..	10‡	NP
Roseville, Calif.	....	....	....	A	K-..	Y	40N	N-H	10	10-25
Roseville, Mich.	253	250	62.9	None	Mgr-a	Y	40Sh	H-H	10‡	10-90
Ross tp, Pa.	....	....	....	P	Mgr-..	Y	35N	N-H	10	10-..
Rutherford, N. J.	144	137	40.5	A	K-a	Y	37½N	T-X	12‡	15-NL
Rutland, Vt.	182	176	51.1	None	..-..	N	37½Sh	T-H	12	12-12
Saco, Me.	98	95	10.9	FP	M-..	N	40Fh	S-S	0	NP
St. Augustine, Fla. . . .	148	145	38.1	FP	..-..	N	40N	S-S	14	5-5
St. Charles, Mo.	134	133	28.5	None	S-..	N	40Fh	T-H	14	10-10
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	299	298	105.3	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-X	12	12-100
St. Joseph, Mich.	118	117	41.3	A	Mgr-..	N	40N	N-S	10	NP
Salinas, Calif.	194	191	69.5	A	PA-a	N	40N	T-T	15	15-90
Salisbury, Md..	163	163	38.5	None	S-a	N	35N	S-S	12	12-90
Salisbury, N. C.	198	198	50.2	None	..-a	N	38½Sh	H-H	11	12-60
San Benito, Tex.	118	115	16.2	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	N-S	11	NP
San Bruno, Calif.	116	116	39.8	None	Mgr-a	Y	40N	T-X	12	12-60
San Buenaventura, Cal.	258	240	79.9	A	Mgr-..	N	40N	..-..	10‡	12-60
San Carlos, Calif. . . .	96	96	36.5	A	..-..	Y	40N	T-H	10	12-60
San Fernando, Calif.. .	141	141	47.1	A	S-a	N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-NL
San Gabriel, Calif. . . .	156	156	51.7	A	S-a	N	37½N	T-T	10‡	10-NL
San Louis Obispo, Cal.	130	130	41.3	None	S-a	N	40N	T-H	10	12-60
San Marino, Calif. . . .	123	123	46.1	None	..-..	N	35N	N-T	10‡	NP
San Pablo, Calif.	65	65	20.2	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	N-T	10	12-30
San Rafael, Calif. . . .	124	121	42.7	None	S-a	Y	..N	T-H	12‡	12-60
Sanford, Fla..	156	154	31.6	A-U	S-a	Y	41Fh	S-T	11	NP
Sanford t, Maine.	....	....	....	None	K-..	Y	42Fh	N-S	12	12-60
Santa Clara, Calif. . . .	265	226	90.1	A	PA-a	Y	40N	S-X	10	12-120
Santa Cruz, Calif. . . .	301	297	93.8	A	X-a	Y	40N	T-T	10‡	10-120
Santa Maria, Calif. . .	137	128	37.1	A	S-a	N	40N	S-S	10	12-100
Santa Paula, Calif. . . .	70	70	18.5	None	S-a	N	40N	T-T	10	12-30
Santa Rosa, Calif. . . .	307	307	105.3	None	S-a	N	40N	S-S	10	12-90
Sapulpa, Okla.	103	86	21.9	F	Mgr-a	Y	44Fh	T-T	15	5-..‡
Sarasota, Fla.	410	410	86.6	FP	PA-a	N	37½Sh	T-S	14	NP
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	220	212	54.9	A-U	X-..	Y	40Fh	N-S	10	30-..
Saugus t, Mass.	....	....	....	A	..-..	Y	37½N	T-H	10‡	10-75
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	213	213	56.8	None	Mgr-..	N	35N	T-X	5‡	11-33
Scarsdale, N. Y.	236	236	91.2	A	Mgr-a	N	35N	N-X	10‡	NP
Scottsbluff, Neb.	125	119	31.7	F	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	T-S	14	12-60
Sedalia, Mo.	270	157	50.8	F	D-..	Y	38Fh	S-S	6	NP
Selma, Ala.	176	175	36.1	None	..-..	Y	48Fh	..-..	14	NP
Shaler tp, Pa.	....	....	....	P	..-..	Y	40Sh	S-S	14	30-30
Shamokin, Pa.	30	29	7.0	P	..-..	Y	40Sh	S-S	15	15-..
Shawnee, Okla.	253	186	55.7	None	Mgr-a	Y	44Sh	T-S	15	..-30
Sheffield, Ala.	141	104	38.2	FP	..-..	Y	40Fh	S-S	14	7-7
Sheridan, Wyo.	103	103	23.4	FP	S-fp	Y	39Fh	N-S	10	NP
Sherman, Tex.	200	197	49.3	FP	S-a	N	44Fh	T-T	13	15-90
Shorewood, Wis.	159	151	55.4	A	Mgr-..	N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-90
Sidney, Ohio	95	92	32.3	FP	Mgr-a	N	40Fh	N-S	12‡	15-60
Snyder, Tex.	75	75	22.0	None	Mgr-a	N	40Sh	T-S	6	12-90
Somerville, N. J.	....	....	....	None	K-a	N	32N	N-X	10‡	10-30
South Euclid, Ohio . . .	156	156	44.9	FP	S-a	N	40N	N-S	10	NP
S. Kingstown t, R. I. . .	....	....	....	None	..-..	..	35Sh	H-H	10	NP
South Milwaukee, Wis..	160	153	48.8	..-..	X-..	N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60
South Norfolk, Va. . . .	206	190	27.9	None	Mgr-a	N	38N	T-S	12	12-NL
South Pasadena, Calif.	169	168	55.1	None	X-a	N	40N	T-S	15‡	12-NL
South River, N. J. . . .	183	161	32.9	None	K-a	Y	40N	..-S	14‡	7-60‡
Springfield, Ore.	118	118	34.2	None	Mgr-a	Y	38½Sh	T-T	10‡	10-30

Table VIII—Personnel Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October, 1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Springfield tp, Pa. (Delaware Co.)	....	....	....	P	S-a	Y	32½Sh	N-H	10‡	NP
Springfield tp, Pa. (Montgomery Co.)	....	....	....	P	..-..	Y	42½N	N-H	10	..‡[1]
State College, Pa.	56	55	13.4	P	Mgr-a-p	N	41Sh	T-S	14	NP
Statesville, N. C.	194	165	43.4	FP	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-T	10	12-60
Staunton, Va.	221	204	36.5	None	Mgr-a	N	38Sh	N-S	12	NP
Stevens Point, Wis.	146	139	39.4	None	M-a	N	40..	N-..	10	12-30
Stillwater, Okla.	179	149	41.9	None	..-..	N	40Fh	N-N	10	NP
Stoughton t, Mass.	....	....	....	A	Mgr-a	N	35N	T-H	10	15-45
Stowe tp, Pa.	....	....	....	P	..-..	Y	38Fh	S-S	14	10-10
Struthers, Ohio	80	77	16.7	FP	..-..	Y	35Sh	S-H	14‡	14-14
Suffolk, Va.	181	172	40.1	None	Mgr-a	N	44Sh	N-X	6‡	6-6‡
Summit, N. J.	182	172	60.7	None	K-a	N	37N	..-..	10‡	14-28
Sumter, S. C.	173	169	39.7	None	S-..	N	42Sh	T-..	12	12-90
Sunbury, Pa.	65	64	12.7	P	..-..	Y	40Fh	S-..	10	12-30
Sunnyvale, Calif.	....	....	....	A	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-H	..‡	..-NL
Swampscott t, Mass.	....	....	....	None	..-..	N	35N	N-H	10‡	15-45
Sweetwater, Tex.	236	114	49.6	FP	S-a	N	44Fh	N-S	11	15-15
Talladega, Ala.	100	100	16.5	None	K-a	N	42Sh	T-T	11	NP
Tamaqua, Pa.	51	49	9.3	P	S-..	N	38Fh	N-S	7‡	NP
Terrell, Tex.	82	65	17.3	FP	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	T-H	12	12-60
Texarkana, Ark.	89	82	18.1	FP	M-a	Y	40Fh	S-S	15	NP
Texarkana, Tex.	180	176	46.3	..-..	M-a	N	40N	S-S	14	NP
Texas City, Tex.	202	201	61.0	None	S-a	Y	40N	N-S	14	10-10
Thomasville, Ga.	234	147	58.7	None	Mgr-a	N	45Fh	T-..	14	NP
Thomasville, N. C.	142	142	28.9	None	..-..	N	40Sh	T-S	10‡	12-45
Traverse City, Mich.	219	170	62.4	None	Mgr-a	Y	42Sh	T-H	10‡	12-90
Troy, Ohio	175	79	65.0	None	D-..	..	44Fh	N-H	12‡	15-90
Tulare, Calif.	129	129	30.6	None	X-..	Y	40N	S-S	10‡	12-45
Turtle Creek, Pa.	60	59	15.2	P	C-..	Y	15..	..-H	..	NP
Twin Falls, Idaho	186	182	51.2	None	Mgr-a	N	37Sh	T-T	12	12-60
Two Rivers, Wis.	231	131	43.6	A	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-120
Uniontown, Pa.	149	145	36.6	FP	C-..	Y	..Fh	S-S	12	10-30
University Hts., Ohio	97	97	33.5	A	S-a	N	35N	T-S	10‡	NP
University Park, Tex.	159	159	48.5	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	N-S	10	15-90
Upland, Calif.	....	....	....	A	Mgr-a	Y	40N	..-T	12‡	12-36
Vernon, Tex.	104	80	23.1	None	S-..	N	44Fh	S-S	12	NP
Verona, N. J.	144	139	28.4	A	K-..	Y	36N	H-H	12‡	12-NL
Visalia, Calif.	229	128	62.9	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	N-S	12	6-6
Wabash, Ind.	84	82	18.8	None	X-..	N	40Sh	S-S	..	NP
Walla Walla, Wash.	248	241	71.3	FP	K-fp	N	40N	T-T	10	12-60
Wallingford, Conn.	234	156	56.8	None	..-..	N	35N	..-..	10	NP
Warren, Pa.	73	70	20.4	FP	Mgr-a-fp	N	40N	T-H	14	NP
Wash. Court House, Ohio	57	57	11.4	FP	Mgr-a	N	38½Fh	N-S	11	15-90
Watertown, S. D.	184	168	41.7	A	..-..	N	..Sh	N-..	14	NP
Watertown, Wis.	106	103	30.5	None	..-..	Y	44Fh	N-H	12‡	..-..
Waterville, Me.	199	196	27.9	..-..	..-..	Y	32½N	N-S	14	5-5
Watsonville, Calif.	173	169	43.7	None	..-..	N	40N	T-T	10	15-30
Waukesha, Wis.	275	266	94.2	None	..-..	..	37½N	T-H	10	NP
Waxahachie, Tex.	82	80	18.5	None	Mgr-a	N	44Fh	N-S	15	12-12
Waycross, Ga.	185	183	43.1	None	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-S	10	NP
Wayne, Mich.	....	....	....	A	S-a	Y	39Sh	H-H	10‡	12-NL
Waynesboro, Pa.	47	46	11.9	FP	Mgr-a	N	38Fh	N-N	5‡	NP
Waynesboro, Va.	150	143	36.8	None	Mgr-a	N	44Sh	N-S	11	12-60
Webster t, Mass.	....	....	....	P	..-..	N	36Fh	..-H	10	15-45
Webster Groves, Mo.	111	111	37.0	A	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60
Weirton, W. Va.	174	172	46.9	FP	Mgr-a-fp	Y	40Fh	T-S	12	12-12

TABLE VIII—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll for October, 1956 (in thousands)	Civil Service: Emp. Groups covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours per week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office-Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave—Cumulation
	Total	Common Functions Only								
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Wellesley t, Mass. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	. .-. .	N	35N	N-H	10‡	5-. .‡
Wenatchee, Wash. . . .	143	142	45.8	FP	D-. .	Y	40N	N-S	10‡	12-24
West Lafayette, Ind. . .	48	46	16.8	None	. .-. .	Y	40N	N-. .	14	NP
W. Springfield t, Mass.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	. .-. .	Y	37½N	N-H	10‡	NP
W. Univ. Place, Tex. .	93	91	24.3	None	Mgr-a	Y	42Sh	S-S	12	12-12
Westerly t, R. I.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	D-. .	N	36Sh	S-H	14	14-. .
Westfield, Mass.	307	214	80.8	None	S-a	Y	37N	N-H	10‡	15-90
Westfield, N. J.	145	141	44.7	None	D-. .	Y	40N	N-H	7‡	NP
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	Mgr-a	N	37½N	N-H	10‡	10-45
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . .	166	157	59.6	FP	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-60
Willimantic, Conn. . . .	105	104	32.8	None	. .-. .	Y	. .Fh	S-H	10	NP
Wilmette, Ill.	165	162	58.3	FP	. .-. .	N	40N	T-H	10‡	NP
Wilson, N. C.	446	338	90.2	None	Mgr-a	Y	40N	S-S	12	10-60
Winchester, Va.	152	144	30.9	None	Mgr-a	N	37½N	T-H	10	NP
Windsor t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	Mgr-a	N	36N	T-H	10‡	12-60
Winfield, Kan.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	Mgr-a	N	44F	S-S	12	NP
Winnetka, Ill.	143	99	58.2	None	S-a	N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-30
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	218	175	62.3	FP	S-. .	Y	39N	N-X	10‡	NP
Woburn, Mass.	268	250	64.3	A-L	. .-. .	Y	35N	N-H	14	NP
Wood River, Ill.	68	68	18.7	FP	Mgr-a	Y	40Fh	T-X	11‡	. .-. .‡[1]
Woodland, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	None	Mgr-a	N	37½N	S-S	12	12-120
Xenia, Ohio	84	84	20.1	A-U	Mgr-a	N	38Fh	T-H	12	15-90
Yeadon, Pa.	26	26	7.8	P	. .-. .	N	44½Fh	. .-. .	11	NP
Ypsilanti, Mich.	193	190	62.8	F	Mgr-a	N	40N	T-S	10‡	. .-. .

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[1] Sick leave beyond maximum accumulation is granted at partial pay.

[2] Compensatory time off at the rate of time and one-half.

[3] Sick leave allowance granted according to length of service at partial pay.

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PART THREE

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Developments in Finance Administration

Assessment Administration

Public Purchasing in 1956

Municipal Purchasing Data

Trends in Municipal Finances

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1956 Developments in:

ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

BY JOSEPH F. CLARK

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

DURING 1956 the demands of an ever growing population for more public facilities and services imposed additional complex and disturbing problems on financial and other public administrators. Some of the trends affecting municipal finance which have been so pronounced during the 1950's, and especially 1956 and some of the approaches utilized during 1956 in various states to meet and overcome problems will be briefly reviewed.

Municipal Debt. Sales of 6,428 issues of long-term bonds in 1956 totaled $5.4 billion. This consisted of approximately $3.73 billion of general obligations and $1.67 billion of revenue obligations. This compared to 6,660 issues in 1955 for an aggregate of $5.97 billion, including $4.24 billion of general obligation bonds and $1.73 billion of revenue issues. Undoubtedly a variety of money market and other economic factors contributed to the half-billion dollar reduction in bond sales in 1956 as compared to 1955.

Higher interest rates and some lack of investment capital had a deterring influence on marketing of bonds. On April 5, 1956, the Federal Reserve Board approved an increase in rediscount rates to 2.75 per cent and in some cases to 3.00 per cent. A rate of 2.5 per cent had been in effect since November 18, 1955. Then on August 23, 1956, the Federal Reserve Board approved raising this rate from 2.75 per cent to 3 per cent for the remaining banks.

On November 29, 1956, the *Bond Buyer* 20-municipal bond index indicated a yield of 3.24 per cent, the highest since October 1, 1939, when it was 3.30 per cent. The all time high yield was 5.69 per cent on May 1, 1933. During 1956 the 20-bond index ranged from a high of 3.24 per cent to a low of 2.42 per cent. In spite of rising interest rates and a tight money market, voters at the November 6, 1956, elections authorized the issuance of at least $2.7 billion of new debt.

The estimated total of outstanding short- and long-term local and state debt at December 31, 1956, is $46 billion. During the five years 1947-1951 the record shows 24,758 issues sold for $15.7 billion, and in the five years 1952-1956, 30,722 issues sold for $28.3 billion; so the total amount of new issues marketed in this decade is reported as $44 billion included in 55,480 issues. This is during the post-war period when creeping material and wage prices have been spiraling upward, which has in some measure posed a problem for some local governments to obtain needed capital improvements. An early change is not in sight.

Legislation. The pressures on local governments to find more debt incurring capacity and revenues are indicated in legislation enacted in Minnesota and Wyoming and a court decision in Maryland. The court of appeals, Maryland's highest court, upheld the right of every city in the state, except Baltimore, to establish its own maximum debt limit and maximum tax rate. The decision considerably frees the affected cities from the financial domination of the state legislature but places responsibility for local fiscal affairs upon city officials.

Minnesota enacted a constitutional amendment which for the first time gives a 9 per cent share of gasoline and motor vehicle taxes to municipalities over 5,000 population. The amendment is expected financially to favor counties and municipalities since smaller municipalities will have their arterial street requirements aided through county allotment of 29 per cent of these funds.

The cities of Minneapolis, Saint Paul, and Duluth each sought to ease revenue problems by charter amendments. In September 1956, Minneapolis voters approved a 6-mill increase in the local school tax limit. It is reported this could have happened through a charter amendment requiring a 60 per cent vote, but a legislative act under which the referendum was held allowed adoption of the increase by a bare majority vote.

In Saint Paul in December, 1955, and April, 1956, proposed charter amendments, designed to provide revenues to retain certain city and school services, were defeated. This caused such a drastic reduction in these services that the voters, at a special election during the summer of 1956, finally approved a charter amendment which provided $550,000 for schools and $275,000 for other city services for the remainder of 1956. In addition expenditure limits were raised from $32 to $39.50 for city purposes and from $20 to $25.50 plus about $325 or more for each additional pupil above the city's 1954-55 pupil load. On the other hand, voters in Duluth opposed an increase of $3 per capita in the charter tax limit, and in West Saint Paul a proposal to increase that city's recreational levy was defeated.

In Wyoming a constitutional amendment was approved by voters to permit property of federal, state and political subdivisions to be taxed if the property is used for purposes other than governmental. It is reported that municipally owned utilities will be subject to taxation, and the words "governmental purposes" are expected to raise legal questions that will require court decisions; also that various taxing authorities will probably encounter difficulty when property of the federal government is taxed.

Revenues. The trend, which started several years ago toward enactment of legislation to provide cities with more financial resources from nonproperty revenues as well as property taxes continued during 1956. Gadsden, Alabama, levied an occupational license fee of 1 per cent of gross receipts earned in any trade, occupation or profession in the city. This occupational fee is applicable to all Alabama municipalities and reportedly is a completely new revenue measure in the state.

A 1956 law of the Arizona legislature requiring inactive city funds to be deposited in banks at an annual interest rate of not more than 1 per cent is being contested by the city of Tucson which estimates it would lose about $40,000 a year revenue by investing its inactive funds as required by this law. The Arizona state supreme court ruled Phoenix could levy a privilege license (sales) tax under the city charter authorizing licensing businesses of every kind for the purpose of regulation and revenue and that the legislature in earlier enactment of a similar law had not preempted the field.

In Illinois over 878 municipalities were levying a sales tax of one-half of 1 per cent at the end of 1956, under authorizing legislation effective August 1955.

During 1956 five Ohio cities imposed new municipal income taxes: Fostoria and St. Bernard imposed 1 per cent; Fremont and Galion imposed one-half of 1 per cent; and Niles imposed six-tenths of 1 per cent. Twenty-two Ohio cities are imposing income taxes at rates ranging from one-half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent. Nine cities allow no exemption, while thirteen others provide various allowances.

A 1956 survey of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities indicates that at least 98 Wisconsin cities and villages now have monthly parking permit fees on house trailers or mobile homes. A recent Wisconsin survey indicates that at least 178 cities and villages impose sewer service charges, the most common type being based on an amount equivalent to 100 per cent of the water bill, with adjustments for some special industries.

Accounting, Auditing, and Reporting. Smaller communities are using mechanized accounting and budgeting procedures, and larger cities are adopting electronic tabulating equipment and processes for these purposes. This is understandable since local governments in the United States and Canada are facing an ever increasing workload in the administration of affairs. Mechanized accounting, tax billing, assessment rolls, and budgeting processes were introduced or changed in a large number of places including Long Beach and West Covina, California; Greenwich, Connecticut; Chicago, Cook County, and DuPage County, Illinois; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Corvallia, Oregon; Galveston, Texas; and London, Ontario. The finance department of Phoenix, Arizona, prepared a new budget manual to assist departments in preparing estimates for 1957.

In Michigan, Berkley initiated equipment cost records; Holland improved its budgeting and financial reporting procedures; Hudson installed a complete new accounting system on the accrual basis; Menominee installed mechanized equipment to control payroll, water and tax billing, and general ledger accounting. In New Hampshire, Portsmouth installed a new interdepartmental posting and billing system.

The electronic age is here. Quarterly reporting of wages taxable under the federal insurance contributions act will be simplified for governmental units that can submit reels of magnetic tape in lieu of Form 941A, which had to be manually prepared.

Financial Administration and Controls. The need for closer control of revenues and expenditures is receiving more and more attention from administrators. Richmond, Virginia, which has operated under a performance type budget and an allotment procedure, moved to improve its budgetary control. At the end of each quarter the budget bureau holds reviews with major city departments to analyze the work accomplished and status of budget accounts. This permits the bureau to recommend changes in programs to meet unanticipated conditions encountered during a fiscal year and provides the opportunity to reserve surplus funds for emergencies occurring during the remainder of a year.

St. Louis established a permanent budget bureau to function as a separate unit, to continuously investigate department methods, costs and checking of allotments, and to recommend quarterly budget adjustments. The San Antonio budget for the year beginning August 1, 1956, incorporates a description of functions and activities of various departments, together with workload statistics. Performance data in the budget will be compared with actual performance during the year with the objective of obtaining better control of costs and services rendered. Dallas County, Texas, is making a beginning on a performance type budget by asking all departments to submit figures, with explanations, relating to past, present and expected workloads. The city of Chicago 1956 budget is the first executive type budget in the city's history and incorporates performance and workload data. Prior to this the city operated under a legislative type budget.

Cities establishing centralized finance departments in 1956 included among others Columbia, South Carolina, which provided for six divisions (purchasing, collections, accounting, machine records, water customer service, and tax mapping and assessing). Ocala, Florida, centralized its accounting and finance functions in one department; previously this required six departments. All accounting is now by machine method, replacing manual methods which had been in effect since 1879. On the recommendation of its independent auditors, Portland, Maine, consolidated the offices of city auditor and treasurer in a move to create a centralized department of finance; this requires legislative approval to an amendment to the city charter.

Many other governmental units, too numerous to mention here, are moving to improve their procedures of financial administration and methods of control of expenditures and revenues.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) has a membership of 2,715 public finance and other officials located in each of the forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, all 10 Canadian provinces, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Mexico, Philippines, Puerto Rico, and other countries. The Association is incorporated under Illinois laws and organized not for profit. It is a technical and educational association, its objectives being to improve methods of public finance, extending the movement for adequate procedures of accounting, budgeting, and financial reporting by state, provincial, and local governments; to develop general principles of economy and efficiency in state, provincial, and local government administration; and to bring about enlistment and training of qualified public officials and employees.

During 1956 the Association awarded Certificates of Conformance to seven governmental units for annual financial reports which substantially conformed to the accounting principles and procedures recommended by the Association and the National Committee on Governmental Accounting. These certificates were awarded to Brownsville, Kerrville, San Antonio, and Yoakum, Texas; Wichita, Kansas; The Wichita (Kansas) Board of Park Commissioners; and the New Rochelle (New York) School District. During the past 12 years (1945 through 1956), over 875 annual financial reports of governmental units have been reviewed, and 50 Certificates of Conformance have been awarded.

The 50th MFOA Annual Conference was held at Washington, D. C., June 3-7, 1956, with nearly 1,400 members and guests in attendance.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

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ASSESSMENT administration made substantial progress on nearly every important front during 1956. Perhaps the most significant development was the clear emergence of what might be termed "the professional attitude." This trend toward professionalism has been noticeable for several years, but in 1956 there was a much greater degree of crystallization. Among others, the manifestations would include: the increased development of the Certified Assessment Evaluator program of the National Association of Assessing Officers; numerous in-service training programs; the development and use of assessors' manuals; strong movements toward the abolition of part-time assessment offices; increasing emphasis on the recruitment of qualified assessors; increases in the number of revaluation programs; and increased emphasis on professionalism in state and provincial associations of assessing officers.

Although the NAAO plan for the certification of assessors was started only three years ago, the CAE designation had been granted to 62 members of the Association by the close of 1956. This includes the 11 additional members who were given the designation during 1956. Interest among the membership is steadily developing in the designation and this in turn is exercising a definite influence on the trend toward professionalism.

In-service Training. Training programs for assessing officers are now the regular order of business in all but a few states and provinces. These programs—or schools or institutes as they are frequently termed—do not all follow the same pattern. There are many variations with respect to organization, sponsorship, courses of instruction, duration, and financing. In many instances the state university, using its extension facilities, has been very active in assisting the organization and conduct of such programs. This is the rule in at least 14 states. Such programs often have a triple sponsorship, with the state university, the state department of taxation and the state association of assessing officers all cooperating in the venture, and the results have been excellent.

In passing, it might be noted that the annual schools for assessors in a number of cases have been substituted for the annual meeting of the state associations. In some instances the training programs also have been organized by state leagues of municipalities, and of course there are also many states where the state tax department, as part of its program of assistance to local assessors, conducts courses of instruction for them.

Assessment Organization. Another bit of evidence of the trend toward professionalism consists in new organizational patterns being urged or actually installed. In several states the change from the township and small city assessment jurisdiction to the county has either been effected or is being strongly urged. For example, in 1956, the state of South Dakota adopted legislation which requires each county to appoint either a director of assessments or a county supervisor of assessments. Where a county director is appointed, he becomes the county assessor in law and in fact. It has been reported that this plan has been adopted in 39 of the 65 counties in the state.

In the state of New York legislation was enacted in 1956 authorizing each county to establish a county tax department, and among its other duties it is required to advise and assist local assessors in the county. The state of Michigan also gave counties the right to organize county tax departments or equalization bureaus. Up to the end of 1956 such bureaus were established in seven counties; it seems likely that quite a few more will be similarly organized in the next few years. While the New York and the Michigan plans do not exactly provide for county assessment, they may be regarded as definite trends in that direction. The county plan for assessments was also being urged in other states such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota. Within the past decade, at least 10 of the so-called "township states" have moved wholly or partly in the direction of county assessing. About the only states where the county plan is not being given any consideration are those in the New England area.

The strength of the county assessor movement is in turn a manifestation of the realization that only through full-time employment can professional assessing ever be achieved.

In a majority of the states, assessors are elected to office, but in about 20 of them the office is filled by appointment. In most instances appointment is restricted to residents of the district in which the appointment is made. However, in recent years there has been a trend toward not only lowering the residence barrier but also going as far as necessary outside the state to get the best qualified man. There were about 12 examples of this during 1956. A law was passed in Oregon which provides that in each county assessment office at least one "certified appraiser" shall be employed for each $30 million of assessed valuation. Certified appraisers are those persons who have passed an examination conducted by the state tax commission.

Assessment Manuals. Another development was the big increase in the preparation of state-wide manuals for assessing officers. Assessors manuals can be very valuable tools in the achievement of uniform valuation policies within a state. During 1956, new manuals were prepared, published, and distributed to assessors in the states of Arkansas, Michigan, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas, and Massachusetts, while Illinois put out a revised edition. Manuals are under preparation in New York and Connecticut, and probably will be issued in 1957. Virginia assessors have also requested that the state department of taxation prepare one for the state of Virginia. Manuals have already been prepared and are now in use in about 20 other states. Naturally, they vary considerably in quality and effectiveness.

Reassessment Projects. Another trend noticed in 1956 was the growing emphasis on reappraisal or reassessment projects. In state after state, there have been widespread demands for the installation of modern assessment methods and a general evaluation, probably stemming from a considerable amount of freezing of assessed valuations at prewar levels.

In a number of states the state tax department has been working with local assessors in the revaluation programs. Notable in this group are the states of Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Kentucky, Virginia, and New Jersey. Idaho reported that 23 out of 44 counties in that state have been completely reappraised during the past few years. Virginia states that between 1953 and 1956, 63 counties and cities have been reassessed with the help of the state tax department. In Utah, all farm and range lands have been completely revaluated since 1948. Beginning in 1955, all residential commercial and industrial properties in Utah are being revalued, and the job is expected to continue through 1960. Within the past three years, 48 reassessment projects have been completed in the state of New Jersey, while New York reports that during the past year 33 towns, one city and three villages were reappraised. The above are only examples, and many other states could report similar experiences.

Other Developments. With respect to the assessment base, a strong trend can be noted toward the abolition of the personal property tax on household furniture. In 19 states such property is fully exempt, and this action is being advocated in several others. In 1956 the Virginia legislature approved the submission of an amendment to the state constitution which would permit cities and counties to exempt household furnishings. Most studies made of the assessment of household furnishings indicate that effective assessment of this type of property is almost impossible to achieve.

With respect to exemptions there is another trend which seems to be spreading. This is the exemption of goods stored in public warehouses awaiting shipment to some out-of-state point. During the year, the state of Michigan was added to the list, which now includes 11 states, in which such property is exempt.

The year 1956 was an off year so far as legislation is concerned, but even so there were several measures passed at special sessions that are worth noting. Included was the legislation enacted in three states concerned with equalization of assessments. Rhode Island created a new, three-member state board of equalization. Massachusetts extended the life of a special commission created to prepare an equalization and apportionment of state and county taxes. New York also extended the life of its state board of equalization and assessment until 1959. In Virginia, a law was passed which required county boards of supervisors to establish continuing boards of equalization to revise assessments and to hear appeals.

Court Decisions. The courts were busy, as usual, during 1956, and a large number of decisions concerning assessment matters were rendered. However, only a few of these were of special significance. One that is the cause of considerable concern in the state of New Jersey was rendered by superior court. In this decision the court ordered one of the townships in New Jersey to reassess all of its taxable property at 100 per cent of full value as the law required. If the decision were extended to all of the jurisdictions in the state and full compliance were required, it would cause a tremendous change in the assessed values in that state because it has been currently estimated that the average assessment ratio is about 28 per cent. The decision has been appealed to the supreme court of New Jersey, and the final decision is expected soon.

Another important decision was that rendered by the federal circuit court of appeals which concerned the assessment made by the city of Detroit of property involved in a contract between a private manufacturer and the United States Air Force. The court held that it was competent for the Air Force to make contracts which provide for a partial payment and a transfer of title to the Air Force and thereby confer immunity from taxation on such property. Interestingly enough, early in 1957 the supreme court of Wisconsin, in a case involving almost an identical issue, ruled that such property was taxable. The Detroit case has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court held that housing built on military reservations under the Wherry Housing Act was likewise taxable to the leasehold owners of such property. In still another case, the International Business Machines Corporation agreed to sell its equipment in a consent judgement to dispose of an anti-trust suit brought by the Department of Justice against the corporation. Previously, the tabulating equipment of IBM was leased but never sold, and this posed a very difficult problem of valuation for assessing officers. The consent judgement has not yet been fully complied with, but when it is, the problem of assessing this type of equipment will be considerably less difficult.

Public Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

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A HIGH level of business activity continued throughout 1956. A buyer's market predominated; but in some sections of the country metals, chemicals, paper, and building materials were in short supply. Prices rose in a number of commodity fields. Railroad freight rates and passenger fares also increased.

Congress passed a one-year extension of existing corporate and excise tax rates. NIGP continued its efforts to obtain the replacement of tax exemption certificates with a registry number for state and local governments in order to cut paper work in public buying. Several organizations in the government field, led by NIGP, continued to press upon the Office of Defense Mobilization the creation of a centralized administration of priorities and allocations for state and local governments.

There were important developments in federal surplus property. The donable provisions of the surplus property law were broadened to include civil defense as well as health and education. Organizations in the government field joined in a concerted effort to obtain congressional approval of a bill which would enable state and local governments to purchase surplus property on a negotiated basis, or at fixed prices. By order of the Department of Defense, a plan was inaugurated to sell electronic and aeronautic surplus items through dealers on a commission basis.

The International Cooperation Administration continued to bring many foreign purchasing executives to the United States for training in supply management. These groups visited federal installations and purchasing departments of states and cities throughout the country.

The Interior Department established new basic policies on the purchase of foreign equipment, materials, and supplies by the United States Government. Cincinnati, Ohio, promulgated a statement of policy on the purchase of foreign-made goods. This subject was considered by a number of cities throughout the country; and in several cities purchases were made of foreign goods, including automotive vehicles.

The General Services Administration was re-organized to meet recommendations made by the Hoover Commission and by a special management firm survey. The General Services Administration also established an interagency task force for the review of all government procurement policies and procedures. The Food and Drug Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture resumed active work in food standardization.

"Fair-trade" or price-fixing laws continued to meet difficulties. The erosion of the fair-trade price structure continued as it was hit by adverse state judicial decisions and withdrawals of large companies from participation in price-fixing agreements.

Cities reported increasing problems with identical pricing when requesting bids. Identical pricing was most troublesome in vaccines, chemicals, and office equipment.

Under a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service, state and local governments will be obliged in the future to pay the manufacturer's excise tax of 3 cents per pound on camelback and tread rubber where the governmental unit has a contract with a retreader.

State and local governments expressed concern during 1956 with the philosophy of the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration which indicated to bidders, particularly in the fields of office equipment and incandescent and fluorescent bulbs and tubes, that they should not sell to other purchasers at less than the federal schedule prices. This viewpoint undoubtedly stems from the historic Congressional action affording a price concession on typewriter sales to the federal government. However, the 1957 Independent Offices Appropriations Act has discarded any provision for favored government prices on typewriters.

Organization. The movement toward centralization of public purchasing continued throughout the nation. Among the public jurisdictions which established central purchasing systems in 1956 were the cities, towns, boroughs, and villages of Caldwell, New Jersey; North Augusta, South Carolina; Edenton, North Carolina; Milltown, New Jersey; Prescott, Arizona; Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada; San Angelo, Texas; and Belleville and Barrie, Ontario, Canada. Among counties establishing central purchasing systems were Forsyth (Winston-Salem), North Carolina; Suffolk (Riverhead), Long Island, New York; and Okaloosa (Crestview), Florida.

Training. Special seminars, conferences, or in-service training programs were held at the University of Iowa in cooperation with the American Hotel Association; University of North Carolina in cooperation with the Institute of Government and the North Carolina chapter of NIGP; and Drake University.

The Purchasing Agents Association of Connecticut held an educational seminar at Yale on management development. A purchasing course was conducted by the Milwaukee Association of Purchasing Agents at Marquette University. The city of Milwaukee conducted its third annual requisition writing class. The Michigan Municipal League and its Municipal Purchasing Service held their sixth annual conference on purchasing in collaboration with the University of Michigan. The third annual institute on hospital purchasing was conducted by the Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada in Milwaukee.

The Purchasing Agents Association of Chicago established two new undergraduate scholarships at Illinois Institute of Technology offering expanded opportunities in specialized purchasing training. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the United States Navy completed a series of 20 seminars designed to keep officers abreast of developments in supply management. The material presented in the seminar has been incorporated in a new five-month supply management course at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California.

Procedures. The year 1956 was marked by significant technical trends in public purchasing. New materials and new applications of existing materials created specialized problems for public purchasing agencies. Mechanization of city offices increased. Electronics played a wider part in municipal services. Tubeless tires and plastic pipe were used increasingly. The use of telephone-type fire alarm systems spread as did the use of safety belts for firemen and policemen engaged in the operation of vehicles.

Additional states and municipalities purchased insurance on a competitive basis with consequent savings. Many cities continued to lease automobiles rather than purchase them outright.

At the federal level, a purchasing unification order was issued by the Defense Department. Six billion dollars worth of military expenditures were brought under the Defense Department's single-manager assignment system. Instead of multi-service participation in operation of joint activities, a single service secretary now has cognizance of requirements, procurement, and distribution for a specific logistics area. The Army Quartermaster Corps completed their inventory control and accounting system. The move affects 20,000 supply items stored in 12 depots. It will be made through an inventory control center at the Richmond depot.

In the state of New York, the state comptroller established a committee to study the strengthening of competitive bidding at the state and local level. The division of public works and supplies of the state of Indiana published new state purchasing rules and regulations. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania re-organized its purchases of drugs and hospital supplies with the appointment of a coordinator and an advisory committee representing using agencies.

Cooperative purchasing received fresh impetus with the development of a program in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and four neighboring governmental units. Such systems continued to function at San Diego and Long Beach, California; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

By action of the Virginia legislature, the title of the purchasing agency of Richmond was changed to the department of purchases and general services to reflect more accurately the broadened responsibilities of that agency. Corpus Christi, Texas, established a central service center to consolidate maintenance and warehouse facilities.

Cincinnati, Ohio, adopted an ordinance authorizing the city manager, in emergency cases, to make purchases without observing advertising, formal contract, and bond requirements for purchases in excess of $1,000. An increasing number of automobile manufacturers announced the availability of nonspinning differentials to eliminate traffic tie-ups and to facilitate the progress of emergency vehicles.

Specifications. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued to develop its large specifications library. The Institute also continued a program of issuing its own specifications. The National Association of State Purchasing Officials made further progress in its specifications program based upon existing federal specifications. The development of specifications continued throughout state and local governments, as well as in the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration and the Commodity Standards Division of the National Bureau of Standards.

In Canada, the Canadian Government Specifications Board carried on an active program of specifications development. A similar activity was directed in Great Britain by the British Standards Institution. Professional societies of the United States were also active in specifications work including the American Standards Association, American Society for Testing Materials, American Water Works Association, National Board of Fire Underwriters, National Fire Protection Association, Steel Structures Painting Council, National Office Management Association, the Packaging Institute, National Sanitation Foundation, American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, and the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Publications. New manuals on purchasing procedures were issued by the cities of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and Springfield, Illinois. The New York State Education Department published its *School Business Management Handbook No. 5*, dealing with purchases and stores. The central board of purchases in Milwaukee published a comprehensive stores manual and catalog. The Institute of Public Administration of the University of Michigan issued a volume titled *A Buy-Michigan Purchasing Policy* (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) held its eleventh annual conference and products exhibit in Chicago in October, 1956, with an attendance of 1,150. More than 100 leading American business firms displayed their products to the group. A development of great organizational significance was the establishment of a Canadian chapter of NIGP. During the year, state chapters of the Institute were active in Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. NIGP continued to study and express its views on federal excise taxes and surplus property disposal. The Institute also made and sent to its members a number of special studies on various phases of purchasing organization and administration.

The Institute was represented during the year on committees of the American Standards Association, National Fire Protection Association, National Association of Exhibit Managers, and the American Society of Association Executives. NIGP was honored by a citation from the International Cooperation Administration. The Institute received a certificate of cooperation for its assistance in the ICA program of furnishing technical aid in purchasing to representatives of Latin American and Asian nations.

Municipal Purchasing Data

Seventy per cent of the 1,011 reporting cities over 10,000 population indicate that they have a centralized purchasing system. The information is given for 708 cities in Table IX and summarized in this discussion.

In the 38 reporting cities over 250,000 population central purchasing is unanimous (see Table 1). Even in the smaller cities of 10,000 to 25,000, nearly 66 per cent reported that they have some degree of centralized purchasing. Table 2 further shows that in the cities having centralized purchasing all the cities over 250,000 and 85 per cent of those cities between 50,000 to 250,000 have full-time purchasing agents.

As might be expected, the smaller cities do not employ full-time purchasing agents in such a proportion. In the 25,000 to 50,000 group 43 per cent of the cities with central purchasing have full-time purchasing agents while in the 10,000 to 25,000 group the percentage decreases to 17. The number of persons employed in central purchasing varies from 687 in New York to none in the smaller communities. By obtaining a median, however, the figure for the number of employees is reduced substantially and the variations are not so great. Twenty-five is the median number of employees for cities over 500,000 while one is the median number for the cities of 10,000 to 25,000. The median number of employees for all population groups is two.

The last statistical analysis on centralized purchasing appeared in the 1951 Year Book. The data covered cities over 25,000 population. By comparing the figures in 1951 with those for 1957 the following information was noted. There has been no substantial statistical change in centralized purchasing for the cities over 250,000 population. Six per cent more of the reporting cities from 100,000 to 250,000 have central purchasing, 9 per cent more of next lower reporting group, and 15 per cent more of the reporting cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 group have centralized purchasing than in 1951. This represents an over-all increase of nearly 9 per cent for all cities over 25,000 population. Ten per cent more reporting cities

TABLE 1

EXTENT OF CENTRALIZED PURCHASING IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Number Cities With Central Purchasing				
		Total	Per Cent of Reporting Cities	Full-Time Purchasing Agent	Part-Time Purchasing Agent	Median Number of Employees
Cities over 500,000	17	17	100.0	17	0	25
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	100.0	21	0	8
100,000 to 250,000	57	47	82.4	45	2	5
50,000 to 100,000	106	84	79.2	67	17	3
25,000 to 50,000.	226	155	68.5	66	89	2
10,000 to 25,000.	584	384	65.7	64	320	1
All cities over 10,000 . . .	1,011	708	70.0	280	428	2

between 25,000 to 250,000 now have full-time purchasing agents compared with 1951. The median number of employees in the purchasing department for the various population groups remains unchanged.

Officials Serving as Part-Time Purchasing Agents. A total of 428 of the 708 cities in Table IX reported that the purchasing duties were assumed by officials having other functions. Table 2 lists these part-time purchasing agents by population groups and official titles. The use of part-time purchasing agents is almost wholely restricted to the cities from 10,000 to 100,000 population. The city manager is the most frequently designated purchasing official, followed by the city clerk, and then the finance officer.

TABLE 2
OFFICIALS SERVING AS PART-TIME PURCHASING AGENTS
IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

Population Group	No. of Cities, Part-Time Purchasing Agent	Part-Time Purchasing Official					
		City Manager	Admin. Asst.	Finance Officer	City Clerk	Mayor	Other Official[1]
Cities over 500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
50,000 to 100,000	17	4	1	6	2	0	4
25,000 to 50,000	89	31	9	25	9	1	14
10,000 to 25,000	320	155	15	32	75	12	31
All cities over 10,000 . . .	428	190	25	64	86	13	50

[1] Includes city engineers, public works directors, utility superintendents, and others.

Excluded Departments. Of the 708 cities that reported, 86 cities stated that one or more of their administrative departments were excluded from the centralized purchasing system. This figure does not account for those cities that exclude the educational system from its central purchasing operation. The library (46); public utilities including water, sewer, and streets (39); and parks and recreation (20) are the departments most frequently excluded from central purchasing. The others are hospital and public health (14); transportation utilities including airports, harbor, and bus lines (10); and miscellaneous (13).

Local Buying. Five hundred and thirteen cities provided information on the amount of municipal purchasing done with local vendors. A total of 335 or about 65 per cent of these cities list 50 per cent or more of their total monetary amount purchased from local vendors. In fact 233 cities, which constitute a total of 45 per cent reporting, list their monetary amount purchased from local vendors as high as 70 per cent or more.

The larger the city the more extensive is purchasing from local vendors. Nearly 84 per cent of the reporting cities above 100,000 buy 70 per cent or more of the total purchased from local vendors. The percentage for cities of 25,000 to 100,000 is 48. For the cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 36 per cent of the purchase dollar is spent locally.

Maximum Amount of Single Purchase. One of the questions asked on the 1957 purchasing questionnaire was the maximum monetary amount that may be purchased on a single order without approval of the city council.

Of the 663 cities that provided an answer, 172 have a single order maximum purchase limit under $1,000 and 177 under $2,000. Sixty-eight cities allow the maximum amount for a single order to exceed $2,000 and 156 cities have no limit on the amount of a purchase without council approval.

Sixty-two cities restrict the maximum amount of a purchase to less than $100 of which 49 were under 25,000 population. Nine of the 15 reporting cities over 500,000 have no limit as to the amount that can be purwithout city council approval.

Purchasing Department Practices. Table 3 shows the purchasing department practices for 708 cities having central purchasing systems. About 47 per cent of these cities maintain a list of pre-qualified bidders. This is done by 76 per cent of the cities of 100,000 to 250,000 and only 36 per cent of the cities under 25,000.

TABLE 3

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT PRACTICES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

Population Group	Number Cities Central Purchasing	Pre-qualified Bidders	Annual Purchase Contracts	Central Ware-house	Printing and Duplicating Service
Cities over 500,000	17	12	17	9	11
250,000 to 500,000	21	16	19	14	14
100,000 to 250,000	47	29	42	22	28
50,000 to 100,000	84	47	78	44	46
25,000 to 50,000	155	86	136	81	90
10,000 to 25,000	384	139	305	169	208
All cities over 10,000 . . .	708	329	597	339	397

Eighty-four per cent of the cities buy some materials and supplies by means of annual supply or requirement contracts. All reporting cities over 500,000 and 79 per cent of the cities in lowest population group do this.

Nearly 48 per cent of the 708 reporting cities maintain a central warehouse or storeroom, and 59 per cent of these cities operate a duplicating and/or printing service for all or most city departments. The use of a central warehouse or storeroom is found in 67 per cent of the cities in the 250,000 to 500,000 group, while in the 10,000 to 25,000 group the percentage is 44.

Intergovernmental Purchasing. A total of 106 cities over 10,000 reported that they have joint purchasing arrangements with one or more governmental units. This includes purchasing with the school system, 37 cities; county, 26 cities; state, 24 cities; other municipalities, 22 cities, and other governmental jurisdictions, 29 cities. Fifty-one cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 group and 27 cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 group reported that they engage in intergovernmental purchasing procedures.

TABLE IX

PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

Data are shown for 708 cities over 10,000 population and were obtained from city officials early in 1957. The first column shows 1950 population in thousands; single dagger (†) denotes special census since 1950. The next column shows from left to right: official serving as purchasing agent (see code); appointing authority for purchasing agent (see code); and number of full-time employees in the purchasing agency. *Departments outside Central Purchasing:* see code below; schools also are excluded in most cities. *Total Amount Purchased, 1956:* purchases made through purchasing agency. *Maximum Purchase without Council Approval:* "NL" indicates city council approval is not required on any purchase; "None" means that no purchase can be made without city council approval. The next two columns indicate ("Y" for yes, "N" for no) whether the city maintains lists of pre-qualified bidders; whether the city does some buying on annual supply contracts; whether the city has a central stores warehouse or stockroom center; and whether the city has a central printing or duplicating center. *Intergovernmental Buying:* see code letters below to indicate governments participating with city in joint buying programs. Leaders (...) indicate data not reported.

OFFICIAL SERVING AS PURCHASING OFFICER

P - Full-time purchasing agent
A - City manager
B - Aide to manager or mayor
X - Other administrative official
F - Finance official
K - City clerk
M - Mayor

APPOINTING AUTHORITY

A - City manager
B - Separate board
C - City council
F - Finance official
M - Mayor
X - Other official

INTERGOVERNMENTAL BUYING

A - Other cities
B - School system
C - County
D - State
E - Other govtl. units

DEPTS. OUTSIDE CENTRAL PURCHASING

F - Fire
P - Police
L - Library
H - Hospital and health
A - Transport utilities (airports, railways, harbor)
U - Public utilities (water, sewage, public works, auditoriums)
R - Recreation and parks
C - Cultural activities (university, museum, symphony)
O - Other (housing authority, election department, welfare, cemetery, administrative boards)

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Prequalified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-gov't Buying
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	PM236	None	$118,003	..	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Detroit, Mich.	1,850	PM44	A	18,000	75	$1,000	N-Y	N-Y	BE
Los Angeles, Calif. ..	2,244†	PM15	UAL	13,500	95	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
New York, N.Y.	7,892	PM687	LC	43,184	..	.....	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,072	PF72	None	109,000	50	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	B
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.	950	PF29	None	9,000	55	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Boston, Mass.	801	PM30	PL	14,000	..	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Buffalo, N.Y.	580	PM16	None	3,612	90	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	D
Cincinnati, Ohio	504	PA27	None	8,354	90	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	BCE

TABLE IX—PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Pre-qualified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-gov't Buying
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued									
Houston, Tex.	596	PM22	H	$8,685	99	$1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Milwaukee, Wis.	637	PB39	UO	9,000	80	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	BCE
Minneapolis, Minn. ...	522	PB10	None	12,000	40	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
New Orleans, La.	570	PF23	...	6,000	90	.....	Y-Y	N-N	...
Pittsburgh, Pa.	677	PM20	None	.....	95	500	Y-Y	Y-..	No
St. Louis, Mo.	857	PM42	P	6,283	65	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
San Francisco, Calif. ..	775	PX36	None	14,884	..	NL	N-Y	Y-..	...
Washington, D.C.	802	PB40	None	15,383	38	25,000	Y-Y	N-Y	...
250,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	275	PM12	None	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Atlanta, Ga.	331	PC7	None	5,000	60	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Birmingham, Ala. ...	326	PM4	...	1,319	95	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Columbus, Ohio	376	PM4	None	4,000	..	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Dallas, Tex.	434	PA13	None	7,371	85	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Denver, Colo.	416	PM7	UL	8,617	80	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	PA4	None	.....	..	500	..-Y	Y-Y	No
Indianapolis, Ind.	427	PM6	UR	5,206	..	1,000	Y-N	N-N	No
Kansas City, Mo.	457	PF12	P	2,776	..	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Long Beach, Calif. ...	251	PA15	UA	2,138	75	3,500	Y-Y	Y-Y	B
Louisville, Ky.	369	PF6	...	2,000	90	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	BCE
Memphis, Tenn.	407†	PM5	AULH	.....	..	1,000	Y-N	N-N	No
Newark, N.J.	439	PM37	None	8,517	..	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Oakland, Calif.	385	PA17	AL	2,000	80	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Portland, Ore.	374	PC4	None	5,998	80	600	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Rochester, N.Y.	332	PF8	None	2,500	90	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
St. Paul, Minn.	311	PM15	None	7,053	70	.....	Y-Y	N-N	No
San Antonio, Tex.	408	PF12	U	2,239	90	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	B
San Diego, Calif.	435†	PM12	None	16,975	95	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	BC
Seattle, Wash.	468	PF16	None	11,000	98	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Toledo, Ohio	304	PA5	...	2,277	70	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
100,000 to 250,000									
Austin, Tex.	132	PA6	None	.....	70	5,000	..-Y	Y-Y	No
Baton Rouge, La.	126	PM5	RA	3,500	90	NL	Y-Y	..-N	No
Berkeley, Calif.	114	PA5	L	2,095	30	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Bridgeport, Conn. ...	159	PB10	...	.....	..	.....	..-..	Y-Y	...
Cambridge, Mass. ...	121	PA9	None	1,750	..	NL	N-Y	N-Y	E
Charlotte, N.C.	134	PA4	None	4,898	..	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	108	PA8	None	1,528	80	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Dayton, Ohio	244	PF5	None	2,133	..	500	..-Y	Y-Y	No
Des Moines, Iowa	178	PA6	None	1,400	98	1,500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Duluth, Minn.	105	PF3	None	1,900	79	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
El Paso, Tex.	130	PB4	None	3,658	90	2,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Elizabeth, N.J.	113	P-.-.	None	1,770	80	.....	..-Y	N-N	No
Evansville, Ind.	129	FM-.	...	.....	..	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Flint, Mich.	163	PA5	HR	988	..	500	Y-N	Y-N	EB
Fresno, Calif.	108†	PB3	None	8,780	75	2,000	Y-Y	..-N	No
Grand Rapids, Mich. ..	177	PA6	None	1,500	70	100	Y-Y	Y-Y	BE
Hartford, Conn.	177	PF9	None	1,392	..	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	D
Jacksonville, Fla. ...	205	PC13	None	.....	80	600	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Kansas City, Kan. ...	130	PM2	U	362	80	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Knoxville, Tenn.	125	PB5	U	.....	95	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Little Rock, Ark.	102	PC3	AUL	750	85	50	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Miami, Fla.	259†	PA6	U	7,500	93	1,500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Mobile, Ala.	174†	PC2	None	.....	..	NL	..-N	N-Y	No
Montgomery, Ala. ...	107	PM1	None	285	95	100	N-N	N-N	No
Nashville, Tenn.	174	PM6	UR	5,600	80	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No

TABLE IX—PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Pre-qualified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-gov't Buying
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
New Bedford, Mass.	109	PM4	O	.....	85	NL	Y-Y	N-N	No
Norfolk, Va.	214	PA7	None	$2,225	90	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	D
Pasadena, Calif.	105	PA4	None	3,261	22	$5,000[4]	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Peoria, Ill.	112	PA2	RHL	750	85	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Phoenix, Ariz.	129†	PA22	O	2,088	76	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Providence, R.I.	249	PF13	None	1,615	..	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Richmond, Va.	230	PA10	None	10,629	75	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Sacramento, Calif.	157†	PA4	None	1,839	75	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Salt Lake City, Utah	182	PF6	...	.....	..	.....	Y-Y	Y-N	No
San Jose, Calif.	128†	PA3	None	1,200	83	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Savannah, Ga.	120	PF2	None	1,436	95	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
South Bend, Ind.	116	X-.-.	U	449	75	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Spokane, Wash.	162	PC3	RL	.....	..	NL	N-Y	Y-N	BC
Springfield, Mass.	162	PM15	...	.....	..	.....	..-..	..-..	...
Syracuse, N.Y.	221	PM10	None	5,229	15	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Tacoma, Wash.	144	PF3	U	10,928	90	3,000	Y-Y	N-Y	ABE
Tampa, Fla.	217†	PM4	H	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Trenton, N.J.	128	PF4	None	200	90	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	E
Tulsa, Okla.	183	PM5	None	1,938	90	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Utica, N.Y.	102	PM3	None	.....	..	500	Y-N	N-N	No
Wichita, Kan.	168	PA6	RLC	1,233	90	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	BCE
Worcester, Mass.	203	PF-.	None	12,726	..	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
50,000 to 100,000									
Alameda, Calif.	71†	PA3	LU	.....	8	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Albuquerque, N.M.	97	PA6	None	5,862	90	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Alexandria, Va.	62	PA3	None	16,549	30	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	D
Alhambra, Calif.	54†	PA4	...	500	10	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Amarillo, Tex.	74	PA6	None	1,279	..	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Asheville, N.C.	53	PA2	None	451	75	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Atlantic City, N.J.	62	PX1	None	840	..	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Aurora, Ill.	57†	K-.-.	...	1,011	75	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Bayonne, N.J.	77	PF3	...	3,500	..	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Beaumont, Tex.	94	PA2	...	2,265	99	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Binghamton, N.Y.	81	PM3	LH	396	80	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Burbank, Calif.	88†	PA4	U	3,145	10	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
Charleston, S.C.	70	PM2	U	480	88	NL	N-N	Y-N	No
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	59	A-.-2	None	450	80	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Columbia, S.C.	87	PA2	None	535	80	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Columbus, Ga.	80	PA1	UH	567	..	500	Y-N	N-N	No
Compton, Calif.	64†	AC-.	...	236	25	3,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Covington, Ky.	64	PC2	L	617	88	500	Y-..	Y-Y	No
Cranston, R.I.	55	PB3	None	.....	..	400	..-Y	N-Y	...
Davenport, Ia.	75	P-.-.	...	703	..	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Dearborn, Mich.	95	PF9	None	1,516	..	2,000	Y-Y	Y-N	B
Dubuque, Ia.	51†	AC-.	...	.....	..	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Durham, N.C.	71	PA3	None	1,186	35	2,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Glendale, Calif.	96	PA4	...	4,180	5	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Greensboro, N.C.	74	PA6	U	1,200	20	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	AC
Greenville, S.C.	58	K-.-.	...	555	80	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Hamilton, Ohio	58	PA4	...	1,415	36	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Hampton, Va.	61†	FA2	None	1,700	40	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	D
Hoboken, N.J.	51	XM-.	None	733	80	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Inglewood, Calif.	56†	F-.-.	...	1,000	70	2,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Jackson, Mich.	51	PC3	H	1,366	65	1,000	N-Y	N-N	BE
Jackson, Miss.	98	PC3	None	910	90	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Joliet, Ill.	52	PM2	None	.....	98	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Kalamazoo, Mich.	58	PA6	None	3,200	..	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No

TABLE IX—PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Pre-qualified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-gov't Buying
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Kenosha, Wis.	54	PA5	None	$635	50	NL	..-Y	Y-N	No
Lakewood, Ohio	68	X-.-.	...	.....	..	$1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Lawrence, Mass.	81	PC4	None	.....	..	500	N-..	N-N	No
Lexington, Ky.	56	PB1	None	285	75	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Lima, Ohio	50	PM1	...	1,887	60	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Lincoln, Neb.	99	PF3	None	1,007	50	1,500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Lowell, Mass.	97	PA5	...	1,088	..	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Lubbock, Tex.	72	PA4	None	2,200	75	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Madison, Wis.	96	PM4	UL	1,100	15	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Medford, Mass.	66	PA3	None	520	15	NL	Y-Y	N-N	No
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	72	F-.-1	None	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
New Britain, Conn.	74	PM2	None	1,733	90	900	Y-Y	N-N	No
New Rochelle, N.Y.	60	PA4	None	.....	..	50,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Newton, Mass.	82	PM2	None	4,500	20	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	91	PA6	None	1,916	72	250	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Oak Park, Ill.	61†	F-.-0	LR	553	40	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Ogden, Utah	57	PA2	None	436	60	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Passaic, N.J.	58	PF1	None	.....	..	1,000	N-N	N-N	No
Pontiac, Mich.	74	PA3	None	.....	..	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	E
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	PA2	None	275	..	500	..-Y	Y-Y	No
Portland, Me.	98	PA4	None	2,971	75	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Portsmouth, Va.	80	PA2	None	700	35	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Pueblo, Colo.	64	PA2	None	1,887	68	NL	Y-Y	N-N	No
Quincy, Mass.	84	PA6	None	.....	..	.....	Y-Y	N-N	No
Raleigh, N.C.	66	PA2	None	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Richmond, Calif.	100	PA2	None	452	50	300	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Riverside, Calif.	71†	PF3	None	2,342	50	2,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Roanoke, Va.	92	PA3	None	850	85	5,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Saginaw, Mich.	93	PA3	None	832	85	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	PB2	None	1,904	99	300	Y-N	N-N	No
St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	PA6	None	3,000	30	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
San Angelo, Tex.	52	XA2	None	265	75	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
San Bernardino, Calif.	83†	X-.-.	None	.....	90	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
San Mateo, Calif.	60†	AC-.	...	1,039	60	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Santa Ana, Calif.	69†	PF3	None	803	25	2,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Santa Monica, Calif.	75†	PA7	None	1,324	15	2,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Schenectady, N.Y.	92	PA6	None	800	75	1,500	N-Y	Y-Y	C
Sioux City, Iowa	84	PA4	LUC	479	..	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
South Gate, Calif.	51†	B-.-.	...	400	15	300	..-Y	Y-N	No
Springfield, Ill.	82	PC3	LO	5,627	80	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Springfield, Mo.	67	PA3	UL	609	60	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	E
Springfield, Ohio	79	PC5	H	677	50	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Stamford, Conn.	74	PB3	None	3,000	80	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Stockton, Calif.	75†	PA6	None	1,153	73	3,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Terre Haute, Ind.	64	F-.-O	None	1,081	95	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Waco, Tex.	85	FC3	LR	.....	..	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	PA1	None	600	30	500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	PA2	L	852	80	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Winston-Salem, N.C.	88	PA8	None	3,299	60	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Woonsocket, R.I.	50	PF2	None	904	50	NL	Y-Y	N-N	No
25,000 to 50,000									
Abilene, Tex.	46	PA2	R	511	85	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	B
Albany, Ga.	31	FA-.	...	282	75	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	K-.-.	...	.....	..	750	Y-Y	N-N	No
Amsterdam, N.Y.	32	BM-.	...	80	..	500	N-Y	Y-N	D
Anaheim, Calif.	60†	PF3	L	3,142	3	2,000	N-N	Y-Y	No
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	B-.-.	...	187	75	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No

TABLE IX—PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Pre-qualified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-gov't Buying
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Appleton, Wis.	34	KC-.	O	.....	..	75	Y-Y	N-N	No
Arcadia, Calif.	33 †	F-.-.	...	$ 195	45	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Arlington t., Mass.	44	PA2	None	1,297	5	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Auburn, N.Y.	37	AC-.	...	1,400	10	$1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Bakersfield, Calif.	35	PC3	None	.....	..	1,500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Bangor, Me.	32	PA2	None	903	75	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Beloit, Wis.	30	X-.-.	...	850	40	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Bessemer, Ala.	28	PM1	None	237	75	500	..-..	..-Y	...
Beverly Hills, Calif.	30 †	FCO	None	792	20	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Billings, Mont.	32	PM2	None	2,450	90	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Biloxi, Miss.	37	PC1	None	183	50	100	N-Y	N-N	No
Bloomington, Ill.	36 †	F-.-.	...	472	50	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Bremerton, Wash.	28	PX1	None	150	85	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Bristol, Conn.	36	PB3	U	.....	25	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Charlottesville, Va.	26	AC-.	...	.....	..	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	D
Chula Vista, Calif.	31 †	PA3	None	192	5	2,000	Y-Y	Y-N	C
Clinton, Iowa	30	XMO	...	234	85	300	N-Y	N-Y	No
Colorado Springs, Colo.	45	PA2	HU	455	80	15,000	N-Y	N-N	E
Columbia, Mo.	32	F-.-.	...	650	75	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Concord, N.H.	28	AC-.	...	300	40	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	DE
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45	PA1	RLUA	.....	..	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Culver City, Calif.	31 †	PX3	None	250	8	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
East Cleveland, Ohio	40	BA-.	...	300	95	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
East Hartford t., Conn.	30	XCO	None	329	..	75,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	PA1	LH	300	60	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	B
Elgin, Ill.	48 †	PA2	None	.....	..	500	..-Y	N-Y	No
Elmhurst, Ill.	28 †	AC-.	...	.....	..	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Elmira, N.Y.	50	AC-.	...	420	80	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Eugene, Ore.	36	PA1	None	650	80	NL	Y-Y	N-N	No
Fairfield t., Conn.	30	PM3	...	.....	..	.....	..-..	..-..	...
Fayetteville, N.C.	35	AC-.	...	233	79	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Ferndale, Mich.	30	ACO	None	155	10	250	N-N	Y-N	No
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	63 †	PA3	None	2,000	55	500	Y-Y	N-Y	AC
Fullerton, Calif.	43 †	PX2	None	1,328	..	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Gainesville, Fla.	27	PA1	None	.....	..	300	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Garfield, N.J.	28	PM1	None	.....	..	100	..-Y	N-N	No
Grand Forks, N.D.	27	AC-.	...	.....	..	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Great Falls, Mont.	39	PM3	U	.....	..	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Greenwich t., Conn.	41	PC2	None	886	55	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Hackensack, N.J.	29	KA-.	L	231	99	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Hagerstown, Md.	36	PM8	None	250	40	500	..-..	Y-..	No
Hayward, Calif.	34 †	X-.-.	...	1,186	50	NL	N-N	Y-N	No
High Point, N.C.	40	PF5	None	854	10	2,500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Highland Park, Mich.	46	PC3	...	.....	25	500	..-Y	N-Y	No
Huntington Park, Calif.	29	PC3	None	188	..	NL	N-Y	Y-N	No
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	PA2	LO	302	90	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Independence, Mo.	37	M-.-.	...	142	10	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Iowa City, Iowa	27	AC-.	None	410	..	5,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Jamestown, N.Y.	43	X-.-.	...	2,000	90	300	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Johnson City, Tenn.	28	AC-.	...	440	..	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Joplin, Mo.	39	F-.-.	...	409	98	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Kettering, Ohio	38 †	FA-.	...	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
La Crosse, Wis.	48	F-.-.	...	285	60	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	B
Lackawanna, N.Y.	28	PM2	None	490	25	1,000	N-N	N-N	No
Lawton, Okla.	35	K-.-.	...	379	90	50	N-Y	N-Y	E
Lewiston, Me.	41	FB2	None	474	70	100	Y-Y	N-N	No
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29	FM-.	None	188	75	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Lower Merion tp., Pa.	49	X-.-.	...	.....	..	750	Y-Y	Y-Y	No

TABLE IX—PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Prequalified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-gov't Buying
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Lynchburg, Va.	48	BA2	None	$ 676	70	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	B
Lynwood, Calif.	28 †	AC-.	. . .	126	5	$2,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Manchester t., Conn. .	34	AC-.	. . .	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	Y-Y	N-N	No
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	31 †	XF-.	. . .	. . . . .	2	2,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	K-.-.	. . .	. . . . .	. .	1,000	Y-Y	. . -Y	No
Massillon, Ohio	30	X-.-.	. . .	. . . . .	. .	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Maywood, Ill.	27	F-.-.	. . .	. . . . .	. .	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Meriden, Conn.	44	F-.-.	. . .	1,869	80	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	51 †	AC3	None	. . . . .	. .	250	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Michigan City, Ind. . . .	28	F-.-.	. . .	300	33	NL	Y-N	N-N	No
Middletown, Ohio	34	AP1	None	246	60	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Milford t., Conn.	27	AC2	None	298	3	1,500	Y-Y	Y-Y	B
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	F-.-.	. . .	232	60	NL	Y-Y	N-N	No
Moline, Ill.	37	PM1	RLH	. . . . .	. .	100	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Montclair, N.J.	44	PF2	None	514	7	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	BE
Montebello, Calif. . . .	28 †	X-.-.	. . .	. . . . .	. .	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Monterey Park, Calif. .	29 †	XA2	L	194	5	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	26	A-.-.	. . .	139	20	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Mt. Lebanon tp., Pa. .	27	B-.-.	. . .	149	. .	750	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Muskegon, Mich.	48	PA2	None	650	50	500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Muskogee, Okla.	37	BA3	. . .	. . . . .	. .	500	N-Y	N-N	No
National City, Calif. . .	27 †	AC2	None	170	35	2,000	N-Y	Y-Y	C
New Castle, Pa.	49	X-.-.	. . .	520	50	200	N-Y	N-N	No
New London, Conn. . . .	31	PA4	None	540	80	300	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Newark, Ohio	34	X-.-.	. . .	. . . . .	. .	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	C
Newport News, Va. . . .	42	PA2	U	333	90	NL	N-Y	N-N	D
Norman, Okla.	27	BA1	H	318	80	200	Y-Y	N-Y	No
North Little Rock, Ark.	50 †	PB1	. . .	1,677	75	300	Y-. .	N-Y	No
Norwalk, Conn.	49	F-.-.	. . .	958	25	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Norwich, Conn.	38 †	PF1	U	400	95	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Nutley, N.J.	27	PF1	. . .	523	. .	. . . . .	N-Y	N-N	No
Odessa, Tex.	29	KA2	None	1,241	90	1,000	Y-N	N-Y	No
Ontario, Calif.	39 †	AC-.	. . .	. . . . .	30	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	F-.-.	. . .	. . . . .	. .	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	B
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	PA1	None	330	90	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	B
Owensboro, Ky.	34	FA-.	None	350	80	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Oxnard, Calif.	29 †	F-.-.	. . .	1,400	50	2,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Palo Alto, Calif.	41 †	PA6	None	2,000	5	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Panama City, Fla. . . .	26	AC-.	. . .	503	80	5,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Parma, Ohio	29	PM2	None	. . . . .	. .	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Penn tp., Pa.	25	AC-.	None	310	10	300	N-N	N-N	No
Perth Amboy, N.J. . . .	41	PM2	None	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. .-. .	. . -N	. . .
Petersburg, Va.	35	PA2	None	. . . . .	. .	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Plainfield, N.J.	42	F-.-.	None	400	75	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Pocatello, Idaho	26	PA1	None	140	95	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Pomona, Calif.	51 †	XC1	None	2,745	75	250	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Portsmouth, Ohio	37	PA2	None	920	75	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. . .	41	F-.-.	. . .	. . . . .	70	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
Provo, Utah	29	PA2	None	205	78	NL	N-Y	Y-N	No
Rapid City, S.D.	25	F-.-.	. . .	307	98	500	N-N	N-Y	No
Redondo Beach, Calif. .	42 †	PA4	None	402	40	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Redwood City, Calif. . .	39 †	AC-.	. . .	369	25	2,000	Y-N	Y-Y	No
Reno, Nev.	32	PA2	None	1,062	95	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Richfield, Minn.	32 †	PA1	None	300	10	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Rock Island, Ill.	49 †	PA1	None	108	80	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Rocky Mount, N.C. . . .	28	PA2	None	. . . . .	. .	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	AD
Roswell, N.M.	26	ACO	None	520	73	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Royal Oak, Mich.	47	AP1	L	. . . . .	. .	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	A

Table IX—Purchasing Data for Cities over 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Pre-qualified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-gov't Buying
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
St. Cloud, Minn.	42	PM1	None	$ 136	90	$ 300	N-N	N-Y	No
St. Louis Park, Minn. .	35 †	AC-.	None	384	50	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Salem, Mass.	42	F-. .	...	2,353	85	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Salina, Kan.	26	A-.-.	...	.....	..	500	Y-N	N-N	No
San Leandro, Calif. ..	33 †	PA2	None	143	15	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Sandusky, Ohio	29	ACO	...	.....	..	.....	N-Y	N-N	No
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	51 †	AC4	None	1,211	..	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Santa Fe, N.M.	28	K-.-.	...	140	..	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	D
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	XC4	LO	.....	..	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	BE
S. San Francisco, Calif.	36 †	AC-.	...	188	50	500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Spartanburg, S.C. ...	37	PA1	None	221	90	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Superior, Wis.	35	AC3	None	85	60	3,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	B
Tallahassee, Fla.	38 †	PA2	None	2,000	25	200	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Teaneck tp., N.J. ...	34	PA1	L	.....	35	NL	Y-Y	N-N	No
Temple, Tex.	25	AC-.	...	1,330	50	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Torrance, Calif.	82 †	BA-.	UA	400	25	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Tucson, Ariz.	49 †	PA15	None	1,584	85	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Tyler, Tex.	39	KA4	None	625	65	.....	N-Y	Y-Y	No
University City, Mo. ..	40	F-.-.	...	89	1	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	B
Vallejo, Calif.	35 †	F-.-.	...	1,116	..	1,500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Vancouver, Wash. ...	42	FA2	LU	1,014	85	.....	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Warwick, Va.	40 †	PA3	None	841	60	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Washington, Pa.	26	PC1	None	85	75	200	N-Y	Y-N	No
Watertown t., Mass. ..	37	PB2	None	.....	..	.....	..-..	..-..	..
Watertown, N.Y.	34	PA3	None	278	70	.....	Y-Y	N-Y	D
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	PB3	L	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
West Covina, Calif. ..	36 †	B-.-.	...	558	10	2,000	N-N	N-Y	No
West Hartford t., Conn.	44	FA2	None	385	80	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
West Palm Beach, Fla..	51 †	PA5	None	750	90	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	AC
White Plains, N.Y. ...	43	PC4	None	671	60	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	D
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31	AC3	L	.....	..	750	N-N	N-Y	No
Wilmington, N. C. ...	45	PA3	None	500	75	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Wyandotte, Mich.	37	PC3	None	800	10	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
10,000 to 25,000									
Ada, Okla.	16	AC-.	...	124	70	500	N-N	N-Y	No
Aiken, S.C.	11 †	AC-.	...	162	50	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Albert Lea, Minn. ...	14	AC-.	None	.....	..	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Albion, Mich.	10	K-.-.	...	.....	..	100	N-Y	N-N	AE
Alice, Tex.	16	BA-.	...	144	80	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Alpena, Mich.	13	K-.-.	...	387	30	500	N-Y	Y-..	No
Ames, Iowa	23	PA1	RHL	435	10	5,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Amherst t., Mass. ...	11	AC-.	...	.....	..	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	B
Antioch, Calif.	14 †	AC-.	...	255	5	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Ardmore, Okla.	18	AC-.	...	.....	..	500	N-N	N-N	No
Arkansas City, Kan. ..	13	AC-.	...	68	80	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Arlington Heights, Ill. .	19 †	AC-.	...	.....	10	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Ashland, Ohio	14	M-.-.	...	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Ashland, Wis.	11	KM-.	U	300	98	100	N-N	Y-Y	E
Ashtabula, Ohio	24	AC-.	...	155	80	1,000	N-Y	N-N	B
Astoria, Ore.	12	AC-.	...	415	90	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Atchison, Kan.	13	A-.-.	...	.....	..	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
Auburn, Ala.	13	XC-.	...	.....	..	.....	N-N	N-N	No
Auburn, Me.	23	AC-.	...	630	80	NL	Y-Y	N-N	No
Aurora, Colo.	11	K-.-.	...	.....	..	2,500	Y-Y	Y-Y	B
Barre, Vt.	11	AC-.	...	.....	..	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Bartlesville, Okla. ...	17	BA-.	...	357	80	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Bath, Me.	11	ACO	None	80	75	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	D

TABLE IX—PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Prequalified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Inter-gov't Buying
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Baytown, Tex.	23	AF-.	U	$ 263	70	$1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Beacon, N.Y.	14	PB-.	...	.....	..	.....	N-Y	N-Y	...
Bell, Calif.	15	FC-.	...	35	60	25	N-Y	N-Y	No
Bellaire, Tex.	10	PA1	None	204	2	2,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10	X-.-.	...	.....	..	NL	N-N	N-N	No
Bemidji, Minn.	10	AC-.	...	1,914	90	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Bend, Ore.	11	AC-.	...	217	45	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	AC-.	...	232	75	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Berkley, Mich.	18	AC-.	...	160	10	500	N-Y	Y-Y	A
Bethel, Pa.	11	AC3	...	65	40	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Bexley, Ohio	12	M-.-.	...	70	100	1,000	N-N	Y-N	No
Biddeford, Me.	21	M-.-.	...	50	33	20	N-N	N-N	No
Big Spring, Tex.	17	PA1	None	75	30	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Birmingham, Mich.	15	FA-.	...	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Bismarck, N.D.	19	F-.-.	...	250	85	500	N-Y	Y-N	C
Bluefield, W. Va.	22	AC-.	...	126	80	500	N-N	N-..	No
Blytheville, Ark.	18†	M-.-.	...	125	75	500	N-N	Y-N	No
Borger, Tex.	18	BAO	None	437	60	300	N-Y	Y-N	No
Boulder, Colo.	18	PA1	None	310	25	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Bozeman, Mont.	11	AC-.	...	89	50	250	Y-N	N-N	No
Bradenton, Fla.	14	PC-.	...	288	50	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Brattleboro t., Vt.	12	AC-.	LR	112	30	NL	N-N	N-N	No
Brawley, Calif.	13†	XA-.	...	.....	..	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Bristol, Va.	16	AC-.	...	120	95	200	N-Y	N-Y	D
Brookfield, Ill.	20†	B-.-.	...	59	75	500	N-Y	N-Y	AE
Brownwood, Tex.	20	AC2	None	251	75	.....	Y-N	Y-N	No
Brunswick t., Me.	11	AC-.	...	400	50	NL	N-Y	N-Y	D
Bryan, Tex.	18	PA6	None	.....	..	250	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Burlington, N.J.	12	K-.-O	...	200	50	10	Y-N	N-N	No
Burlington, N.C.	25	AC-.	...	408	18	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Cadillac, Mich.	10	PC-.	L	200	90	500	N-Y	Y-Y	B
Campbell, Ohio	13	PM1	...	.....	80	.....	N-Y	N-N	No
Carlisle, Pa.	17	AC-.	...	.....	..	500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Casper, Wyo.	24	FM1	...	333	99	NL	N-N	N-Y	No
Cedar Falls, Iowa	14	K-.-.	...	.....	..	200	N-N	N-N	No
Cheltenham tp., Pa.	23	AC-.	...	.....	..	750	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Chicago Heights, Ill.	25	K-.-.	...	175	75	100	N-Y	N-N	No
Chico, Calif.	12	ACO	ALR	308	..	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Claremont, N.H.	13	AC-.	...	500	66	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	AB
Clearwater, Fla.	16	PA3	None	704	..	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	D
Cleburne, Tex.	13	AC-.	...	388	10	250	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Coatesville, Pa.	14	KCO	None	46	85	750	N-Y	N-Y	No
College Park, Ga.	15	KCO	None	.....	..	25	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Colton, Calif.	17†	PA2	None	.....	10	.....	N-Y	Y-N	No
Columbia, Tenn.	11	AC-.	...	150	33	250	N-Y	N-N	No
Concord, Calif.	24†	AC-.	...	100	40	2,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Conneaut, Ohio	10	XM-.	U	.....	..	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Connellsville, Pa.	13	F-.-.	...	16	25	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Coral Gables, Fla.	29†	PM3	None	500	30	NL	N-Y	Y-N	No
Corona, Calif.	11†	FAO	None	275	60	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Coronado, Calif.	17†	XA-.	...	450	80	.....	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Corvallis, Ore.	16	AC-.	...	.....	..	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Coshocton, Ohio	12	XM2	...	.....	..	1,000	N-N	N-N	No
Cudahy, Wis.	12	M-.-.	...	.....	..	50	Y-Y	N-N	No
Daly City, Calif.	31†	PA1	None	.....	..	2,000	N-Y	Y-Y	E
Danbury, Conn.	22	KC-.	None	.....	75	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Danvers t., Mass.	16	AC-.	...	.....	..	NL	..-Y	..-N	No
Delaware tp., N.J.	10	PF1	None	36	3	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Delaware, Ohio	12	AC-.	...	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No

TABLE IX—PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Pre-qualified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores, Printing and Duplicating	Inter-gov't Buying
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Denison, Tex.	18	AC-.	...	$ 243	50	$2,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Des Plaines, Ill.	29†	K-.-.	...	.....	..	500	N-N	Y-Y	No
Dodge City, Kan.	11	K-.-.	...	120	70	NL	N-N	N-Y	No
Dormont, Pa.	13	AC-.	...	160	30	750	N-N	N-Y	No
Dothan, Ala.	29†	KC-.	...	2,323	75	5	Y-Y	Y-Y	D
Dover, N.H.	16	K-.-.	...	.....	..	.....	N-Y	N-Y	No
Downers Grove, Ill. ..	17†	K-.-.	...	.....	..	500	N-Y	N-N	No
East Detroit, Mich. ..	21	AC-.	...	541	..	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	A
East Lansing, Mich. ..	20	B-.-.	...	160	55	500	N-Y	Y-Y	AB
East Moline, Ill.	14	AC-.	...	.....	..	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Ecorse, Mich.	18	PM2	None	250	15	500	N-N	N-N	No
Edinburg, Tex.	12	K-.-.	...	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
El Cajon, Calif.	11†	PA1	None	400	75	NL	N-Y	N-Y	C
El Centro, Calif.	15†	XP-.	...	450	50	None	N-Y	N-N	No
El Dorado, Kan.	11	PA2	...	.....	..	.....	..-..	..-Y	...
El Reno, Okla.	11	AC-.	...	167	65	10	Y-Y	N-N	No
El Segundo, Calif. ...	12†	AC-.	...	269	9	2,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Elizabeth City, N.C. ..	13	ACO	U	100	90	1,000	Y-N	Y-N	No
Elizabethton, Tenn. ..	11	AC-.	...	.....	..	100	Y-Y	Y-N	E
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	AC6	None	.....	..	100	N-N	N-Y	No
Elmwood Park, Ill. ...	22†	AC-.	...	90	5	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Elwood, Ind.	11	M-.-.	...	40	50	NL	N-N	N-N	No
Emporia, Kan.	16	AC-.	...	110	50	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
Englewood, Colo.	17	BA-.	...	683	28	5	N-Y	N-N	No
Escanaba, Mich.	15	FA2	None	400	30	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Evergreen Park, Ill. ..	20†	K-.-.	...	114	60	25	N-Y	N-N	No
Fair Lawn, N.J.	24	AC3	None	500	25	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Fairfield, Ala.	14†	K-.-.	...	51	90	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Farrell, Pa.	14	F-.-.	...	.....	95	250	Y-Y	N-N	No
Fergus Falls, Minn. ..	13	K-.-.	...	243	..	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Ferguson, Mo.	12	ACO	RLO	47	10	NL	N-N	N-Y	A
Florence, S.C.	23	PC2	None	304	80	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Fort Collins, Colo. ...	15	BAO	None	600	20	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Fort Lee, N.J.	12	K-.-.	...	.....	50	1,000	Y-N	Y-N	No
Fort Madison, Iowa ...	15	K-.-.	...	.....	85	150	N-N	..-Y	No
Fort Thomas, Ky. ...	11	X-.-.	...	97	1	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Frankfort, Ky.	12	X-.-.	...	.....	..	100	Y-Y	N-N	No
Fredericksburg, Va. ..	12	ACO	...	.....	30	NL	N-Y	Y-N	D
Freeport, Ill.	22	M-.-.	...	.....	..	50	N-N	N-Y	No
Gainesville, Ga.	12	AC-.	...	425	90	NL	N-N	N-Y	No
Gainesville, Tex.	11	AC-.	...	200	10	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Garden City, Kan. ...	11	PA2	None	.....	..	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Garfield Heights, Ohio .	22	F-.-.	...	.....	25	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Garland, Tex.	11	PA1	None	612	23	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Gastonia, N.C.	34†	AC-.	...	1,270	..	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Geneva, N.Y.	17	M-.-.	...	.....	..	.....	N-Y	N-N	No
Girard, Ohio	10	XM1	None	100	60	300	N-Y	Y-N	No
Glens Falls, N.Y. ...	20	X-.-.	...	.....	75	200	N-Y	Y-N	No
Glenview, Ill.	13†	AC-.	...	.....	..	500	N-N	Y-Y	No
Goldsboro, N.C.	21	AC-.	...	400	25	.....	Y-Y	N-N	A
Grand Junction, Colo. .	15	PA3	None	210	50	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Grand Prairie, Tex. ..	15	FA-.	...	434	85	2,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Great Bend, Kan.	13	F-.-.	...	110	75	.....	Y-N	N-Y	No
Greeley, Colo.	20	AP2	...	39	80	2,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Greenville, Tex.	15	AC-.	...	1,250	5	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Griffin, Ga.	14	AC-.	...	700	40	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	CE
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich.	10	K-.-.	...	362	5	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Guthrie, Okla.	10	AC-.	...	93	50	500	N-N	N-N	No

TABLE IX—PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Prequalified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Intergov't Buying
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Haddonfield, N.J.	10	K-.-.	...	$ 129	55	$ 500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Hanford, Calif.	10	AC-.	...	250	60	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
Harlingen, Tex.	23	PA2	None	.....	75	1,000	N-N	Y-Y	No
Harrison tp., Pa.	15	K-.-.	None	.....	..	750	N-N	N-N	No
Harrisonburg, Va.	11	A-.-.	...	.....	5	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Hawthorne, Calif.	28†	X-.-.	...	297	20	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Hazel Park, Mich.	18	AC-.	...	258	..	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Helena, Mont.	18	AC-.	...	375	60	250	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Henderson, Ky.	17	PM1	U	.....	..	50	N-Y	N-N	No
Henderson, N.C.	11	K-.-.	...	144	10	2,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	15†	X-.-.	...	30	70	1,999	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Hialeah, Fla.	43†	K-.-.	...	750	95	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Hickory, N.C.	15	AC-.	...	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Highland Park, Ill.	20†	AC-.	...	460	..	500	N-N	N-Y	No
Hobart, Ind.	15†	K-.-.	...	.....	..	.....	..-N	N-N	No
Hobbs, N.M.	14	AC-.	...	220	55	None	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Holland, Mich.	16	K-.-.	...	546	90	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Hollywood, Fla.	23†	PA2	None	700	50	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	AC
Homewood, Ill.	11†	AC-.	...	.....	..	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Hopewell, Va.	10	AC-.	...	.....	..	NL	N-N	N-Y	D
Huntsville, Ala.	31†	F-.-.	...	.....	85	500	N-N	N-N	No
Idaho Falls, Idaho	19	PM4	None	1,366	40	500	N-N	N-Y	No
Independence, Kan.	11	AC-.	...	.....	..	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Indiana, Pa.	12	AC-.	...	122	20	700	N-Y	N-N	E
Ironwood, Mich.	11	ACO	...	105	50	500	N-N	Y-Y	No
Janesville, Wis.	25	X-.-.	...	700	20	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Jeannette, Pa.	16	K-.-.	...	40	80	100	Y-N	N-N	No
Jonesboro, Ark.	17†	M-.-.	...	.....	90	None	N-Y	Y-N	No
Junction City, Kan.	13	AC-.	...	277	65	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Kearney, Neb.	12	AC-.	...	200	50	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Kennewick, Wash.	10	AC2	None	335	65	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Kewanee, Ill.	17	PC1	None	55	80	500	N-N	N-N	No
Kingsport, Tenn.	20	AC-.	...	.....	..	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	No
Kingston, Pa.	21	K-.-.	...	127	85	750	N-Y	Y-Y	A
Kingsville, Tex.	17	AC-.	...	.....	60	250	N-Y	Y-N	No
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	PC4	RL	167	50	50	N-Y	Y-Y	No
La Grange, Ill.	15†	XP-.	None	.....	..	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
La Mesa, Calif.	16†	AC-.	...	151	80	10	N-Y	N-N	A
Lake Worth, Fla.	15†	PA3	None	1,027	54	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
La Mesa, Tex.	11	AC-.	...	75	15	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Laramie, Wyo.	16	AC-.	...	154	50	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Las Cruces, N.M.	12	K-.-.	...	618	75	50	N-N	Y-N	No
Latrobe, Pa.	12	K-.-.	...	10	50	750	N-N	N-N	No
Lawrence, Kan.	23	AC-.	...	245	60	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Lewistown, Pa.	14	AC-.	...	60	80	.....	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Lexington, N.C.	14	FC-.	...	1,151	10	250	Y-Y	N-N	No
Livonia, Mich.	18	K-.-.	U	378	65	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Lodi, Calif.	17†	F-.-.	...	305	90	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Lombard, Ill.	16†	F-.-.	...	40	90	500	N-N	N-Y	E
Longview, Tex.	25	KA-.	...	492	25	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Lufkin, Tex.	15	AC-.	...	158	40	2,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Lynbrook, N.Y.	17	K-.-.	...	.....	..	50	N-Y	N-Y	No
McAlester, Okla.	18	ACO	None	114	60	300	Y-..	Y-Y	No
Madera, Calif.	13†	XC-.	...	.....	85	2,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Maplewood, Mo.	13	K-.-.	...	.....	..	500	N-N	N-N	No
Marietta, Ga.	21	K-.-.	...	.....	31	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Marinette, Wis.	14	K-.-.	...	400	75	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	BE
Marquette, Mich.	17	AC-.	...	776	60	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No

TABLE IX—PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Prequalified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Intergov't Buying
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Marshall, Tex.	22	PA-.	None	$ 112	10	$ 500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Medford, Ore.	19 †	F-.-.	...	165	70	NL	Y-N	N-Y	No
Menasha, Wis.	12	M-.-.	...	.....	..	5	N-Y	N-N	No
Menlo Park, Calif.	24 †	ACO	None	174	15	2,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Menominee, Mich.	11	K-.-.	...	.....	..	200	N-N	N-Y	No
Merced, Calif.	19 †	PA1	None	173	84	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Mesa, Ariz.	17	AC-.	R	700	20	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Mexico, Mo.	12	AC-.	...	85	50	None	N-Y	N-Y	No
Middlesborough, Ky.	14	K-.-.	...	56	99	100	Y-Y	N-N	No
Midland, Mich.	14	K-.-.	...	.....	..	.....	N-Y	N-Y	No
Midland, Tex.	22	PF1	None	1,497	30	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Minot, N.D.	22	PA3	None	205	60	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	C
Mission, Tex.	11	AC-.	...	30	65	500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Missoula, Mont.	22	FA-.	None	.....	..	250	N-Y	N-Y	No
Moberly, Mo.	13	ACO	None	50	30	5,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Modesto, Calif.	17	PA4	None	509	30	1,500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Monroe, Mich.	21 †	PC2	...	.....	..	.....	N-Y	N-N	No
Monroe, N.C.	10	AC-.	...	.....	..	1,500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Monrovia, Calif.	23 †	B-.-.	...	100	70	2,000	..-Y	Y-Y	No
Monterey, Calif.	22 †	BA-.	...	337	75	1,000	N-Y	..-Y	C
Morristown, N.J.	17	K-.-.	...	1,073	..	5	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Mount Carmel, Pa.	14	X-.-.	...	30	80	750	N-N	N-N	No
Mount Clemens, Mich.	17	K-.-.	...	239	20	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	11	AC-.	...	132	10	100	N-..	N-N	No
Mount Vernon, Ill.	16	AC-.	RUL	.....	80	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Mountain View, Calif.	19 †	X-.-.	...	200	13	2,500	N-N	N-N	No
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	13	AC-.	...	40	75	500	N-N	N-N	No
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	19	XMO	None	466	80	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12	AC-.	...	.....	..	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Nampa, Idaho	16	K-.-.	...	.....	85	400	N-..	N-N	No
Napa, Calif.	15 †	AC-.	...	.....	..	2,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Neenah, Wis.	12	KC-.	...	75	25	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
New Bern, N.C.	16	AC-.	...	576	40	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Newport Beach, Calif.	19 †	PA5	None	846	25	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Newton, Iowa	14 †	KC-.	...	.....	..	500	N-N	N-N	No
Newton, Kan.	12	AC-.	...	107	75	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
North Arlington, N.J.	16	K-.-.	...	.....	..	200	N-N	N-Y	No
North Braddock, Pa.	15	K-.-.	...	84	90	None	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Norwood t., Mass.	17	AC-.	None	1,100	50	NL	N-Y	Y-N	No
Oak Lawn, Ill.	18 †	AC-.	...	329	10	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Ocala, Fla.	12	PA2	None	720	40	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Oceanside, Calif.	20 †	AP4	None	323	65	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	AC-.	...	295	..	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Opelika, Ala.	12	K-.-.	None	.....	..	250	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Orangeburg, S.C.	15	X-.-.	...	.....	..	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Ottawa, Kan.	10	K-.-O	...	102	35	NL	..-N	N-N	No
Painesville, Ohio	14	PA1	None	297	31	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Palestine, Tex.	12	K-.-.	...	134	..	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Palm Springs, Calif.	12 †	FC1	None	100	..	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Pampa, Tex.	17	PA1	None	421	45	2,000	Y-N	N-N	No
Paris, Tex.	22	PA2	None	156	36	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Park Forest, Ill.	24 †	AC-.	...	90	10	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Park Ridge, Ill.	22 †	F-.-.	...	225	5	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Parsons, Kan.	15	AC-.	...	554	33	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Pendleton, Ore.	12	AC-.	...	59	80	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
Petaluma, Calif.	10	AC-.	...	555	..	750	Y-N	Y-Y	No
Phenix City, Ala.	23	K-.-.	...	449	40	NL	Y-N	N-N	No
Piedmont, Calif.	10	AC-.	...	170	100	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No

TABLE IX—PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Prequalified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Intergov't Buying
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Piqua, Ohio	17	AC-.	...	.....	30	$1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Pittsburg, Calif.	17†	AC-.	...	.....	..	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	PA2	LR	$ 112	90	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Pittston, Pa.	15	K-.-O	None	.....	..	.....	N-Y	Y-N	No
Plainview, Tex.	14	K-.-.	...	212	63	800	N-Y	Y-N	No
Ponca City, Okla.	20	F-.-.	...	78	60	1,000	N-N	N-Y	C
Port Angeles, Wash.	11	ACO	L	586	10	500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Port Chester, N.Y.	24	PC3	None	.....	80	1,000	Y-Y	N-N	D
Portsmouth, N.H.	19	AC-.	...	472	65	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Pottstown, Pa.	23	K-.-.	...	.....	..	50	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Princeton, N.J.	12	KC-.	...	201	90	100	N-Y	N-Y	No
Pullman, Wash.	12	X-.-.	...	172	57	500	N-Y	N-Y	No
Puyallup, Wash.	10	AC-.	...	110	25	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Redding, Calif.	12†	FA1	None	403	82	2,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Redlands, Calif.	21†	PA1	None	759	..	NL	N-Y	Y-N	No
Reidsville, N.C.	12	AC-.	...	.....	..	50	N-N	N-N	No
Rensselaer, N.Y.	11	P-.-2	None	.....	..	500	N-Y	N-N	D
Renton, Wash.	16	PM2	None	700	50	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Ridgewood, N.J.	17	PA1	None	896	15	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Robbinsdale, Minn.	11	K-.-.	...	.....	40	500	..-N	Y-N	No
Rock Hill, S.C.	25	AC-.	...	867	25	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
Rock Springs, Wyo.	11	KMO	None	101	75	200	N-N	N-N	No
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	22	PX3	None	.....	10	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Roseville, Calif.	10†	AC-.	...	.....	50	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Roseville, Mich.	16	PC2	None	200	10	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Rutherford, N.J.	17	PM1	None	.....	20	200	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Saco, Me.	10	M-.-.	...	841	50	NL	N-N	N-N	No
St. Charles, Mo.	14	K-.-.	...	.....	..	50	N-Y	N-Y	C
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	AC-.	...	500	50	1,000	N-N	Y-Y	No
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	AC-.	...	192	44	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Salinas, Calif.	21†	BA-.	...	214	75	2,000	Y-Y	N-Y	ABC
Salisbury, N.C.	20	AC-.	...	238	70	NL	Y-Y	N-N	No
San Anselmo, Calif.	10†	PC2	...	.....	..	50	N-Y	N-N	No
San Benito, Tex.	13	AC-.	...	29	..	.....	Y-Y	N-Y	No
San Bruno, Calif.	20†	AC-.	...	702	10	.....	N-Y	N-Y	No
San Buenaventura, Calif.	17	XA-.	...	225	50	2,000	Y-Y	Y-N	C
San Carlos, Calif.	20†	PX1	None	174	95	None	Y-N	N-Y	No
San Fernando, Calif.	16†	AC-.	...	235	30	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
San Gabriel, Calif.	22†	AC-.	...	.....	30	500	N-Y	Y-Y	No
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	17†	AC-.	None	.....	..	2,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
San Marino, Calif.	13†	K-.-.	...	113	1	2,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
San Pablo, Calif.	17†	AC-.	...	148	..	2,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
San Rafael, Calif.	17†	BA1	None	400	60	2,500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Sanford, Fla.	12	X-.-.	...	450	48	200	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Sanford, N.C.	10	AC-.	...	113	33	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Santa Clara, Calif.	32†	AC-.	...	400	30	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Santa Cruz, Calif.	23†	PA2	None	592	..	1,500	..-Y	Y-Y	BC
Santa Maria, Calif.	13†	PA1	None	385	70	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Santa Rosa, Calif.	18	PA2	None	733	40	1,500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	PA1	...	.....	..	200	N-..	N-N	No
Sarasota, Fla.	19	PA2	None	649	60	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	15	PC2	None	1,271	75	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Saugus t., Mass.	17	AC-.	None	.....	..	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	K-.-.	...	455	75	1,500	N-Y	N-N	No
Scarsdale, N.Y.	13	AC-.	...	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	PA1	None	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Sedalia, Mo.	20	KM-.	...	375	80	100	N-N	N-Y	No
Sheffield, Ala.	13†	K-.-.	...	35	95	50	N-N	N-N	No

Table IX—Purchasing Data for Cities over 10,000: 1957—Continued

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10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Sherman, Tex.	20	AC-.	...	.....	..	$ 500	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Shorewood, Wis.	16	XA-.	...	$ 300	5	500	N-Y	Y-Y	B
Sidney, Ohio	11	AC-.	...	400	40	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Snyder, Tex.	12	AC-.	...	87	60	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
S. Charleston, W. Va.	17	B-.-.	...	.....	..	.....	Y-Y	Y-N	No
South Euclid, Ohio	15	X-.-.	...	328	..	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
South Milwaukee, Wis.	13	K-.-.	UL	.....	..	50	N-N	N-Y	No
South Norfolk, Va.	10	K-.-.	...	126	..	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
South Pasadena, Calif.	18 †	PA2	L	.....	10	2,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
South St. Paul, Minn.	16	M-.-.	...	.....	..	500	N-Y	Y-N	No
Springfield, Ore.	12 †	AC-.	...	84	40	NL	Y-Y	N-N	No
Springfield tp., (Delaware County), Pa.	11	FC-.	...	96	25	NL	Y-Y	N-Y	No
State College, Pa.	17	AC-.	...	.....	..	750	N-N	N-Y	No
Statesville, N.C.	17	AC-.	...	500	26	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Staunton, Va.	20	AC-.	...	125	70	NL	..-N	N-N	D
Sterling, Ill.	13	F-.-.	...	193	40	150	N-Y	N-..	No
Stevens Point, Wis.	17	F-.-.	...	111	50	1,000	N-N	N-N	No
Stoughton t., Mass.	11	AC-.	...	135	5	1,000	N-Y	N-N	B
Stowe tp., Pa.	12	XF-.	...	.....	60	750	N-Y	N-N	No
Streator, Ill.	16	K-.-1	...	100	50	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Struthers, Ohio	12	PM1	...	.....	..	.....	..-..	N-N	No
Suffolk, Va.	12	B-.-.	...	399	..	300	N-N	Y-N	No
Summit, N.J.	18	KC-.	HRL	200	25	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Sumter, S.C.	20	B-.-.	...	.....	80	200	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Sunnyvale, Calif.	26 †	FA-.	...	1,059	20	1,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	F-.-.	...	203	90	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Takoma Park, Md.	13	K-.-.	...	226	75	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
Terrell, Tex.	12	ACO	None	143	25	750	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Texarkana, Ark.	20 †	K-.-1	...	.....	90	300	N-N	N-N	No
Texarkana, Tex.	25	KC-.	...	226	85	200	N-N	N-Y	A
Texas City, Tex.	16	K-.-.	...	.....	95	100	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Thomasville, Ga.	14	AC-.	...	.....	40	500	N-Y	N-N	No
Thomasville, N.C.	11	AC-.	...	175	50	1,000	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Traverse City, Mich.	17	AC-.	...	934	90	1,000	N-Y	N-Y	No
Troy, Ohio	11	X-.-.	...	.....	..	1,000	N-Y	Y-N	No
Tulare, Calif.	13 †	XA1	U	350	70	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	C
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	AC-.	...	445	65	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	FA-.	...	.....	35	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	E
Uniontown, Pa.	20	F-.-.	...	.....	..	200	Y-Y	N-N	No
University Park, Tex.	24	PA1	None	.....	..	500	N-N	Y-Y	No
Upland, Calif.	13 †	AC-.	...	.....	75	NL	N-Y	N-Y	No
Vernon, Tex.	13	XCO	None	400	75	1,000	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Visalia, Calif.	15 †	AC-.	...	363	25	1,000	N-N	N-N	No
Warren, Pa.	15	AC-.	...	151	75	750	N-Y	Y-N	No
Watertown, Wis.	12	AC-.	...	1,215	25	250	N-Y	N-N	No
Waxahachie, Tex.	11	AC-.	...	46	55	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Waycross, Ga.	19	PA1	None	752	65	None	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Wayne, Mich.	11 †	F-.-.	...	200	30	1,000	N-Y	N-N	A
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	AC-.	...	.....	..	NL	Y-Y	Y-N	No
Waynesboro, Va.	12	AC-.	...	250	35	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	D
Webster Groves, Mo.	23	B-.-.	L	83	90	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Weirton, W. Va.	24	AC-.	...	200	60	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Wenatchee, Wash.	13	PC1	None	.....	..	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	C
West Memphis, Ark.	16 †	M-.-.	...	.....	..	500	N-Y	Y-N	No
West Monroe, La.	10	M-.-.	...	362	60	1,000	..-N	Y-N	No
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	17	AC-.	...	250	90	500	Y-Y	N-N	No
West Brook, Me.	12	M-.-O	None	.....	..	100	N-N	N-..	No

TABLE IX — PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957 — Continued

City	1950 Population (000 Omitted)	Purchasing Agent: By Whom Appointed; No. of Employees	Dep'ts Outside Central Purchasing	Total Amount Purchased 1956 (in thousands)	Per Cent Bought Locally	Maximum Purchase without Council Approval	Prequalified Bidders; Annual Contracts	Central Stores; Printing and Duplicating	Intergov't Buying
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Wethersfield t., Conn. .	13	AC-.	...	$ 100	5	$ 500	N-Y	Y-N	No
White Settlement, Tex. .	11	X-.-.	...	74	20	500	N-N	Y-Y	No
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . .	15	AC-.	...	.....	..	500	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Wilmette, Ill.	18	F-.-.	...	.....	..	.....	Y-Y	N-Y	No
Wilson, N.C.	23	PA2	None	1,156	40	1,000	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Winchester, Va.	14	AC-.	...	300	30	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Windsor t., Conn. . . .	12	AC-.	...	163	10	1,000	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Winnetka, Ill.	13 †	F-.-.	...	666	20	500	N-Y	Y-Y	AE
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	13	X-.-.	...	152	10	NL	N-Y	Y-Y	No
Woburn, Mass.	20	PM2	None	.....	..	NL	N-Y	N-N	No
Wood River, Ill.	10	F-.-.	...	66	50	500	Y-Y	Y-Y	No
Woodland, Calif.	12 †	K-.-.	...	550	40	2,000	N-Y	N-N	No
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18	AC-.	...	.....	..	NL	Y-Y	Y-Y	A

Trends in Municipal Finances*

By Allen D. Manvel

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DURING the fiscal year 1955, city governments in the United States spent $10.5 billion and received revenue totaling $10.2 billion. They borrowed $2.2 billion and paid off about $1 billion of previously incurred debt. During this same period, the cash and investment holdings of cities rose from $8.1 billion to $8.9 billion, with nearly half the increase applicable to their employee retirement funds. At the close of the fiscal year, such funds had financial assets worth $3.1 billion.

As in recent prior years cities altogether during 1955 had a greater increase in debt than in financial assets. It should be noted, however, that their expenditure included a sizable amount of capital outlay, principally representing new construction. Municipal capital outlay in 1955—$2.6 billion—considerably exceeded new borrowing by cities, and was nearly double the year's rise in municipal debt outstanding.

Current expenditure of city governments (total expenditure other than capital outlay) rose from $7.5 billion in 1954 to nearly $8.0 billion in 1955. However, city revenue more than kept pace, increasing from $9.6 billion to $10.2 billion.

Summary figures on trends in municipal finances covering the four fiscal years 1952 through 1955 are shown in Tables 1 and 2. These figures and the amounts cited elsewhere in the following analysis represent totals covering all of the approximately 17,000 city governments in the nation, unless a more limited coverage is specified as in Table 3 and Table X. The all-city totals are estimates based on sample surveys of local government finances conducted annually by the Bureau of the Census.

Municipalities account for over 40 per cent of all local government expenditure in the nation (which totaled over $26 billion in 1955), twice as much as county governments, and considerably more than all local school districts. Approximately one-half of all local government indebtedness ($33.1 billion in 1955) represents obligations of municipalities.

Revenue of city governments during their fiscal years ended in 1955 totaled $10,227 million, composed of general revenue of $7,824 million, utility revenue of $2,137 million, and insurance trust revenue (almost entirely employee retirement revenue) of $267 million.

Total city expenditure in 1955 of $10,541 million was divided among general expenditure of $7,976 million, utility expenditure of $2,274 million, and insurance trust expenditure of $291 million.

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* This article, summary Tables 1 to 3, and detailed Table X are based on the Bureau of the Census reports *Summary of Governmental Finances in 1955* and *Compendium of City Government Finances in 1955*, and on earlier issues of these annual publications.

General Revenue. Two-thirds of municipal general revenue in 1955 came from city-imposed taxes, which altogether brought in $5,100 million, 6 per cent more than in 1954. Property taxes accounted for about three-fourths of city tax revenue, providing $3,767 million in 1955. Sales and gross receipts taxes—including selective excises such as those on gasoline, cigarettes, and amusements as well as general sales taxes—yielded $728 million, and city licenses and other taxes totaled $605 million. Nonproperty tax yields were up by 10 per cent, as compared with a 5 per cent rise in city revenue from property taxes.

Intergovernmental revenue of cities—primarily fiscal aid and reimbursements from state governments but including some amounts directly from the federal government and from other local governments—totaled $1,439 million in 1955, up nearly 8 per cent from the preceding year's amount. Municipalities receive on the average a much smaller fraction of their financial support in the form of intergovernmental revenue than do school districts, counties, and townships.

General Expenditure. General expenditure of city governments reached $7,976 million in 1955, 6 per cent more than the 1954 level. Spending was higher for nearly all major municipal functions.

For education, the largest single function as measured by expenditure, municipal governments spent $1,121 million in 1955, or 6 per cent more than the preceding year. Education accounts for about one-seventh of all city general expenditure, even though most city spending for education occurs in the limited minority of cities that directly administer local public schools. Most city schools are administered by independent school districts. Education expenditure of independent school districts ($8 billion in 1955) is not reflected in the figures cited here on city government finances.

The provision and maintenance of highway facilities ranks next as a major city function with expenditure totaling $1,098 million in 1955, much of it for capital outlay. City spending for highways was 8 per cent greater than in 1954. Following highways in the list of city functions were sanitation, for which $952 million was spent in 1955, and police protection, $884 million. After police protection, municipal fire protection cost $610 million in 1955, and municipally operated hospitals and other health and hospital services $566 million.

Expenditure by Character and Object. Nearly two-thirds of total expenditure of city governments in 1955 was for current operation, which cost $6,757 million, up 6 per cent from 1954. Capital outlay totaled $2,586 million or 7 per cent more than in 1954. Assistance and subsidies (almost entirely for public welfare programs) amounted to $392 million, up 6 per cent from 1954. Interest on debt rose 5 per cent to $410 million. Insurance trust benefits and payments (almost entirely for employee retirement systems) called for $291 million in spending in 1955 and intergovernmental payments for the remaining $106 million of city expenditure.

Expenditure for personal services was $4,749 million, or somewhat less than one-half of total expenditure. Personal services costs are mainly for "current operation" but include also some amounts for force account construction.

TABLE 1

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS: 1952-1955

(all cities)

Item	Amount (in millions)				Per Cent change
	1955	1954	1953	1952	1954 to 1955
REVENUE AND BORROWING					
Total revenue and borrowing	$12,397	$11,510	$10,474	$ 9,574	7.7
Total borrowing	2,170	1,925	1,489	1,296	12.7
Total revenue	10,227	9,585	8,985	8,278	6.7
General revenue, total	7,824	7,327	6,898	6,351	6.8
Taxes, total	5,100	4,796	4,552	4,183	6.3
Property	3,767	3,585	3,375	3,144	5.1
Sales and gross receipts	728	659	685	598	10.5
Other	605	552	492	441	9.6
Intergovernmental revenue	1,439	1,336	1,283	1,212	7.7
Charges and miscellaneous	1,285	1,195	1,063	956	7.5
Utility revenue, total	2,137	2,011	1,864	1,718	6.3
Water system	952	877	830	758	8.6
Electric power system	677	624	587	542	8.5
Gas supply system	68	62	60	49	9.7
Transit system	384	391	333	320	-1.8
Liquor stores	57	56	54	50	1.8
Insurance trust revenue	267	246	223	209	8.5
EXPENDITURE AND DEBT REDEMPTION					
Total expenditure and debt redemption	11,523	10,843	9,898	9,054	6.3
Total debt redemption	982	937	759	671	4.8
Total expenditure by purpose	10,541	9,906	9,139	8,383	6.4
General expenditure, total	7,976	7,500	6,857	6,303	6.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	106	97	78	68	9.3
Direct general expenditure	7,870	7,403	6,779	6,235	6.3
Police	884	816	752	685	8.3
Fire	610	588	544	504	3.7
Public welfare	471	443	430	432	6.3
Education	1,121	1,056	996	933	6.2
Libraries	128	132	111	100	-3.0
Highways	1,098	1,014	947	853	8.3
Health and hospitals	566	534	513	471	6.0
Sanitation	952	904	765	723	5.3
Recreation	406	368	322	276	10.3
General control	437	417	370	367	4.8
Interest on general debt	246	232	215	202	6.0
Other	951	899	814	689	5.8
Utility expenditure, total	2,274	2,134	2,032	1,845	6.6
Water system	1,087	1,000	930	855	8.7
Electric power system	601	601	587	501	0.0
Gas supply system	88	61	48	42	44.3
Transit system	452	425	416	407	6.4
Liquor stores	46	47	51	40	-2.3
Insurance trust expenditure	291	272	250	234	7.0
Total expenditure by character and object	10,541	9,906	9,139	8,383	6.4
Current operation	6,757	6,361	5,972	5,519	6.2
Capital outlay	2,586	2,417	2,119	1,850	7.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	106	97	78	68	9.3
Assistance and subsidies	392	370	361	370	5.9
Interest on debt	410	389	359	341	5.4
Insurance trust benefits	291	272	250	234	7.0
Exhibit: Expenditure for personal services	4,749	4,463	4,179	3,850	6.4

City Utility Finances. Total revenue of municipal utility undertakings (water supply, electric power, gas, and transit systems and liquor stores owned and operated by municipal governments) was $2,137 million in 1955. Total utility expenditure was $2,274 million, comprising $1,331 million for current operation, $780 million for capital outlay, and $163 million for interest on utility debt.

Insurance Trust Finances. With the exception of the Washington, D. C. unemployment compensation system, city insurance trust systems consist entirely of municipal employee retirement systems. Many of the larger cities and a few of the smaller cities have such systems administered by the municipal government. Municipal insurance trust funds, including the Washington, D. C. unemployment compensation system, had revenue from employee contributions and investment earnings of $267 million in 1955. Employer contributions from the parent cities for insurance trust systems approached $370 million. The latter are revenues of the systems, but are not treated in Bureau of the Census statistics as a part of total municipal revenue. Total insurance trust expenditure (benefit payments and withdrawals by employees and former employees) amounted to $291 million in 1955.

Indebtedness, Borrowing, and Debt Redemption. Outstanding gross debt of municipal governments rose 9.5 per cent in fiscal 1955 to $15,973 million by the end of the year. Most of this rise was accounted for by nonguaranteed long-term debt, which was up from $3,478 million to $4,438 million, or 28 per cent. Long-term full faith and credit debt reached $10,864 million, as against $10,415 million a year earlier, and short-term city obligations were off slightly to $671 million. Net long-term debt rose during the year to $13,632 million, an increase of 11 per cent. Of the gross debt total cited above, a substantial portion represented obligations incurred specifically for city utilities.

New borrowing by city governments—i.e., original issues of long-term debt plus any net increase in short-term obligations—totaled $2,170 million in 1955, up 13 per cent from the previous year's record sum of $1,925 million. Municipal debt redemption—i.e., long-term debt redeemed plus any net decrease in short-term obligations—was $982 million.

Cash and Security Holdings. Municipal government cash and security holdings amounted to $8,909 million at the end of the fiscal 1955. Of this total, $3,017 million represented employee retirement system holdings, $1,670 million was held as offsets to long-term debt, $55 million represented unemployment compensation fund balances of Washington, D. C., and the remaining $4,168 million represented holdings of all other city funds including public trust and investment funds.

Historical Trends for Cities of 25,000 or More Inhabitants. Between 1942 and 1955, as indicated in Table 3, annual revenue of the 481 largest cities (cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants) considerably more than doubled, and their expenditure rose even more sharply.

The historical figures in Table 3 cover a period in which, as is well known, there was a marked rise in population, economic activity, and price and salary levels. Between 1940 and 1950 the population of these 481 cities rose 15 per cent—from 53.8 million to 62.0 million. Trends in the economy as a whole and in cost levels are illustrated by the following figures:

Calendar Year	National Income (billions)	Gross National Product (billions)	Wholesale Price Index (1947-1949=100)	Consumer Price Index (1947-1949=100)
1942.	$137.7	$159.1	64.2	69.7
1944.	182.6	211.4	67.6	75.2
1946.	179.6	209.2	78.7	83.4
1948.	221.6	257.3	104.4	102.8
1950.	240.0	285.1	103.1	102.8
1952.	290.2	345.4	111.6	113.5
1953.	302.1	363.2	110.1	114.4
1954.	298.3	360.7	110.3	114.8
1955.	324.0	390.9	110.7	114.5

Even though general price level indicators changed little between 1952 and 1955, a "delayed reaction" to price increases was still making itself felt in municipal costs. The average earnings rate of municipal employees continued upward during this period (see the discussion of "Employment and Payrolls" in the section on Municipal Personnel Data).

Two other factors beside population growth and higher cost levels deserve special mention as influencing the trends indicated in Table 3. One is the especially marked rise in capital outlay—more than six times as large in 1955 as in 1942. The other is the fact that some change in scope of the 481 municipal corporations occurred during this period. In particular, there was a shift of responsibility for local schools to separate school districts in Dallas (after 1946), Detroit (after 1948), Louisville (after 1949), and in numerous cities in the state of New York (after 1950). If the $58 million of 1942 education expenditure by these cities (and related revenue and debt figures) were deducted from the base in considering 1942-1955 changes, a considerably higher rate of increase in city education expenditure would appear, with some difference also in trends shown for municipal taxes, intergovernmental revenue, and indebtedness.

Although the 1942-1955 rise in tax, other revenue, expenditure, and debt levels for cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants was very substantial and is still continuing, finance levels for local governments as a whole have grown more rapidly than has been the case for large cities. Comparisons on this score can be made by reference to the Census Bureau's annual publication on city finances, its annual *Summary of Governmental Finances*, and the special Census report entitled *Historical Statistics on State and Local Government Finances, 1902-1953.*

Current Data for the 481 Cities of over 25,000. The cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants account for only 481 of the approximately 17,000 municipal governments in the nation, but they receive four-fifths of all city government revenue and disburse about the same proportion of all city government expenditure. The distribution of revenue by source and expenditure by function and character and object, and year-to-year financial trends in the large cities are very similar to the pattern for all cities described earlier in this article.

General revenue of the 481 largest cities was $6,374 million in 1955, of which $4,158 million was raised from municipal taxes, $1,234 million was received from other governments, and $982 million came from charges for services, sales, rentals, and miscellaneous sources. General revenue was 7 per cent higher in 1955 than in 1954. Property tax revenue totaled $3,047 million in 1955 or $49.19 per capita. General sales taxes and selected taxes on gasoline, alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and other products and services accounted for $661 million of 1955 revenue, and city licenses and other local taxes brought in $449 million.

Total general expenditure of the 481 cities for 1955 was $6,524 million as compared with $6,107 million in 1954, with some rise indicated for nearly all major municipal functions. Despite the fact that public schools are administered by the city government in only the minority of the 481 cities over 25,000 (most city schools being administered by independent school districts), education accounted for the largest expenditure of any of the municipal functions in 1955. These cities spent $1,103 million for this purpose.

Altogether, the 481 cities operate 506 utilities, comprising 393 water supply, 70 electric power, 22 gas supply, and 18 electric transit systems. Three cities also operate municipal liquor stores, classified here with

TABLE 2

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY DEBT AND SELECTED ASSETS: 1952-1955

(all cities)

Item	Amount (in millions)				Per Cent change 1954 to 1955
	1955	1954	1953	1952	
DEBT OUTSTANDING, ISSUED AND RETIRED					
Debt, outstanding at end of fiscal year, total	$15,973	$14,587	$13,558	$12,659	9.5
Long-term, total	15,302	13,892	12,913	12,113	10.1
Full faith and credit	10,864	10,415	9,965	9,556	4.3
Nonguaranteed	4,438	3,478	2,947	2,557	27.6
Short-term	671	695	646	546	-3.5
Exhibit: Net long-term	13,632	12,252	11,265	10,503	11.3
Original issues of long-term debt	2,100	1,748	1,408	1,127	20.1
Redemption of long-term debt	856	870	708	639	-1.6
CASH AND SECURITY HOLDINGS					
Cash and security holdings, total	8,909	8,083	7,481	6,877	10.2
By type of holding:					
Cash and deposits	2,519	2,348	2,080	1,967	7.3
Federal securities	3,277	2,900	2,775	2,408	13.0
Own-city securities	2,298	2,184	2,093	2,040	5.2
Other governmental securities	177	145	130	127	22.1
Nongovernmental securities	637	505	403	334	26.1
By purpose of holding:					
Debt offsets	1,670	1,641	1,648	1,611	1.8
Employee retirement systems	3,017	2,684	2,333	2,081	12.4
Other insurance trust	55	56	55	52	-1.8
Other purposes	4,168	3,703	3,445	3,133	12.6

utilities. Total revenue of the 506 utilities was $1,382 million in 1955, and their total expenditure was $1,552 million, comprising $848 million for current operation, $576 million for capital outlay, and $128 million for interest on utility debt.

Gross debt of the 481 cities reached $213 per capita at the end of fiscal 1955. Their total debt of $13,175 million was 8 per cent higher than the amount outstanding at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Long-term debt in the form of full faith and credit obligations totaled $9,472 million, whereas nonguaranteed long-term debt was $3,114 million. Short-term obligations amounting to $588 million accounted for the remainder of the debt total.

Timing and Scope of the Figures. The figures in this analysis and in the accompanying tables are for municipal fiscal years ending within the calendar year indicated. The Census reports on which these data are based contain more detailed figures and also explicit definitions of concepts and terminology.

These statistics on municipal finances relate only to municipal corporations and their agencies and do not include amounts for other local governments overlying city areas. Thus expenditure figures for "education" do not include spending by the separate school districts which administer public schools within a majority of city areas. Variations in the assignment of governmental responsibility for public assistance, health, hospitals, and some other functions also have an important effect upon reported financial amounts.

For the 41 largest cities—those of over 250,000 inhabitants—much additional information bearing on such variations is provided by a special Bureau of the Census report entitled *Local Government Finances in City Areas in 1953.* This publication shows revenue, expenditure, and debt amounts not only for the municipal corporation of each of these 41 cities but also for the 153 other local governments that serve all or some portion of their respective areas. The data indicate a range, for fiscal 1953, from 97 per cent in New York to less than 40 per cent in each of nine large cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, Oakland, Columbus, Portland, San Diego, Birmingham, and Omaha) in the proportion of all local government general expenditure in the respective city areas that was accounted for by the municipal corporation itself.

Attempted intercity comparisons of financial data should, accordingly, take particular account of the considerable differences that exist among the cities as to their responsibility for various functions and activities.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF FINANCES OF CITIES OVER 25,000 POPULATION: 1942-1955

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Item	1955	1954	1952	1950	1948	1946	1944	1942
Revenue and borrowing	$ 9,679	$ 9,075	$ 7,720	$6,823	$5,639	$4,149	$3,627	$3,555
Borrowing	1,660	1,542	1,138	1,156	741	287	102	215
Revenue	8,019	7,533	6,583	5,666	4,898	3,863	3,525	3,339
General revenue	6,374	5,968	5,257	4,522	3,928	3,040	2,762	2,690
Taxes	4,158	3,943	3,462	2,998	2,657	2,094	1,994	1,957
Property	3,047	2,926	2,580	2,289	2,078	1,777	1,740	1,699
Sales and gross receipts	661	602	544	415	347	148	120	124
Licenses and other	449	415	338	293	232	169	135	134
Intergovernmental revenue	1,234	1,138	1,034	945	764	558	467	461
From state govt. only	1,047	994	912	852	684	510	421	419
Charges and miscellaneous	982	887	760	579	507	387	301	273
Utility revenue	1,382	1,322	1,118	976	844	732	676	565
Water supply only	592	559	487	414	379	332	311	268
Insurance trust revenue	264	243	209	168	126	92	87	84
Employee retirement only	260	239	203	163	123	89	82	76
Expenditure and debt redemption	9,130	8,584	7,255	6,452	5,318	3,819	3,373	3,429
Debt redemption	767	728	534	444	432	406	457	424
Expenditure	8,363	7,856	6,721	6,007	4,887	3,414	2,915	3,004
General expenditure	6,524	6,107	5,184	4,639	3,769	2,645	2,257	2,378
Police	681	633	538	461	393	306	268	257
Fire	495	473	407	351	300	228	199	190
Public welfare	470	431	424	426	320	205	187	264
Education	1,103	1,027	902	770	678	498	455	462
Libraries	102	95	80	62	51	36	32	30
Highways	720	669	587	506	420	248	183	227
Health and hospitals	546	518	454	376	282	203	169	156
Sanitation	731	696	534	501	371	224	174	164
Recreation	323	297	234	222	181	125	85	89
General control	305	290	260	245	212	169	143	144
Interest on general debt	209	197	173	163	154	163	186	205
All other expenditure	838	780	593	555	407	241	177	191
Utility expenditure	1,552	1,480	1,306	1,182	953	629	538	524
Water supply only	689	660	577	503	375	258	215	235
Insurance trust expenditure	288	268	231	187	165	139	120	102
Employee retirement only	283	265	229	183	162	138	119	100
Total expenditure by character and object: Current operation[1]	5,315	4,986	4,348	3,718	3,280	2,512	2,195	2,053
Capital outlay	2,038	1,920	1,493	1,483	912	326	156	323
Construction	1,695	1,611	1,233	1,258	730	222	110	...
Purchase of land and existing structures	192	175	146	101	62	51	14	...
Equipment	151	134	114	124	120	53	31	...
Assistance and subsidies	385	361	362	352	276	170	155	210
Interest on debt	337	321	287	268	254	266	290	315
Insurance trust benefits	288	268	231	187	165	139	120	102
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year: Total	13,175	12,162	10,592	9,415	8,125	7,603	7,924	8,551
Long-term	12,586	11,544	10,099	9,023	7,805	7,446	7,753	8,310
Full faith and credit	9,472	9,062	8,374	7,740	6,900	6,706	7,012	7,602
Net long-term	11,071	10,065	8,601	7,575	6,511	6,219	6,567	7,203

[1] Includes intergovernmental expenditure.

TABLE X

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1955

This table includes the 481 cities of 25,000 population or more according to the 1950 census. Data are not included for New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships shown in other sections of the Year Book. Data are for fiscal years ending in calendar year 1955 unless otherwise indicated by footnotes and are taken from the United States Bureau of the Census report, "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1955." Under GENERAL REVENUE, "Total" comprises all tax and nontax revenues except utility and insurance trust revenue; "Taxes—Total" includes all city-imposed taxes—property, income, sales, gross receipts, etc.—including licenses and permits; "Taxes—Property" includes both real and personal property; "Intergovernmental Revenue" includes all amounts received from any other government as fiscal aid or as reimbursement for services performed; "Charges and Miscellaneous" includes current charges, special assessments, and all other general revenue. GENERAL EXPENDITURE includes all expenditures except utility and insurance trust expenditures. Under LONG-TERM DEBT, "Gross" comprises all long-term (issued for more than one year) credit obligations outstanding at the end of the fiscal year for all city government purposes (both general government and utility) including general obligation, revenue, and special assessment bonds; "Net" shows gross debt less assets held specifically for debt retirement. Data under UTILITY FINANCES are limited to water, electricity, gas, transit, and liquor stores; "Revenue" includes direct amounts from sale of utility service but does not include any revenues from sales to other city departments or contributions from general revenue; "Expenditures" include direct operating costs, capital outlay, and interest on utility debt but do not include in lieu tax payments, contributions to the general city government, or services provided for other city departments; "Gross Long-Term Debt" includes only credit obligations issued specifically for utility purposes; amount shown is that outstanding at end of fiscal year. Superior numerals (¹) refer to footnotes at end of table.

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Sanitation Only	Education Only					
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	$ 250,235	$181,295	$107,730	$51,953	$16,987	$255,134	$191,577	$13,299	$23,863	$ 0	$371,849	$342,357	$31,204	$32,850	$54,977
Detroit, Mich.	183,718	109,645	105,367	48,759	25,314	181,646	138,300	8,541	19,128	0	353,475	315,264	56,324	52,206	99,164
Los Angeles, Calif.	151,975	95,622	56,323	24,599	31,754	139,468	107,569	9,884	8,905	0	394,677	389,969	95,553	125,644	289,985
New York, N. Y.	1,712,106	1,138,502	746,039	365,542	208,062	1,623,039	1,274,355	50,735	74,817	322,388	4,569,586	3,595,074	315,452	397,809	2,062,256
Philadelphia, Pa.	189,952	141,557	64,790	10,189	38,206	211,398	152,419	12,246	13,444	0	573,909	535,830	12,741	16,815	39,423
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	147,703	85,902	73,199	47,980	13,821	146,250	118,782	6,983	6,556	36,542	277,533	249,570	10,296	15,414	80,478
Boston, Mass.	163,304	106,932	103,816	41,482	14,890	162,948	153,726	4,419	5,959	27,136	126,343	63,872	6,236	2,942	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	62,716	38,658	34,990	17,092	6,966	71,673	54,968	2,063	5,473	21,460	75,497	68,319	3,460	2,530	7,927
Cincinnati, Ohio	56,685	28,673	16,575	9,790	18,222	59,897	39,636	2,935	3,104	7,784	138,000	124,654	6,960	6,661	18,093
Cleveland, Ohio	66,633	38,754	36,834	15,056	12,823	68,867	51,947	5,607	7,192	0	221,670	203,707	48,048	54,430	100,702
Houston, Tex.	41,422	32,966	29,811	1,629	6,827	41,874	29,920	3,221	3,367	0	154,982	148,982	7,345	7,790	44,758
Milwaukee, Wis.	60,692	30,970	27,821	20,390	9,332	68,344	48,608	5,496	8,343	0	55,558	49,723	4,813	5,389	595
Minneapolis, Minn.	40,608	28,273	25,268	4,396	7,939	37,523	29,584	2,412	2,347	0	60,500	58,356	4,609	3,224	7,830

New Orleans, La.	$ 51,448	$ 24,902	$ 11,886	$11,022	$15,524	$ 50,473	$ 40,322	$ 3,410	$ 4,575	$ 479	$ 89,499	$ 84,976	$ 3,113	$ 5,331	$ 0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	39,873	35,221	24,684	2,353	2,299	41,582	35,258	2,860	4,963	0	58,730	57,997	7,207	4,952	275
St. Louis, Mo.	63,879	51,829	27,105	2,723	9,327	64,203	50,435	2,681	2,878	0	37,200	34,865	5,224	5,364	0
San Francisco, Calif.	115,233	72,791	64,342	31,939	10,503	100,335	89,406	3,581	3,204	0	179,853	177,815	36,286	33,762	81,694
Washington, D. C.	167,703	122,196	48,971	35,213	10,294	155,292	124,876	4,788	6,380	29,160	1,900	1,900	5,666	7,771	1,900
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	19,174	7,817	7,291	5,464	5,893	22,194	16,206	4,104	1,821	2,923	26,728	25,584	2,597	3,630	9,074
Atlanta, Ga.	26,492	18,290	12,744	674	7,528	28,512	21,384	2,465	3,609	0	51,520	48,907	5,221	4,654	14,883
Birmingham, Ala.	15,293	8,651	4,343	3,034	3,608	16,397	13,963	824	1,038	0	52,040	45,506	4,566	5,210	27,180
Columbus, Ohio	21,887	10,533	4,644	5,043	6,311	23,410	14,418	1,326	2,320	0	54,688	52,165	5,983	15,012	28,975
Dallas, Tex.	37,059	27,340	22,979	1,703	8,016	43,954	24,912	1,862	3,896	0	126,054	119,188	10,902	8,170	31,546
Denver, Colo.	54,314	24,506	15,790	20,757	9,051	55,347	46,056	1,820	2,053	0	76,289	75,006	6,156	9,056	37,935
Fort Worth, Tex.	15,977	10,329	9,117	805	4,843	18,702	12,363	1,351	1,941	0	64,747	63,085	4,208	5,558	29,512
Indianapolis, Ind.	22,876	15,650	15,113	4,342	2,884	26,349	15,715	1,594	2,287	0	31,859	30,472	0	0	0
Jersey City, N. J.	45,372	36,637	33,171	5,168	3,567	59,661	39,595	790	1,330	12,369	74,124	64,776	2,800	2,188	12,173
Kansas City, Mo.	27,072	21,117	11,260	1,238	4,717	38,585	23,022	2,082	1,419	0	121,643	121,028	5,549	9,340	31,136
Long Beach, Calif.	48,001	7,482	5,829	3,791	36,728	35,661	17,259	1,131	2,034	0	10,113	7,594	11,254	6,768	6,649
Louisville, Ky.	30,034	18,198	8,849	1,559	10,277	31,650	22,996	963	1,527	4,732	124,224	103,846	4,213	4,137	8,000
Memphis, Tenn.	35,361	16,749	11,917	12,694	5,918	42,055	30,958	1,937	3,839	11,157	53,483	51,718	41,165	38,166	3,062
Newark, N. J.	67,084	59,906	52,136	4,261	2,917	73,573	62,691	1,317	4,555	24,058	52,529	50,300	4,423	3,745	10,521
Oakland, Calif.	28,359	18,454	12,190	4,612	5,293	25,055	20,661	2,329	919	0	14,970	14,389	0	0	0
Omaha, Neb.	14,661	10,031	7,715	2,081	2,549	13,518	9,268	1,667	1,226	0	14,622	14,064	0	0	0
Portland, Ore.	23,391	16,004	12,058	2,158	5,229	22,843	17,554	1,514	1,244	0	37,947	33,010	2,725	3,337	10,682
Rochester, N. Y.	41,632	22,109	20,851	14,235	5,288	44,056	37,164	3,686	3,650	13,830	18,930	18,910	3,957	1,669	3,404
St. Paul, Minn.	33,800	23,528	21,030	6,231	4,041	37,390	27,631	2,355	1,563	11,600	34,316	33,106	2,655	3,072	3,908
San Antonio, Tex.	17,326	13,549	12,359	645	3,132	15,644	13,481	1,379	1,380	0	56,103	52,264	30,590	32,416	33,888
San Diego, Calif.	26,527	14,843	8,953	3,949	7,735	24,726	19,248	1,660	2,631	0	31,052	30,972	7,528	6,740	21,159
Seattle, Wash.	32,892	19,475	10,917	6,354	7,063	27,076	23,526	2,038	2,381	0	157,929	150,438	42,841	45,441	135,414
Toledo, Ohio	21,459	11,491	2,777	3,633	6,335	20,758	18,130	2,479	2,536	2,679	14,551	11,135	3,902	5,916	9,494
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	11,734	8,753	8,396	2,172	809	12,354	10,059	697	728	4,053	24,699	23,439	1,444	1,561	7,141
Allentown, Pa.	4,071	2,922	1,910	360	789	4,526	2,975	688	379	0	10,127	9,195	1,138	1,396	4,127
Austin, Tex.	12,212	7,372	6,925	2,221	2,619	19,029	13,806	440	704	6,226	50,951	48,501	8,089	11,396	22,072
Baton Rouge, La.	8,471	5,587	2,669	1,062	1,822	8,956	5,872	1,130	836	0	10,157	9,698	0	0	0
Berkeley, Calif.	6,650	4,484	3,128	1,037	1,129	6,483	5,368	515	546	0	163	163	0	0	0
Bridgeport, Conn.	18,060	14,726	14,497	1,688	1,646	18,625	16,091	696	1,044	5,335	8,336	8,336	0	0	0
Cambridge, Mass.[1]	17,109	11,573	11,133	4,184	1,352	17,590	16,697	1,996	0	3,693	4,349	4,349	997	747	820
Camden, N. J.	12,719	9,937	8,328	846	1,936	12,417	10,984	466	733	4,077	25,357	25,357	924	899	1,848
Canton, Ohio	5,584	2,676	1,002	1,702	1,206	4,447	4,246	880	601	0	3,339	2,572	821	843	128
Charlotte, N. C.	11,030	6,860	6,141	2,480	1,690	11,754	9,731	1,048	825	2,931	31,075	30,684	1,886	1,771	7,545
Chattanooga, Tenn.	14,663	5,118	3,711	6,417	3,128	16,220	11,619	516	494	4,214	28,600	27,467	14,142	12,266	8,930
Corpus Christi, Tex.	7,679	4,126	3,600	181	3,372	10,142	6,068	409	748	0	32,579	30,357	4,017	8,796	12,491
Dayton, Ohio	16,731	11,058	5,877	2,960	2,713	17,839	12,952	2,057	1,924	0	29,053	27,958	2,249	2,632	8,374
Des Moines, Iowa	9,917	6,704	5,958	1,036	2,177	10,299	7,688	1,540	1,117	0	11,367	10,547	2,092	1,910	1,933
Duluth, Minn.	5,381	3,280	2,949	873	1,228	5,094	4,318	383	294	0	2,628	2,596	2,339	1,841	837
El Paso, Tex.	15,632	7,280	6,529	5,867	2,485	15,155	11,014	507	422	6,151	13,732	12,524	2,305	4,073	5,876

Table X—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1955—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
		Taxes					Total less Capital Outlay								
	Total	Total	Property	Inter-gov't Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only	Gross	Net	Revenue	Expendi-tures	Gross Long-term Debt
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Elizabeth, N. J.	$ 12,732	$ 11,482	$ 10,189	$ 777	$ 473	$ 14,126	$ 11,708	$ 484	$ 825	$ 5,324	$ 9,388	$ 9,257	$ 967	$ 789	$ 1,996
Erie, Pa.[1]	5,370	4,121	2,712	371	878	9,624	4,438	738	640	0	17,343	17,257	1,406	2,759	1,935
Evansville, Ind.	5,797	3,837	3,591	861	1,099	12,484	4,745	907	411	0	15,911	15,758	1,344	1,837	2,014
Fall River, Mass.	13,437	7,981	7,696	5,035	421	14,326	13,458	677	363	3,584	6,036	5,837	607	539	303
Flint, Mich.	14,326	4,448	4,066	2,904	6,974	18,537	10,957	973	1,113	0	29,526	27,888	2,604	2,982	10,530
Fort Wayne, Ind.	7,658	4,912	4,703	920	1,826	9,022	5,719	279	1,113	0	10,787	10,787	4,655	5,805	5,846
Fresno, Calif.	8,096	5,214	2,630	1,146	1,736	7,326	6,299	866	688	0	3,135	3,135	1,808	1,684	911
Gary, Ind.	7,680	4,980	4,699	2,364	336	8,624	5,219	842	839	0	9,677	9,526	0	0	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	9,475	3,817	3,470	2,931	2,727	10,748	6,759	786	505	0	7,951	6,274	1,761	1,629	1,260
Hartford, Conn.	23,763	19,580	19,335	1,942	2,241	23,941	19,777	1,262	767	6,812	15,779	14,344	0	0	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	7,401	5,553	3,015	61	1,787	14,886	11,186	1,201	1,612	0	44,194	41,096	22,377	18,841	35,513
Kansas City, Kan.	5,935	3,834	3,283	1,087	1,014	5,235	4,472	668	443	0	8,308	7,474	0	0	0
Knoxville, Tenn.	14,137	6,921	5,865	4,958	2,258	15,015	11,703	720	413	5,550	43,106	43,104	14,022	14,970	12,490
Little Rock, Ark.	3,777	2,116	1,040	554	1,107	3,151	3,020	351	401	0	8,302	6,530	1,526	1,411	5,682
Miami, Fla.	21,662	17,179	10,893	37	4,446	34,591	17,474	995	2,701	0	82,733	78,097	4,059	3,779	24,570
Mobile, Ala.	6,938	3,262	978	966	2,710	5,812	4,424	574	173	0	47,808	45,445	2,582	3,432	23,804
Montgomery, Ala.	4,924	3,507	1,101	245	1,172	6,800	3,825	458	443	0	16,503	15,117	1,435	1,320	7,925
Nashville, Tenn.	16,565	8,082	6,783	6,711	1,772	22,376	16,808	371	742	6,795	57,030	53,276	17,714	19,509	34,853
New Bedford, Mass.	13,727	7,539	7,245	5,743	445	15,008	14,052	659	399	3,936	8,126	6,973	551	469	404
New Haven, Conn.	18,232	15,788	15,526	1,805	639	18,731	15,063	397	772	6,407	15,984	15,984	0	0	0
Norfolk, Va.	34,245	16,870	10,969	11,149	6,226	33,795	25,659	1,258	1,168	8,696	78,037	74,654	3,371	1,730	13,152
Oklahoma City, Okla.	12,430	5,572	4,255	839	6,019	15,482	8,852	975	1,013	0	55,214	50,911	3,684	2,634	14,801
Pasadena, Calif.	7,061	4,220	2,963	1,602	1,239	8,167	7,190	932	443	0	10,157	10,132	6,686	8,435	5,710
Paterson, N. J.	13,292	11,886	10,321	1,030	376	14,962	12,525	250	1,164	5,772	10,261	10,261	341	289	0
Peoria, Ill.	4,835	3,263	2,657	1,002	570	5,084	3,843	483	402	0	2,873	2,839	0	0	0
Phoenix, Ariz.	10,028	5,733	3,170	1,687	2,608	9,236	8,185	660	1,306	0	32,112	31,146	4,744	3,794	16,751
Providence, R. I.	28,597	20,717	20,091	5,159	2,721	28,223	24,122	1,806	1,886	7,615	61,493	46,671	2,505	2,508	15,000
Reading, Pa.	3,417	2,852	2,184	276	289	3,999	3,041	527	313	0	6,234	6,112	1,299	2,097	2,900
Richmond, Va.	32,020	21,584	14,212	6,797	3,639	33,183	28,667	1,291	1,406	9,709	67,034	48,542	6,808	5,526	17,729
Rockford, Ill.	4,685	3,104	2,008	626	955	4,483	3,152	590	455	0	2,588	2,499	1,035	1,116	744
Sacramento, Calif.	12,029	6,260	5,465	1,792	3,977	11,089	9,438	1,383	1,294	0	17,238	17,238	1,463	1,265	1,399
Salt Lake City, Utah	8,619	6,123	4,764	791	1,705	7,567	7,021	1,505	195	0	2,503	953	2,051	1,521	1,538
San Jose, Calif.	6,325	3,959	2,785	963	1,403	7,733	4,726	898	169	0	9,143	9,108	0	0	0
Savannah, Ga.	4,900	4,240	2,869	52	608	5,824	4,149	277	831	229	19,590	17,788	1,239	1,093	6,933
Scranton, Pa.	3,962	3,285	2,463	570	107	3,640	3,439	295	462	0	2,408	2,291	0	0	0
Shreveport, La.	6,775	5,244	4,020	645	886	6,519	4,822	964	647	0	20,345	19,185	1,911	3,569	7,227
Somerville, Mass.	13,032	8,799	8,627	3,971	262	13,827	12,395	320	813	3,605	3,654	3,654	667	225	0
South Bend, Ind.	5,995	4,210	4,001	795	990	9,741	4,572	833	330	0	11,712	11,423	1,148	1,019	460
Spokane, Wash.	8,797	3,940	2,786	1,774	3,083	8,698	6,968	913	1,016	0	6,767	5,225	1,177	1,264	0

Springfield, Mass.	$ 27,893	$ 18,461	$ 17,967	$ 7,187	$ 2,245	$ 28,823	$ 26,209	$ 1,332	$ 1,995	$ 8,173	$ 19,875	$ 19,875	$ 2,151	$ 3,327	$ 7,729
Syracuse, N. Y.	25,397	16,656	11,975	5,990	2,751	24,995	21,673	1,005	2,020	8,895	16,271	16,151	1,969	1,484	2,678
Tacoma, Wash.	8,816	4,931	2,361	1,594	2,291	7,969	6,843	1,045	1,065	0	40,084	39,262	12,983	13,685	32,619
Tampa, Fla.	13,610	8,946	4,778	425	4,239	14,544	10,497	1,468	1,658	0	40,627	39,013	2,101	2,766	10,526
Trenton, N. J.	13,845	11,784	10,128	963	1,098	14,375	13,056	690	680	5,194	15,315	15,315	1,965	2,151	4,617
Tulsa, Okla.	7,571	4,195	2,829	181	3,195	13,589	7,012	971	777	0	46,111	42,873	4,836	7,189	22,897
Utica, N. Y.	6,049	4,515	4,191	962	572	6,634	5,644	966	608	0	13,036	12,460	1,117	1,135	5,278
Waterbury, Conn.	12,794	10,545	10,402	1,345	904	12,497	10,581	959	530	4,146	18,698	18,694	980	748	4,312
Wichita, Kan.	13,039	6,894	5,615	1,413	4,732	17,141	7,689	786	1,073	0	28,819	27,947	1,433	3,736	1,196
Wilmington, Del.	11,873	6,140	5,752	3,902	1,831	13,991	10,014	443	810	4,731	26,611	25,213	1,166	1,258	6,626
Worcester, Mass.	32,446	20,990	19,500	8,699	3,657	33,111	28,422	1,141	815	8,067	23,958	23,958	1,667	2,430	6,737
Yonkers, N. Y.	19,983	14,207	13,476	3,958	1,818	18,609	15,661	322	1,011	6,773	28,380	24,999	1,476	1,453	1,890
Youngstown, Ohio	6,946	4,366	1,978	1,747	833	8,805	6,054	973	647	0	8,461	7,651	1,753	1,722	275
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	2,437	1,470	991	681	286	2,913	2,266	322	42	0	1,795	1,782	1,978	1,458	0
Albuquerque, N. M. . . .	5,229	3,215	1,916	190	1,824	6,819	2,919	291	717	0	30,464	30,304	1,980	3,686	14,021
Alexandria, Va.	9,641	6,126	4,739	2,088	1,427	14,560	7,924	391	494	3,197	24,193	24,169	0	0	0
Alhambra, Calif.	2,769	1,685	1,096	479	605	2,939	2,312	360	276	0	1,344	1,274	440	415	330
Altoona, Pa.	2,382	1,663	1,063	256	463	2,121	2,087	374	309	0	3,486	3,237	404	346	75
Amarillo, Tex.	5,094	3,219	2,852	15	1,860	8,040	3,441	348	661	0	22,231	21,568	1,549	2,769	10,165
Asheville, N. C.	2,670	1,666	1,427	640	364	3,046	2,836	223	209	598	17,290	16,823	5,368	3,810	6,404
Atlantic City, N. J. . . .	12,366	10,559	7,061	563	1,244	10,514	9,813	499	540	2,678	13,144	13,144	609	350	828
Augusta, Ga.	4,309	2,945	2,019	215	1,149	4,698	3,623	397	279	0	6,660	6,297	1,095	790	3,521
Aurora, Ill.	1,782	1,311	1,039	319	152	2,060	1,463	279	185	0	614	414	571	331	59
Bay City, Mich.	3,886	1,863	1,736	999	1,024	4,463	3,607	934	310	0	9,895	9,654	1,474	2,223	3,235
Bayonne, N. J.	9,857	9,077	8,581	459	321	9,555	9,371	301	725	3,525	16,113	15,168	1,481	912	849
Beaumont, Tex.	3,764	2,756	2,362	4	1,004	7,835	3,252	380	493	0	16,366	15,720	960	629	1,897
Berwyn, Ill.	1,383	967	608	300	116	1,292	1,019	164	96	0	809	714	454	374	0
Bethlehem, Pa.	2,809	2,044	1,841	171	594	2,857	2,207	324	347	0	8,568	8,147	675	616	1,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	9,347	4,663	4,083	1,640	3,044	10,296	7,922	538	344	0	7,621	7,621	518	438	400
Brockton, Mass.	10,947	6,509	6,351	3,790	648	10,927	9,369	454	508	2,421	6,457	6,457	458	884	1,774
Burbank, Calif.	5,554	3,529	2,620	906	549	5,354	4,589	560	552	0	2,166	1,978	5,571	4,439	1,838
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . . .	4,447	3,243	2,969	431	773	4,983	2,788	384	429	0	6,634	6,319	806	924	1,454
Charleston, S. C.[1]	2,903	2,106	1,474	172	625	2,825	2,740	234	459	183	4,253	3,943	985	703	1,200
Charleston, W. Va. . . .	3,363	2,246	929	8	1,109	6,898	2,772	475	363	0	11,802	11,480	0	0	0
Chester, Pa.	2,187	1,676	1,396	398	113	2,781	1,711	299	375	0	19,054	18,102	1,719	1,347	16,384
Cicero, Ill.	3,272	2,288	1,878	531	453	3,523	2,376	160	515	0	5,940	5,258	1,009	863	564
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio . .	2,956	1,780	1,494	564	612	2,627	2,552	443	562	0	1,894	1,734	725	682	0
Clifton, N. J.	7,300	6,591	5,856	402	307	8,231	5,782	238	476	2,874	7,542	7,542	255	438	407
Columbia, S. C.	3,195	2,488	1,740	195	512	4,032	3,147	447	621	0	8,551	8,138	1,059	1,860	5,083
Columbus, Ga.	5,107	2,770	1,536	356	1,981	5,260	3,979	669	348	0	7,285	6,694	1,414	1,252	2,195
Compton, Calif.	1,699	884	706	576	239	1,666	1,327	339	36	0	913	877	403	358	910
Covington, Ky.	2,479	1,854	1,319	222	403	2,611	2,259	167	246	0	5,340	5,205	757	620	1,430
Cranston, R. I.	5,316	4,237	4,123	833	246	5,633	4,999	594	176	2,170	13,138	13,138	0	0	0
Davenport, Ia.[1]	3,716	2,810	2,506	346	560	3,410	2,480	275	389	0	4,260	4,244	0	0	0
Dearborn, Mich.	11,801	8,123	7,804	1,967	1,711	10,383	7,216	716	885	0	8,987	5,976	1,155	1,025	1,266
Decatur, Ill.	1,763	1,179	895	362	222	2,100	1,291	249	25	0	2,139	2,054	902	622	2,010

Table X—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1955—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
		Taxes					Total less Capital Outlay								
	Total	Total	Property	Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only	Gross	Net	Revenue	Expendi-tures	Gross Long-term Debt
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Dubuque, Ia.	$ 2,806	$ 1,898	$ 1,731	$ 265	$ 643	$ 2,462	$ 1,561	$ 211	$ 163	$ 0	$ 4,491	$ 4,491	$ 398	$ 778	$ 1,650
Durham, N. C.	6,127	2,862	2,729	1,986	1,279	7,040	4,426	409	537	1,444	12,790	11,680	1,027	1,139	4,738
East Chicago, Ind.	3,420	2,986	2,891	404	30	3,092	2,920	241	739	0	2,109	2,109	619	506	903
East Orange, N. J.	7,811	7,285	6,578	294	232	8,296	7,287	237	507	3,058	3,756	3,756	746	526	133
East St. Louis, Ill. . . .	3,849	2,186	1,585	326	1,337	4,036	3,371	956	629	0	13,875	13,875	0	0	0
Evanston, Ill.	4,129	3,083	2,340	551	495	3,632	3,313	498	320	0	8,528	8,303	1,094	671	3,830
Fort Smith, Ark.	1,717	887	382	153	677	1,568	1,396	134	117	0	5,063	5,063	612	1,385	3,918
Gadsden, Ala.	1,873	1,348	362	110	415	2,014	1,629	303	246	0	4,775	4,613	623	838	1,534
Galveston, Tex.	7,076	1,903	1,625	33	5,140	7,727	5,708	471	576	0	10,269	9,887	852	479	1,368
Glendale, Calif.	5,267	3,463	1,778	954	850	6,350	5,320	760	603	0	3,563	3,475	5,328	6,346	2,825
Green Bay, Wis.	6,564	3,216	3,064	2,918	430	7,191	5,617	538	345	2,654	10,300	10,090	393	1,223	6,140
Greensboro, N. C.	6,661	3,921	3,617	1,613	1,127	7,337	4,893	364	346	1,513	12,463	12,463	6,417	6,271	6,009
Greenville, S. C.	2,785	2,183	1,567	204	398	2,983	2,252	204	390	0	7,757	7,624	1,026	561	4,612
Hamilton, Ohio	3,216	1,945	1,122	790	481	3,366	2,407	290	217	0	7,538	6,919	4,385	4,991	4,754
Hammond, Ind.	4,033	3,193	3,024	707	133	3,672	3,561	688	735	0	10,566	9,953	1,019	2,304	3,790
Harrisburg, Pa.	2,861	2,386	1,760	276	199	2,933	2,659	584	413	0	1,496	1,496	710	420	743
Hoboken, N. J.	6,670	6,127	5,684	487	56	7,854	6,433	194	323	2,265	3,438	3,438	511	429	0
Holyoke, Mass.	8,255	5,361	5,203	2,323	571	7,720	6,691	316	362	1,951	11,234	10,961	4,146	7,360	7,976
Huntington, W. Va.	2,792	2,262	747	213	317	3,197	2,223	377	207	0	2,483	2,026	0	0	0
Inglewood, Calif.	2,490	1,738	881	499	253	2,582	2,143	343	103	0	297	297	584	398	64
Irvington, N. J.	7,189	5,819	5,307	311	1,059	6,829	6,637	168	279	2,665	4,719	4,719	0	0	0
Jackson, Mich.	4,467	1,786	1,647	989	1,692	3,482	3,213	372	269	0	1,022	907	500	1,031	733
Jackson, Miss.	5,897	4,043	2,773	158	1,696	5,430	4,128	580	427	0	15,977	14,390	1,120	1,909	2,250
Johnstown, Pa.	2,153	1,806	1,103	205	142	2,154	1,985	345	155	0	76	0	0	0	0
Joliet, Ill.	1,607	1,217	811	286	104	1,994	1,454	170	120	0	7,317	6,908	1,023	508	7,095
Kalamazoo, Mich.	4,025	1,899	1,758	1,120	1,006	3,838	2,824	451	131	0	3,625	3,575	864	1,164	0
Kenosha, Wis.	7,034	4,396	4,135	2,322	316	8,042	6,216	488	466	3,069	7,607	7,083	507	298	240
Lakewood, Ohio	5,008	2,004	1,746	734	2,270	4,522	4,390	419	468	0	3,884	3,836	446	459	0
Lancaster, Pa.	1,951	1,407	1,162	169	375	2,187	1,739	306	270	0	1,894	1,894	603	878	0
Lansing, Mich.	7,129	3,927	3,685	1,620	1,582	9,269	4,854	980	654	0	14,030	14,030	12,532	10,699	5,760
Laredo, Tex.	2,192	887	801	738	567	2,082	1,825	308	172	0	5,295	5,044	498	315	2,771
Lawrence, Mass.	9,043	5,212	4,981	3,535	296	8,782	8,584	441	294	1,881	2,654	1,934	488	393	66
Lexington, Ky.	3,618	2,415	1,358	477	726	4,109	3,065	284	333	0	7,761	7,524	0	0	0
Lima, Ohio	2,177	705	526	704	768	1,977	1,742	320	401	0	3,834	3,738	719	541	1,572
Lincoln, Neb.	6,335	2,684	2,088	405	3,246	6,445	3,951	381	64	0	10,787	10,326	2,250	8,200	5,889
Lorain, Ohio	2,778	1,445	1,258	800	533	2,655	2,168	447	416	0	7,887	7,887	515	507	1,865
Lowell, Mass.	12,895	7,468	7,194	5,017	410	13,065	11,748	487	310	2,954	5,662	5,662	501	656	727
Lubbock, Tex.	3,394	2,698	2,397	0	696	4,418	2,975	299	429	0	21,271	20,183	3,496	3,371	12,429
Lynn, Mass.	15,747	9,551	9,240	5,431	765	15,687	15,133	470	690	4,030	9,842	9,842	747	562	117

McKeesport, Pa.	$ 1,520	$ 1,259	$ 991	$ 143	$ 118	$ 1,581	$ 1,539	$ 206	$ 168	$ 0	$ 1,350	$ 1,345	$ 537	$ 381	$ 620
Macon, Ga.	5,183	2,155	1,257	985	2,043	6,388	4,013	271	236	0	5,325	5,170	1,257	1,323	600
Madison, Wis.	14,545	7,759	7,423	4,023	2,763	18,473	12,871	966	1,200	5,807	23,117	23,117	731	1,018	922
Malden, Mass.	7,950	5,312	5,174	2,391	247	8,111	7,761	317	435	2,314	2,385	2,385	395	171	50
Manchester, N. H.	7,198	6,520	5,928	238	440	7,601	6,150	831	403	1,806	4,588	4,588	719	802	3
Medford, Mass.	8,475	5,946	5,855	2,320	209	7,735	7,570	314	438	2,677	771	771	443	159	44
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4,764	3,564	3,301	712	488	5,009	4,412	249	384	0	7,274	7,274	561	672	432
Muncie, Ind.	2,268	1,311	1,229	399	558	3,490	2,086	364	391	0	4,270	4,232	0	0	0
New Britain, Conn.	8,240	6,708	6,577	894	638	8,706	7,358	393	372	3,282	9,496	9,466	591	466	560
New Rochelle, N. Y.	5,974	4,697	4,324	639	638	5,569	5,267	337	736	0	8,449	8,449	0	0	0
Newton, Mass.	16,383	12,619	12,474	3,036	728	16,613	13,491	1,382	1,013	5,198	16,020	16,020	823	849	738
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	8,589	6,558	4,678	779	1,252	10,797	6,703	489	1,330	0	20,661	20,661	1,214	1,324	7,635
Oak Park, Ill.	2,472	1,794	1,265	418	260	2,069	1,930	258	321	0	586	354	719	504	0
Ogden, Utah	2,256	1,522	1,188	206	528	1,980	1,659	237	92	0	2,651	2,611	519	1,027	1,597
Orlando, Fla.[2]	2,151	1,402	27	25	724	6,127	3,046	405	580	0	20,293	18,500	6,253	7,403	11,325
Passaic, N. J.	6,356	5,674	5,080	426	256	9,493	6,198	325	288	2,596	8,486	8,472	0	0	0
Pawtucket, R. I.	7,556	5,952	5,793	1,426	178	6,421	5,963	186	261	2,730	11,478	11,179	876	627	2,090
Pittsfield, Mass.	8,484	5,956	5,778	2,298	230	7,536	7,142	871	263	2,522	6,642	6,642	479	333	2,125
Pontiac, Mich.	9,332	3,316	2,935	1,446	4,570	7,495	6,307	420	518	0	4,411	3,431	526	405	0
Port Arthur, Tex.	2,674	1,744	1,559	297	633	2,223	1,820	284	369	0	8,675	8,136	679	571	4,830
Portland, Me.	8,149	6,667	6,462	946	536	8,831	6,570	632	217	2,549	5,026	5,011	0	0	0
Portsmouth, Va.	10,073	5,262	3,771	3,602	1,209	12,285	6,562	297	515	2,417	17,706	17,620	935	1,423	608
Pueblo, Colo.	2,732	2,054	1,570	191	487	2,467	2,324	510	160	0	7,999	7,868	1,115	4,966	6,923
Quincy, Mass.	16,058	10,493	10,203	3,215	2,350	14,896	13,162	1,064	683	3,810	8,715	8,715	683	429	200
Racine, Wis.	9,736	5,855	5,582	3,069	812	11,886	7,968	535	474	3,863	9,159	8,839	940	868	123
Raleigh, N. C.	4,180	2,369	2,080	930	881	5,605	3,581	336	372	1,186	7,608	7,608	1,035	1,910	5,420
Richmond, Calif.	5,173	3,505	2,361	1,074	594	5,009	4,278	637	130	0	3,520	3,520	0	0	0
Riverside, Calif.	3,306	1,938	889	633	735	3,411	2,643	441	299	0	8	8	3,580	3,680	0
Roanoke, Va.	11,857	7,211	4,668	2,839	1,807	10,762	10,051	489	690	4,382	27,655	26,954	1,178	1,298	7,893
Saginaw, Mich.	6,727	2,520	2,360	1,660	2,547	7,230	4,214	368	528	0	19,919	18,701	1,052	830	4,255
St. Joseph, Mo.	2,509	2,223	1,385	21	265	4,248	2,196	463	100	0	3,696	3,696	0	0	0
St. Petersburg, Fla.	11,068	6,811	3,928	25	4,232	10,384	8,344	797	879	0	36,472	33,374	4,030	4,317	6,578
San Angelo, Tex.	1,982	1,266	1,058	25	691	1,855	1,502	163	216	0	8,778	8,310	1,333	1,311	6,943
San Bernardino, Calif.	3,591	2,362	975	612	617	4,038	3,575	830	311	0	156	156	1,110	1,123	61
San Mateo, Calif.	3,580	2,022	1,641	460	1,098	2,956	2,193	207	177	0	3,553	3,553	0	0	0
Santa Ana, Calif.	2,978	2,101	1,353	622	255	3,479	2,626	378	254	0	1,315	1,202	1,061	866	0
Santa Monica, Calif.	6,354	4,185	2,554	850	1,319	5,179	4,599	284	623	0	3,794	3,546	2,375	2,363	1,497
Schenectady, N. Y.	6,858	4,749	4,510	871	1,238	7,097	5,157	523	1,031	0	9,464	9,458	617	657	500
Sioux City, Iowa	4,017	3,154	2,748	443	420	3,635	3,055	550	349	0	4,426	4,404	492	570	520
Sioux Falls, S. D.[1]	2,472	1,829	1,731	174	469	2,253	1,835	293	189	0	1,974	1,873	633	995	1,600
South Gate, Calif.	1,976	912	777	471	513	1,930	1,813	436	184	0	27	12	474	480	0
Springfield, Ill.	3,195	1,991	1,425	631	573	3,108	2,346	255	131	0	8,509	8,509	3,690	3,998	8,169
Springfield, Mo.	2,794	1,950	1,045	22	822	2,514	2,408	318	146	0	14,866	14,712	6,341	6,235	13,717
Springfield, Ohio	5,112	2,199	957	765	2,148	4,905	4,605	477	297	0	9,934	9,663	406	420	5,750
Stamford, Conn.	11,295	9,847	9,739	823	625	11,730	9,138	549	551	4,481	13,312	13,016	0	0	0
Stockton, Calif.	6,370	4,519	2,578	965	886	5,798	4,700	646	394	0	1,928	1,928	0	0	0
Terre Haute, Ind.	2,536	1,953	1,824	465	118	2,288	2,052	290	113	0	459	385	0	0	0
Topeka, Kan.	4,351	2,852	2,329	584	915	5,018	2,940	469	262	0	9,036	9,036	1,193	1,292	368

TABLE X—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1955—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expendi-tures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Troy, N. Y.	$ 4,448	$ 2,904	$ 2,631	$ 826	$ 718	$ 5,260	$ 3,707	$ 372	$ 299	$ 0	$ 10,882	$ 10,742	$ 469	$ 699	$ 473
Union City, N. J.	6,008	5,494	4,999	475	39	5,951	5,614	136	449	2,415	5,552	4,971	0	0	0
Waco, Tex.	2,933	2,518	2,172	35	380	4,491	2,557	344	456	0	8,732	8,293	1,077	776	1,244
Waterloo, Iowa	4,113	2,836	2,593	403	874	3,274	2,593	422	311	0	4,275	4,254	612	619	0
Wheeling, W. Va.	1,967	1,418	678	2	547	2,361	2,022	451	189	0	4,308	4,155	567	413	0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	3,979	1,902	1,562	118	1,959	3,760	3,550	234	455	0	9,240	8,902	1,233	1,336	5,576
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2,111	1,764	1,518	270	77	1,843	1,726	231	248	0	1,107	1,107	0	0	0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	9,848	4,425	4,104	1,502	3,921	10,089	8,627	391	606	1,525	12,484	12,484	4,702	4,129	4,932
Woonsocket, R. I.	4,194	3,017	2,873	1,027	150	3,802	3,723	311	108	1,163	2,538	2,538	250	213	227
York, Pa.	2,279	1,432	1,008	138	709	2,499	1,748	338	279	0	5,925	5,789	0	0	0
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	5,867	2,848	2,588	1,784	1,235	6,438	4,731	231	352	2,585	16,499	15,751	1,121	2,138	6,340
Albany, Ga.	978	701	396	27	250	1,307	1,072	59	197	0	3,776	3,656	2,335	2,784	2,923
Alexandria, La.	819	552	285	170	97	1,722	1,537	194	389	0	2,667	2,412	3,817	3,119	0
Aliquippa, Pa.	832	758	538	53	21	787	776	241	120	0	2,116	2,038	352	379	1,470
Alliance, Ohio	1,158	378	304	458	322	1,466	817	131	59	0	2,374	2,275	332	315	1,249
Alton, Ill.	848	628	365	120	100	957	758	115	56	0	313	313	0	0	0
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1,287	981	916	228	78	1,412	1,197	88	309	0	864	795	298	303	210
Anderson, Ind.	1,862	1,172	1,098	301	389	1,996	1,953	410	347	0	960	960	3,584	3,349	0
Ann Arbor, Mich.	2,965	1,274	1,010	901	790	3,066	2,025	406	383	0	4,489	4,035	596	470	1,062
Anniston, Ala.	2,315	1,038	458	74	1,203	2,143	1,944	255	146	0	4,768	4,399	586	462	1,924
Appleton, Wis.	4,550	2,500	2,372	1,554	496	4,635	3,848	248	237	1,934	5,179	4,698	298	857	853
Ashland, Ky.	912	736	573	28	148	814	764	87	110	0	1,568	937	296	204	350
Athens, Ga.	808	611	292	38	159	885	768	196	98	0	2,953	2,852	378	466	1,577
Auburn, N. Y.	2,574	1,592	1,343	820	162	3,008	2,554	238	228	104	3,285	3,285	332	309	0
Bakersfield, Calif.	3,587	2,843	1,826	502	242	4,266	2,893	516	286	0	1,920	1,920	0	0	0
Bangor, Me.	3,168	2,802	2,704	274	92	2,968	2,741	360	76	1,082	1,643	1,643	288	243	133
Barberton, Ohio	1,720	1,083	550	454	183	1,210	1,097	209	170	0	2,458	2,235	268	267	300
Battle Creek, Mich.	2,839	1,265	1,179	900	674	2,872	2,304	292	187	0	1,852	1,385	369	373	1,177
Belleville, Ill.	1,169	793	622	157	219	981	814	106	57	0	1,752	1,752	0	0	0
Belleville, N. J.	1,779	1,720	1,457	29	30	1,417	1,388	87	151	0	1,035	1,035	303	267	253
Bellingham, Wash.	1,781	1,114	581	347	320	1,388	1,246	223	123	0	1,587	1,413	442	384	856
Beloit, Wis.	4,998	2,217	2,122	1,397	1,384	5,332	4,242	210	87	1,960	4,565	4,565	0	0	0
Bessemer, Ala.	949	603	218	214	132	818	799	103	103	0	4,058	3,380	1,022	897	2,293
Beverly, Mass.	4,379	3,187	3,129	974	218	4,261	3,695	338	137	1,400	4,244	4,244	174	133	925
Beverly Hills, Calif.	3,124	2,391	976	287	446	2,985	2,533	390	317	0	2,379	2,379	707	786	430
Billings, Mont.	2,290	1,168	951	100	1,022	2,511	1,786	285	309	0	3,588	3,100	772	1,944	1,950
Biloxi, Miss.	899	795	512	48	56	720	703	160	96	0	1,199	1,157	214	192	150

Bloomfield, N. J.	$ 5,445	$ 4,908	$ 4,470	$ 286	$ 251	$ 5,239	$ 4,847	$ 142	$ 300	$ 2,475	$ 4,249	$ 4,249	$ 588	$ 388	$ 581
Bloomington, Ill.	1,434	910	622	144	380	1,147	1,112	236	162	0	4,869	4,755	714	2,036	1,775
Bloomington, Ind.	1,113	650	596	179	284	1,175	948	177	112	0	5,627	5,124	490	1,047	3,257
Boise City, idaho	1,987	1,484	1,302	101	402	1,733	1,577	305	88	0	1,734	1,644	0	0	0
Bremerton, Wash.	1,218	574	296	349	295	1,147	1,104	98	124	0	1,895	1,790	424	593	1,334
Bristol, Conn.	4,501	3,655	3,607	392	454	4,656	3,560	489	137	1,721	4,586	4,586	389	618	710
Brownsville, Tex.	1,071	748	628	9	314	1,684	1,160	195	203	0	11,860	11,860	1,858	1,127	8,088
Burlington, Iowa	1,397	801	703	118	478	1,350	1,224	241	159	0	2,177	2,177	372	620	590
Burlington, Vt.	2,629	2,093	1,929	230	306	2,886	2,475	518	62	823	9,785	9,599	1,625	1,446	6,500
Butte, Mont.	1,218	1,030	812	42	146	1,053	960	198	62	0	252	227	0	0	0
Champaign, Ill.	2,436	742	533	255	1,439	2,462	1,640	101	37	0	557	464	0	0	0
Charlottesville, Va. . . .	2,368	1,719	1,176	543	106	2,208	2,054	203	137	816	5,694	4,935	887	723	1,888
Chelsea, Mass.	5,249	3,499	3,402	1,595	155	5,503	5,366	195	223	1,417	1,845	986	313	90	21
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,690	717	316	287	686	1,502	1,149	378	45	0	4,347	4,044	520	989	3,160
Chicopee, Mass.	5,707	3,523	3,450	1,872	312	5,474	4,913	342	184	1,953	5,424	5,424	2,021	2,192	3,378
Clarksburg, W. Va. . . .	615	595	142	0	20	624	563	175		0	2,078	2,029	495	1,126	1,776
Clinton, Iowa	1,154	937	849	158	59	929	863	115	97	0	691	691	0	0	0
Colorado Springs, Colo.	3,292	1,382	1,022	143	1,767	3,329	2,838	408	150	0	19,534	18,249	8,203	13,313	18,645
Columbia, Mo.	851	470	232	6	375	1,857	930	217	165	0	2,395	2,303	1,403	970	1,070
Concord, N. H.	1,746	1,461	1,254	128	157	1,705	1,399	273	177	0	3,206	3,206	189	248	220
Council Bluffs, Iowa . . .	2,041	1,539	1,315	234	268	2,040	1,271	211	226	0	3,566	3,250	563	482	1,555
Cumberland, Md.	3,394	1,100	1,032	878	1,416	3,836	2,566	267	251	0	9,423	6,672	400	519	3,585
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio . .	1,435	624	552	320	491	1,676	1,112	186	223	0	2,953	2,538	1,855	1,678	807
Danville, Ill.	1,069	985	738	20	64	1,149	966	130	131	0	320	286	0	0	0
Danville, Va.	4,511	2,303	1,586	1,409	799	6,428	4,506	310	277	1,630	15,111	14,941	3,391	2,747	8,614
Daytona Beach, Fla. . . .	2,766	2,227	1,286	70	469	2,538	2,226	153	339	0	10,778	10,520	677	540	0
East Cleveland, Ohio . .	1,482	726	639	449	307	1,300	1,264	163	247	0	193	122	264	251	0
Easton, Pa.	1,452	1,012	661	86	354	1,112	1,087	112	215	0	4,478	4,252	565	602	1,865
Eau Claire, Wis.	4,327	2,209	2,095	1,587	531	4,769	3,998	270	164	2,002	8,722	8,518	495	473	1,937
Elgin, Ill.	1,105	875	684	102	128	937	825	111	81	0	1,245	1,142	489	408	468
Elkhart, Ind.	2,111	1,268	1,204	237	606	3,437	1,533	279	81	0	7,576	7,481	281	215	935
Elmira, N. Y.	3,155	2,279	1,921	422	454	3,084	2,804	331	368	0	5,256	5,200	680	794	0
Elyria, Ohio	1,888	879	765	496	513	2,297	1,337	268	238	0	4,753	3,855	666	1,182	1,028
Enid, Okla	1,077	732	573	77	268	1,579	994	85	132	0	7,016	6,449	547	780	3,599
Euclid, Ohio	3,135	1,720	1,672	502	913	3,201	1,866	317	270	0	5,611	5,516	339	426	148
Eugene, Ore.	2,337	1,074	771	350	913	1,743	1,342	185	183	0	5,415	4,502	4,107	3,061	3,026
Everett, Mass.	6,683	4,889	4,775	1,681	113	7,128	7,071	442	299	2,018	304	304	538	109	0
Everett, Wash.	1,927	975	568	356	596	1,649	1,374	254	25	0	2,080	1,899	804	600	1,470
Fairmont, W. Va.	1,808	564	252	0	1,244	2,026	1,716	197	153	0	1,908	1,865	377	361	1,047
Fargo, N. D.	2,402	1,216	1,083	146	1,040	2,058	1,598	311	227	0	6,942	4,550	403	1,093	1,575
Fayetteville, N. C.	2,258	745	602	632	881	2,796	1,852	87	214	701	2,039	2,039	2,860	2,055	365
Ferndale, Mich.	1,784	955	878	505	324	1,733	1,394	231	257	0	1,546	1,490	291	381	822
Fitchburg, Mass.	7,626	4,359	4,224	1,612	1,655	8,173	6,943	636	176	1,530	5,213	5,213	276	602	1,962
Fond du Lac, Wis.	3,550	2,190	2,108	1,113	247	3,549	3,193	235	454	1,514	2,337	2,337	228	174	302
Fort Dodge, Iowa	1,453	1,003	890	141	309	2,282	1,073	197	214	0	2,657	2,657	283	323	115
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. .	5,375	4,274	2,311	42	1,059	4,905	3,158	343	515	0	12,394	10,844	1,274	1,403	4,197
Gainesville, Fla.	938	745	456	0	193	1,404	1,004	124	172	0	7,373	6,740	2,042	3,421	4,298
Galesburg, Ill.	924	703	523	156	65	816	676	69	61	0	918	918	368	235	909

TABLE X—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1955—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Sanitation Only	Education Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Garfield, N. J.	$ 2,338	$ 2,089	$ 1,915	$ 221	$ 28	$ 3,661	$ 2,128	$ 109	$ 187	$ 1,052	$ 1,752	$ 1,606	$ 238	$ 184	$ 338
Gloucester, Mass.	3,992	2,550	2,467	1,231	211	4,448	3,803	387	123	1,287	2,449	2,449	245	202	146
Grand Forks, N. D.	1,303	644	578	30	629	1,090	916	234	146	0	3,300	2,808	247	284	127
Granite City, Ill.	822	542	420	251	29	1,378	609	91	42	0	1,343	1,343	0	0	0
Great Falls, Mont.	2,280	1,208	1,052	106	966	1,824	1,743	356	193	0	2,236	1,443	410	527	900
Greenville, Miss.	1,556	892	548	14	650	1,254	1,026	137	205	0	7,181	7,124	344	198	0
Hackensack, N. J.	4,208	3,725	3,250	177	306	5,323	3,881	162	278	1,774	4,453	4,453	0	0	0
Hagerstown, Md.	1,505	847	772	322	336	1,544	1,210	189	110	0	4,492	4,492	1,745	1,351	3,172
Hamtramck, Mich.	3,546	2,560	2,446	609	377	3,068	3,058	261	585	0	2,058	1,074	329	340	250
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1,176	1,053	757	43	80	1,297	787	168	89	0	2,864	2,776	222	244	10
Haverhill, Mass.	7,369	3,771	3,663	2,269	1,329	7,661	7,239	366	154	1,704	3,682	3,682	313	287	261
Hazelton, Pa.	901	731	551	131	39	842	710	170	66	0	3,499	3,295	462	459	2,842
Hempstead, N. Y.	2,360	2,007	1,804	143	210	2,430	1,812	231	331	0	4,356	4,332	371	374	783
High Point, N. C.	2,927	1,823	1,697	678	426	3,096	2,510	309	354	479	4,814	4,814	1,950	1,262	1,519
Highland Park, Mich.	6,309	2,439	2,352	676	3,194	6,409	5,456	349	392	0	295	295	539	385	0
Hot Springs, Ark.	959	551	253	181	227	1,176	707	150	70	0	3,800	3,437	348	342	2,861
Huntington Park, Calif.	1,659	1,219	532	336	104	1,699	1,331	145	85	0	118	118	285	213	0
Hutchinson, Kan.	1,988	1,167	986	212	609	2,225	1,312	93	204	0	4,929	4,929	0	0	0
Independence, Mo.	916	827	527	45	44	1,022	947	207	66	0	1,200	1,200	812	1,329	0
Iowa City, Iowa	1,043	644	533	170	229	1,246	769	108	122	0	631	631	0	0	0
Ithaca, N. Y.	1,184	815	683	213	156	1,228	1,123	194	139	0	728	728	259	266	200
Jackson, Tenn.	3,244	941	674	1,119	1,184	2,977	2,576	92	97	844	4,751	4,751	1,523	1,302	1,335
Jamestown, N. Y.	3,958	1,847	1,694	1,006	1,105	4,320	3,843	415	167	122	1,825	1,825	2,806	2,122	1,775
Jefferson City, Mo.	700	664	363	0	36	586	538	126	2	0	787	745	0	0	0
Johnson City, Tenn.	1,613	644	409	897	72	1,778	1,606	91	99	948	3,768	3,557	2,503	1,780	2,483
Joplin, Mo.	1,266	1,052	617	14	200	1,047	1,015	159	125	0	1,536	1,222	0	0	0
Kankakee, Ill.	1,131	632	378	130	369	879	839	227	173	0	1,658	1,418	0	0	0
Kearny, N. J.	5,354	5,116	2,916	183	55	5,420	4,442	151	337	1,725	7,459	7,459	637	321	2,696
Key West, Fla.[1]	1,082	763	476	25	294	2,194	833	111	163	0	7,069	6,964	1,372	1,286	4,723
Kingston, N. Y.	1,835	1,390	1,266	241	204	2,014	1,664	285	246	0	3,330	3,317	332	500	810
Kokomo, Ind.	1,709	1,079	996	270	360	2,772	1,556	229	336	0	1,987	1,905	0	0	0
La Crosse, Wis.	5,936	2,972	2,803	1,898	1,066	6,668	4,958	410	239	2,523	4,163	4,163	308	244	182
La Grange, Ga.	1,444	646	478	55	743	1,364	1,164	181	48	0	5,148	4,651	1,451	788	3,874
Lackawanna, N. Y.	2,263	1,952	1,871	235	76	2,541	1,914	326	331	0	2,131	2,131	0	0	0
Lafayette, Ind.	1,340	946	869	233	161	1,842	1,223	337	71	0	2,529	2,529	338	276	0
Lafayette, La.	1,393	699	454	168	526	2,621	1,139	232	172	0	15,178	14,605	1,586	2,233	9,525
Lake Charles, La.	2,355	1,583	1,081	190	582	3,128	2,244	225	207	0	9,822	9,091	0	0	0
Lakeland, Fla.	3,035	1,481	768	10	1,544	3,308	2,853	174	280	0	14,933	13,847	3,231	4,335	8,276
Laurel, Miss.	968	781	491	10	177	600	556	90	34	0	1,728	1,708	189	144	178

Lawton, Okla.	$ 865	$ 450	$ 315	$ 95	$ 320	$ 810	$ 804	$ 29	$ 297	$ 0	$ 4,180	$ 3,530	$ 855	$ 286	$ 2,127
Lebanon, Pa.	647	516	363	63	68	641	518	108	69	0	2,191	1,947	360	291	2,191
Lewiston, Me.	2,408	2,203	2,107	122	83	2,412	2,282	484	138	649	2,002	2,002	171	151	557
Lincoln Park, Mich.	2,263	1,052	943	462	749	2,397	1,282	276	175	0	2,971	1,897	282	251	143
Linden, N. J.	6,140	5,466	5,101	326	348	5,791	5,158	293	299	2,228	9,561	9,430	0	0	0
Lockport, N. Y.	2,445	1,305	1,195	169	971	2,496	2,137	222	158	0	2,777	2,777	349	411	2,065
Lynchburg, Va.	4,902	3,286	1,915	1,120	496	5,376	4,148	197	219	1,673	9,843	8,073	479	310	1,309
Lynwood, Calif.	961	497	308	272	192	1,010	738	187	54	0	380	380	180	81	0
Manitowoc, Wis.	3,702	2,165	2,079	1,135	402	4,707	3,349	358	163	1,531	5,106	4,940	1,783	2,506	2,336
Mansfield, Ohio	1,928	748	618	661	519	2,043	1,515	283	210	0	1,720	1,202	604	471	1,374
Marion, Ind.	1,449	1,032	947	274	143	1,190	1,035	172	152	0	1,752	1,752	373	383	975
Marion, Ohio	2,353	568	447	600	1,185	2,730	2,065	213	143	0	1,250	1,154	0	0	0
Mason City, Iowa	1,551	1,094	989	171	286	1,263	952	167	90	0	377	344	318	286	0
Massillon, Ohio	1,059	389	258	383	287	1,020	876	123	146	0	437	309	0	0	0
Maywood, Ill.	965	620	421	166	179	932	702	142	96	0	502	502	356	343	350
Melrose, Mass.	4,010	2,845	2,815	943	222	4,135	3,586	171	260	1,369	600	600	191	120	0
Meriden, Conn.	4,746	3,761	3,651	361	624	5,001	4,342	265	224	1,579	3,663	3,663	316	463	0
Meridian, Miss.	2,024	1,351	893	86	587	1,685	1,131	173	139	0	5,117	5,037	400	345	908
Miami Beach, Fla.	8,987	8,103	5,550	0	884	7,355	6,196	483	1,072	0	12,922	12,345	1,494	1,052	1,647
Michigan City, Ind.	1,521	1,008	941	187	326	2,055	1,236	194	246	0	2,142	2,142	369	320	909
Middletown, Conn.	2,142	1,806	1,729	202	134	2,127	1,891	377	144	0	1,476	1,452	221	158	768
Middletown, Ohio	2,503	1,045	935	530	928	4,006	1,731	224	169	0	11,090	10,580	257	242	1,310
Mishawaka, Ind.	1,211	642	595	216	353	1,429	1,189	177	172	0	2,967	2,820	1,402	953	0
Moline, Ill.	2,763	1,063	779	187	1,513	2,935	2,281	163	132	0	2,372	2,372	474	286	1,550
Monroe, La.	1,513	1,102	816	220	191	2,308	1,959	410	235	0	13,944	12,764	2,606	2,898	7,185
Montclair, N. J.	5,941	5,566	5,035	214	161	6,256	5,371	209	332	2,566	6,835	6,835	465	311	1,567
Morgantown, W. Va.	911	512	240	0	399	907	701	159	179	0	3,557	3,373	307	283	2,399
Muskegon, Mich.	3,389	1,575	1,440	967	847	3,530	2,410	470	333	0	3,889	2,769	476	462	1,075
Muskogee, Okla.	1,582	462	313	292	828	1,333	1,258	151	88	0	3,377	3,018	509	1,322	2,775
Nashua, N. H.	3,171	2,822	2,579	142	207	2,942	2,689	385	79	1,081	1,176	1,176	0	0	0
New Albany, Ind.	735	540	477	187	8	685	684	251	73	0	184	184	0	0	0
New Brunswick, N. J.	4,314	3,438	2,946	335	541	5,199	4,211	146	507	1,716	4,928	4,928	690	516	2,030
New Castle, Pa.	1,402	1,158	747	183	61	1,583	1,313	235	212	0	936	917	0	0	0
New Kensington, Pa.	843	726	383	65	52	665	619	77	104	0	3,754	3,593	495	356	3,450
New London, Conn.	3,738	2,631	2,567	673	434	3,582	3,362	183	226	1,484	5,126	5,126	297	299	315
Newark, Ohio	1,000	403	279	384	213	968	831	217	83	0	2,469	2,469	452	302	1,643
Newburgh, N. Y.	2,062	1,230	1,074	613	219	2,482	2,144	182	105	0	566	566	264	191	320
Newport, Ky.	1,357	1,015	517	124	218	1,278	1,242	80	267	0	3,647	3,455	371	213	190
Newport, R. I.	3,572	2,467	2,320	927	178	4,016	3,310	238	151	1,337	6,575	6,575	480	389	1,820
Newport News, Va.	5,980	3,265	2,640	1,404	1,311	6,348	5,138	97	329	1,763	12,039	11,335	1,869	2,295	3,700
Norman, Okla.	818	262	185	80	476	1,188	805	74	110	0	2,435	2,435	363	280	1,067
Norristown, Pa.	1,054	707	436	102	245	924	853	189	140	0	1,205	835	0	0	0
North Little Rock, Ark.	604	312	148	204	88	1,362	1,208	241	167	0	0	0	1,558	1,017	0
Northampton, Mass.	2,964	1,870	1,783	827	267	2,774	2,665	333	130	1,036	1,705	1,705	157	127	65
Norwalk, Conn.	5,708	4,885	4,844	513	310	6,664	5,049	394	308	2,749	8,843	8,843	0	0	0
Norwood, Ohio	2,011	1,435	451	343	233	1,826	1,586	284	334	0	3,242	2,922	405	404	835
Nutley, N. J.	1,251	1,105	882	51	95	1,415	1,087	131	165	0	978	978	223	185	100
Odessa, Tex.	2,043	1,370	1,177	59	614	2,022	1,490	185	237	0	5,720	5,297	939	1,442	4,036

Table X—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1955—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
		Taxes					Total less Capital Outlay								
	Total	Total	Property	Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only	Gross	Net	Revenue	Expendi-tures	Gross Long-term Debt
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Orange, N. J.	$ 3,752	$ 3,415	$ 2,908	$ 280	$ 57	$ 3,713	$ 3,425	$ 128	$ 214	$ 1,564	$ 2,121	$ 2,012	$ 350	$ 411	$ 253
Oshkosh, Wis.	5,041	3,327	3,231	1,360	354	4,879	4,040	417	288	1,880	2,042	1,796	247	233	0
Ottumwa, Iowa	1,804	1,154	1,047	206	444	1,922	1,502	269	130	0	2,137	2,084	514	355	405
Owensboro, Ky.	2,245	666	433	104	1,475	2,393	2,267	154	237	0	11,923	11,923	2,148	1,628	7,452
Paducah, Ky.	2,718	1,426	856	200	1,092	5,117	5,074	247	101	0	10,054	9,267	469	523	2,101
Palo Alto, Calif.	2,408	1,063	879	200	1,145	2,842	2,263	295	307	0	5,237	4,469	3,435	2,436	2,617
Panama City, Fla.	1,244	896	248	6	342	1,677	1,162	159	185	0	7,123	7,049	296	266	5,888
Parkersburg, W. Va. . .	1,690	788	413	0	902	3,146	1,847	135	106	0	13,663	13,276	301	289	911
Parma, Ohio	2,565	1,367	1,190	449	749	4,774	1,396	281	101	0	9,455	7,077	0	0	0
Pensacola, Fla.	2,224	1,708	422	137	379	3,345	2,173	264	239	0	8,097	7,267	2,506	1,976	3,391
Perth Amboy, N. J. . . .	5,442	4,976	4,372	274	192	4,961	4,676	142	497	1,821	7,263	6,963	610	389	436
Petersburg, Va.	3,513	2,014	1,398	1,181	318	4,568	3,164	145	86	1,420	6,956	4,437	497	856	1,800
Pine Bluff, Ark.	1,843	497	210	168	1,178	1,610	1,550	154	153	0	2,024	2,018	0	0	0
Plainfield, N. J.	5,394	4,866	4,393	283	245	6,313	4,848	333	149	2,489	6,268	6,130	0	0	0
Pocatello, Idaho	1,279	705	613	149	425	1,065	818	89	99	0	1,101	1,017	254	272	0
Pomona, Calif.	3,054	1,857	960	589	608	2,814	2,177	273	275	0	1,761	1,761	701	745	1,661
Port Huron, Mich.	2,191	1,011	945	760	420	2,808	1,650	346	160	0	4,708	4,312	274	254	90
Portsmouth, Ohio	2,400	1,044	904	426	930	2,651	1,874	189	133	0	3,125	2,604	471	327	1,045
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . .	3,648	2,328	1,441	956	364	4,346	3,502	406	367	0	5,674	5,674	377	362	438
Provo, Utah[1]	1,038	548	428	97	393	2,082	758	99	71	0	4,569	4,219	1,245	970	1,937
Quincy, Ill.	1,306	904	692	275	127	1,787	1,391	532	75	0	804	721	471	391	0
Rapid City, S. D.[3]	1,357	955	842	68	334	1,290	967	201	83	0	2,331	2,233	275	301	834
Redondo Beach, Calif. .	2,118	1,107	635	622	389	1,874	1,246	338	122	0	149	149	0	0	0
Redwood City, Calif. . .	1,928	1,127	980	297	504	1,790	1,748	367	214	0	1,579	1,579	704	865	0
Reno, Nev.	3,218	2,085	774	164	969	3,541	2,433	183	262	0	3,297	3,216	0	0	0
Revere, Mass.	5,241	4,042	3,944	1,165	34	5,427	5,202	134	221	1,685	2,806	2,806	229	132	256
Richmond, Ind.	1,325	981	918	244	100	1,682	1,578	294	300	0	6,936	6,335	2,998	3,935	5,700
Rochester, Minn.	2,408	1,414	1,261	116	878	2,346	1,782	234	360	0	2,985	2,064	1,763	1,330	0
Rock Island, Ill.	2,682	1,391	1,051	378	913	2,051	1,686	350	213	0	4,331	3,780	373	320	1,218
Rocky Mount, N. C. . . .	1,364	796	715	375	193	1,883	1,435	135	281	262	7,218	7,218	2,267	1,820	3,933
Rome, Ga.	1,217	1,087	776	26	104	1,263	1,054	215	119	0	3,788	3,656	485	708	1,285
Rome, N. Y.	2,657	1,520	1,389	350	787	2,518	2,419	301	167	0	3,209	3,193	315	190	41
Roswell, N. M.	813	481	180	24	308	914	712	109	182	0	1,133	948	520	431	304
Royal Oak, Mich.	3,780	1,794	1,622	750	1,236	3,146	2,467	305	525	0	6,249	5,094	395	438	980
St. Cloud, Minn.	1,240	987	895	76	177	1,078	1,021	272	77	0	3,227	3,184	193	1,208	2,970
Salem, Mass.	6,113	4,064	3,927	1,668	381	5,971	5,749	602	273	1,530	2,724	2,724	342	422	1,429
Salem, Oregon	1,825	1,152	904	336	337	1,851	1,519	372	80	0	4,182	4,105	463	289	1,951
Salina, Kan.	1,526	1,001	781	151	374	1,340	944	142	149	0	4,794	4,794	503	328	1,734
San Leandro, Calif. . . .	1,891	1,133	797	559	199	1,916	1,482	232	182	0	1,172	1,114	0	0	0

Sandusky, Ohio . . . . . . $	1,244 $	621 $	515 $	311 $	312 $	1,351 $	1,040 $	226 $	87 $	0 $	1,208 $	1,103 $	419 $	320 $ 623
Santa Barbara, Calif. . .	2,777	2,035	1,197	428	314	2,404	2,268	281	183	0	1,995	1,905	656	1,262 1,246
Santa Fe, N. M.	767	490	190	27	250	1,055	563	102	86	0	1,420	1,311	0	0 0
Shaker Hgts., Ohio[1] . . .	2,334	1,643	1,478	319	372	1,822	1,596	229	391	0	2,677	2,024	1,253	1,463 1,518
Sharon, Pa.	1,019	777	428	65	177	1,409	873	173	115	0	1,877	1,877	0	0 0
Sheboygan, Wis.	5,706	3,194	3,069	1,638	874	5,025	4,390	343	418	2,062	2,482	2,482	506	377 0
Spartanburg, S. C.	1,438	1,122	782	162	154	1,291	1,123	168	144	0	2,421	2,375	587	1,203 1,659
Steubenville, Ohio	1,809	1,125	952	507	177	3,210	1,353	231	112	0	3,923	3,854	347	889 870
Superior, Wis.	4,141	2,138	1,996	1,760	243	3,957	3,707	373	124	1,725	1,340	1,340	0	0 0
Tallahassee, Fla.	2,531	906	335	45	1,580	3,111	2,600	151	322	0	10,264	9,691	2,998	2,126 7,630
Taunton, Mass.	4,521	2,682	2,593	1,557	282	4,383	4,256	159	164	1,375	3,797	3,797	2,780	3,142 1,749
Temple, Tex.	2,202	944	814	819	439	2,043	1,882	114	175	1,117	1,860	1,765	415	283 435
Torrington, Conn.	3,104	2,474	2,421	319	311	3,024	2,638	411	85	1,233	1,456	1,456	0	0 0
Tucson, Ariz.	4,015	2,192	1,742	826	997	5,939	3,246	324	407	0	10,833	10,345	1,115	2,632 6,578
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	3,448	885	305	591	1,972	5,386	5,080	320	151	0	8,654	8,166	676	760 2,731
Tyler, Tex.	4,420	2,214	2,056	1,134	1,072	5,467	3,596	211	307	2,037	9,725	9,725	570	865 5,458
University City, Mo. . .	1,618	1,303	746	137	178	1,714	1,346	266	128	0	2,498	2,219	0	0 0
Vallejo, Calif.	1,395	906	342	351	138	1,970	1,771	193	14	0	6,441	6,441	1,603	1,429 6,100
Valley Stream, N. Y. . .	1,038	901	774	86	51	1,551	920	296	167	0	1,165	1,165	0	0 0
Vancouver, Wash.	1,576	678	360	499	399	1,539	1,354	227	128	0	1,305	1,031	599	783 665
Vicksburg, Miss.	1,017	883	531	21	113	1,143	894	84	217	0	2,856	2,677	820	660 700
Waltham, Mass.	6,904	4,885	4,740	1,799	220	8,306	6,596	449	495	2,068	6,515	6,515	541	417 353
Warren, Ohio	2,675	1,568	677	602	505	2,652	2,047	651	233	0	8,010	7,493	870	759 5,195
Warwick, R. I.	4,553	3,791	3,701	724	38	4,121	4,079	313	107	2,283	10,147	10,147	377	238 951
Washington, Pa.	949	524	371	94	331	1,334	820	153	173	0	2,710	2,654	0	0 0
Watertown, N. Y.	1,877	1,191	1,086	317	369	2,064	1,765	263	107	0	4,006	4,006	436	447 101
Waukegan, Ill.	1,728	1,163	805	200	365	2,969	1,382	262	131	0	4,433	4,344	400	869 0
Wausau, Wis.	3,687	2,245	2,087	1,308	134	3,683	3,035	231	182	1,653	3,707	3,514	250	1,776 350
Wauwatosa, Wis.	6,186	3,175	3,087	2,467	544	8,588	4,797	293	456	2,565	6,067	6,048	248	224 201
West Allis, Wis.	8,350	5,253	5,098	2,374	723	9,388	7,193	314	776	3,514	7,205	6,856	357	435 511
West New York, N. J. . .	4,195	3,711	3,477	321	163	4,538	4,170	94	376	1,865	5,199	4,866	0	0 0
West Orange, N. J. . . .	3,060	2,976	2,538	23	61	2,060	1,820	223	133	0	1,512	1,512	0	0 0
West Palm Beach, Fla.[1].	3,477	3,079	1,811	48	350	3,159	2,465	178	385	0	9,222	8,878	0	0 0
White Plains, N. Y. . . .	4,414	3,450	3,160	431	533	4,322	3,736	367	407	0	6,457	6,454	721	421 172
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	917	781	733	61	75	850	807	152	87	0	10,740	10,688	1,824	2,210 8,840
Williamsport, Pa.	1,875	1,115	591	186	574	4,250	1,213	124	94	0	11,325	10,946	470	360 5,575
Wilmington, N. C.	2,298	1,501	1,332	492	305	2,275	2,051	240	201	0	5,573	5,573	597	625 3,130
Winona, Minn.	1,343	1,081	908	142	120	1,093	995	178	66	0	843	777	160	119 0
Wyandotte, Mich.	4,090	1,329	1,228	547	2,214	3,321	3,202	42	240	0	1,618	1,283	1,784	1,017 15
Yakima, Wash.	1,904	746	440	396	762	1,909	1,702	282	149	0	952	670	411	464 87
Zanesville, Ohio	1,074	438	331	383	253	1,011	955	251	112	0	1,015	973	294	245 525

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[1] Data for 1955 fiscal year not available; amounts shown are for 1954 fiscal year.

[2] Due to change in date of fiscal year ending, data for general revenue and general expenditure are for 10 months only.

[3] Data for 1955 fiscal year not available; amounts shown are for 1953 fiscal year.

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Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
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Summary of 1956 developments in:

ADMINISTRATION PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER PLAN

Administrative Management

By Robert J. M. Matteson and William B. Shore

American Society for Public Administration

INTERGOVERNMENTAL relations between levels of government and among adjacent units of the same level received major emphasis in administrative management of municipalities in 1956. A related trend was toward new allocations of program responsibilities among local jurisdictions and agencies.

Other developments included continuation of the trend toward clearer responsibility and more adequate staff assistance for chief executives; increasing use of citizen advisory groups; reorganizations, mainly in the direction of unifying financial administration and administration of public works; and some new programs undertaken by municipalities.

Intergovernmental Cooperation. While considerable study of viable metropolitan areas continued, most developments in the urban regions reflected a mood of cooperation among governmental units aimed at ad hoc solutions rather than long-range plans for ultimate answers to boundary problems.

Descriptive of this approach was a statement by a member of the new federal staff for intergovernmental relations: "President Eisenhower's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations marked the end of an era—an era when nonrealistic perfectionists searched for a way to untangle and unscramble a mass of intergovernmental relations. It seems clear that there never will be a complete separation of responsibilities between levels of government. . . .Responsibilit[ies] can be met satisfactorily if national, state, and local governments every day cooperatively consider, analyze and find solutions for problems which by their very nature demand cooperative action."

Such cooperation among administrators and citizens toward ad hoc solutions to urban problems took four basic forms.

1. Coordination of Multi-Level Programs. Establishment of the federal intergovernmental relations staff, headed by Howard Pyle, deputy assistant to the President, and Robert Merriam, assistant director of the budget, was a significant national step toward intergovernmental coordination. This was done in line with the recommendations of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

To coordinate the new federal-aid highway program, the American Association of State Highway Officials and the American Municipal Association formed a continuing joint committee. At the state level, the governor of Kansas appointed a highway coordinating committee, including officials of federal, state, municipal, and county governments.

2. Shifting of Responsibilities among Jurisdictions. In the search for more effective organization a number of transfers of functions took place among governmental levels and units. Allegheny County, for instance, accepted public health responsibilities from Pittsburgh and from state health units to establish the fifth largest public health unit in the country. All levels of government concerned were eager for the new arrangement. Similarly, St. Louis County, Missouri, contracted with 56 cities within its boundaries to provide certain public health services.

Less spectacular arrangements of this sort were made in many areas, including Phoenix, Arizona, where animal humane services were transferred to the county, and Las Vegas, Nevada, where the same service was transferred from county to city. Stockton, California, passed its tax assessment responsibilities to the county; Sunnyside, Washington, contracted with the county for library service; and Jasper, Florida, arranged for street grading by the county. Arizona relieved Phoenix of its meat inspection responsibilities and Pennsylvania made its first agreement with a political sub-division to provide personnel service.

Some municipalities contracted to supply nearby towns with such services as police, fire, water, and sewer; some provide such services for the entire county.

3. Cooperative Programs among Jurisdictions. Even more striking have been the number of cooperative action and study programs organized among municipalities and between municipalities and other units of government. Governor Leader of Pennsylvania appointed a five-county study council for the Philadelphia area. The first meeting was described by a long-time observer of local government as "the first occasion in the area's history when representatives of five Pennsylvania counties have assembled under official auspices to review common problems." The Governor of New Jersey and the mayor of Wilmington were invited to name observers, and the University of Pennsylvania's Institute of Local and State Government sponsored workshops on metropolitan problems in connection with the council meetings.

A similar organization of six Michigan counties in the Detroit area financed a highway origin and destination survey, set up a commission to coordinate road patterns and widths, coordinated planning for the expansion of port facilities in preparation for St. Lawrence Seaway development, and investigated sewer and water problems. Five of the six counties have formed a regional planning commission. Three counties in the Portland, Oregon, area also jointly sponsored a sewer drainage study. Michigan's legislature enabled counties to join together in sponsoring programs of this kind.

In the New York metropolitan area, officials of cities and counties organized a regional council to work together on projects that cannot be undertaken successfully by single governmental units. One of the early projects was a regional traffic information center. Another major cooperative enterprise in the New York area is a large-scale study of mass transit now underway jointly sponsored by New York, New Jersey, New York State, and the Port of New York Authority.

Municipalities in four areas in Massachusetts, three in Michigan, and one in Washington have organized regional planning operations. A regional traffic survey of the Chicago area has been financed jointly by the federal, state, municipal, and county governments. City, county, and state financing also is providing a sewer drainage survey of the Seattle region. Other cities and counties are jointly sponsoring planning, welfare, airport, health, hospital, port facility, industrial promotion, and tax assessment programs.

In California, Sacramento, North Sacramento, and Sacramento County set up an official metropolitan area advisory commission to consider consolidation of city and county health departments and transfer of property tax assessment and collection to the county. Municipalities in Santa Clara County have formed an inter-city council to achieve county-wide action on problems extending beyond the boundaries of individual cities. As a result the county established a sales tax distributed among the municipalities and the county according to a formula developed by the council. A county-wide traffic survey also was conducted under county sponsorship.

4. Nationwide Cooperation in Research. Cities from all over the nation continued to support studies of their common problems. The National Committee on Urban Transportation, set up in 1954, added to its studies, making traffic tests in seven cities and cooperating in a project undertaken by the Yale Bureau of Highway Traffic, to study transportation administration in thirty cities. Officials of a number of cities and interested citizens, primarily from government research organizations, formed a National Committee on City Financial Statistics to establish a standard classification system for uniform reporting of police and fire expenditures in cities of 250,000 or more. The purpose is to promote more useful exchange of information and more valid comparisons of costs among municipalities. If the first project is successful, the committee plans to standardize financial classifications of other city government functions.

Areas and Jurisdictions. The emphasis on intergovernmental cooperation to meet specific problems did not eliminate changes in areas and forms of local governments. Dade County, Florida (Miami), and Baltimore County, Maryland (covering the suburbs of Baltimore city), won home rule charters and prepared to set up municipal-type governments. The Utah Local Government Survey Commission recommended a municipal-type government for Salt Lake County, to be coordinated politically and administratively with Salt Lake City.

The same interest in wider and stronger areas of local government was evident in other sections. The joint planning commission of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, recommended a single county-wide government. The Oregon Legislative Interim Committee on Local Government recommended area councils of counties, cities, and special districts to coordinate plans and programs. It also called for further study of the feasibility of metropolitan governments as additional layers in large urban areas. In St. Louis an important metropolitan area survey was begun.

Some solutions to problems of jurisdictions were achieved by annexations and consolidations. In some instances, cities recognized that annexation brought additional expenses where services in annexed areas were not up to the standards of the central city. A number of special fees and other requirements have been instituted, designed to avoid burdening the annexing municipality with the additional costs of bringing the news areas up to its standard.

Emerging Relationships. The view that the administrative problems of metropolitan areas were reaching a critical point requiring wholesale, not makeshift solutions, was voiced frequently by public administration scholars and researchers. But in the absence of a strong public pressure on political leaders, administrators were still meeting jurisdictional problems with non-radical solutions. However, the views of the experts may forecast a trend for the future.

The disparity of quart-sized units of government and gallon-sized problems are, in any case, not simply the results of urban development spilling over municipal boundaries. Many areas have opposite problems—demands that large-city services, machinery, and techniques be provided in smaller municipalities. For example, growing cities recognize a need for planning, but smaller ones find it hard to finance planning on their own. This calls for joint hiring of such services according to some expert recommendations, as for example by the Utah Local Government Survey Commission.

Electronic calculators, which provide services too costly for independent purchase, represent another major area for intergovernmental cooperation. The potential usefulness of the joint approach is particularly great here. The very large initial cost of the calculators necessitates joint financing for local governments; the materials (data) used are readily transportable; the calculators lose little time in shifting from one project to another. The experimental establishment of a data processing center for business and universities in the West at the University of California at Los Angeles may set a pattern for cooperative governmental use of calculators.

Executive Responsibility. The chief executive was again the focus of much attention at the municipal level. Support for a strong and responsible chief executive continued powerfully but with some disagreement on whether he should be appointed or elected.

Ninety-nine cities adopted the council-manager form, the largest number in any year except 1955 when 111 cities chose the plan. The charter commission for Dade County, Florida, prepared to recommend a manager form. Moreover, within established manager cities, a number of municipalities provided the managers with additional staff to strengthen administrative leadership and control: Tucson, Wichita (Kansas), and Johnson City (Tennessee), for example, appointed assistant city managers, and Salem, Oregon, provided an administrative assistant to the manager. Corpus Christi, Texas, established an office of administrative management to provide budget, personnel, and research assistance.

Baltimore County, on the other hand, chose an elected chief executive aided by a chief administrative officer. Omaha, Nebraska; Duluth, Minnesota; and Edison, New Jersey, switched from commission government to strong mayor, with administrative help for the elected executive. Azusa, California, a new town with 12,000 population in 1952, adopted the council-mayor form with a city administrator, and Grand Island, Nebraska, set up a strong-mayor form with an administrative coordinator. In at least one instance, Duluth, the chief administrator resembles a manager in having primary responsibility, subject to mayor and council approval, for appointment and supervision of all personnel except the city attorney. He has an indefinite term of office.

More administrative help was provided mayors in some mayor-council cities. A director of administration was appointed in New Haven, Connecticut; an administrative assistant to the mayor in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Washington, Pennsylvania; and a finance director with supervisory responsibility over all administrative personnel in Cleburne, Texas. In Boston two persons, a chief administrative officer and a budget officer, were hired in place of one person filling both positions.

Independent Agencies. The increase in central responsibility for established direct-line programs did not appear to be matched by a parallel trend to bring local programs administered by independent boards into the chief executive's orbit. Changes in the direction of central responsibility for previously independent programs were few. Chicago placed its planning program directly under the mayor, making the planning commission advisory. Provo, Utah, made all independent boards advisory. Four cities reported the elimination of independent park boards and one an independent airport commission.

At the same time, more municipalities reported establishing independent boards, often as a way of skirting tax limitations. Eight cities set up parking commissions; others established independent boards responsible for industrial and port development, treatment of alcoholics, youth, parks, recreation, water, sewerage, an auditorium, an airport, public transportation, traffic, public safety, and bids and contracts.

These changes took place, interestingly enough, even though various experts were recommending against independent boards in local government. Public Administration Service, for instance, criticized their prominence in Milwaukee county administration following a study there. Dennis O'Harrow, executive director of the American Society of Planning Officials, in a field in which independent and semi-independent commissions are common, described the use of independent boards rather than elected officials as the exchange of a set of "intelligent politicians" sensitive to public demands for a set of "inept politicians" who are not.

Committees in Administration. Along with the increase in official boards with program responsibilities, there was a strong continuing trend toward establishing advisory citizen groups for many purposes. These include advisory bodies governmentally appointed and groups appointed partly by government and partly by citizen organizations. They also encompass completely nongovernmental organizations which have achieved such prestige as to be recognized by the local government as regular advisors. At their best, these various groups provide municipalities with additional feed-back, stimulate broader citizen interest and participation in local government, and help to explain official programs. In some municipalities, however, these bodies appear to have achieved a status beyond advisory. Here municipal councils seem almost to have abandoned their own responsibility to their advisors, ignoring not only the legal position of the council but also the fact that advisory bodies are seldom representative in the same sense as elected officials.

Committees to study capital improvement budgets and long-range capital plans were among the most significant established. A San Antonio committee that reviewed proposals for $14.5 million in capital improvements, subsequently largely approved by referendum, was one example. In Philadelphia a Citizens Council on City Planning Review received a grant from the Greater Philadelphia Movement to do a searching study of budget proposals. Parallel with this, the Greater Philadelphia Movement appointed its own committee, composed of junior executives and lawyers never before active in civic organizations, to supervise the study. Citizen advisory groups for capital budget review were also set up in Covina, California (composed of councilmen and planning commissioners as well as citizen members); Richfield, Minnesota; and Merced, California.

A citizen organization of a different sort was formed in Cleveland to promote coordination of government action in the metropolitan area. Elsewhere, advisory groups were established to study or supervise plans for industrial development, financial needs and policies, traffic, health, planning, urban renewal, beautification, gold, a memorial building, youth activities, and smoke control. Many committees, such as one established in Kansas City, study general city problems, often appointing subcommittees to investigate specific programs.

In New York City about 100 committees at the end of 1956 were advising and assisting the municipal administration of various programs. Some of these groups are made up entirely of officials from different city agencies, some of both officials and citizens, some completely of citizens. These committees bring top minds and experience to bear on particular problems, provide organizational flexibility by handling problems that cut across departmental lines, and focus public attention on new problems and activities. On the other hand, there are evidences in a review of the New York City situation that committees sometimes delay solutions, occasionally function poorly in eliciting citizen opinion, and often are inadequately administered.

Administrative Reorganization. Most of the municipal reorganizations reported in 1956 moved toward centralization of finance or public works activities in single departments.

A dozen California municipalities and cities in six other states reported centralization of financial functions, often including purchase and audit. Partial moves toward central financial control occurred in Minneapolis, with the transfer of license and parking meter collections to the city clerk; in Tucson, where utility finances were unified; and in Lubbock, Texas, where a central machine accounting unit was established. Winston-Salem, North Carolina, moved in the opposite direction, transferring its water-billing from the central finance department to a new customer relations supervisor in the water department.

Eighteen municipalities reported a move toward consolidating public works in one department. Some consolidations brought together all public works, some utilities, and some only engineering services. Five of the reported consolidations were in California, four in Florida, four in Illinois, two in Michigan, two in Colorado, one in Massachusetts. The consolidated departments generally include engineering, streets and refuse; often sewer, water, parks, and street lighting; and sometimes cemetery, public building maintenance, building inspection, central garage, forestry, and traffic engineering.

Eight cities reported centralization of purchasing, four of them in California. A number of municipalities inaugurated central administration of warehousing, vehicle maintenance, and similar services. Corpus Christi planned a central services building, with executives of different departments to be housed in an inner core, where inter-office communication among them is easy, while the main offices of the department would be on the outer edge of the building convenient to the public. Milwaukee found that its central warehouse had saved the city $89,000. Two Michigan municipalities reported centralizing municipal records.

Integration of police and fire services continued to be studied, and some municipalities moved in various degrees toward integration. Evanston, Illinois, faced with requests for a cut in hours of work of policemen and firemen, decided to add 14 policemen and train an equal number for auxiliary fire work. West Miami taught policemen fire fighting and firemen police work; station wagons were purchased for both police and fire operations. Fox Point, Wisconsin, integrated its public safety forces in order to cut working hours from 44.8 for policemen and 73 for firemen to about 40 hours a week for both services. Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin, began a survey of the feasibility of fire-police integration. Howell and Livonia, Michigan, and Planiview, Texas, created the post of public safety director, and Fulton, New York, set up a commission of public safety.

Traffic was singled out for special organizational attention in six cities which set up separate traffic bureaus. Waco, Texas, put its traffic operation into a combined traffic and planning department.

In over-all administration, Tucson and Phoenix appointed administrative analysts, while Riverside, California, completed a self-survey of its administration based on the publication, *How Cities Can Cut Costs*. Philadelphia continued to decentralize administration by providing administrative services staffs in the several departments.

Professional Development. More than usual attention was paid to professional education for public management. Three high-level studies were begun in 1956 by the Committee on Training of the International City Managers' Association, by the American Society for Public Administration Committee on Education and Training, and by the Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania. Both ICMA and ASPA are cooperating with the Institute in its project. All three surveys are searching for more effective ways of training for public management, the subjects in which public executives can be trained, and present education needs. Enrollment in ICMA's Institute for Training in Municipal Administration again increased substantially, indicating growing interest in self-development among local administrators.

New Municipal Programs. Fifty-five municipalities report expansion or initiation of programs in planning, urban renewal, zoning, or housing. Ten Michigan local governments made preparations for disaster, and Portland, Oregon, established a complete underground civil defense control center. A number of towns established large-scale parking programs. Tucson, Buffalo, and Madison (Wisconsin), inaugurated youth programs. Grand Rapids, Michigan, activated a human relations commission with a full-time director.

Other new municipal programs included a transportation department to promote better service by the private busline in Jackson, Mississippi; flood control and shore erosion boards established by Milford and Norwalk, Connecticut; a harbor development commission in Milford; a marine department to coordinate small boat harbor and waterfront activities in Long Beach, California; and a garbage regulation board to arbitrate between cities and franchised refuse collectors in Pendleton, Oregon.

Professional Organization. The American Society for Public Administration, headquartered at 6042 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37, near the governmental organizations center at 1313 East 60 Street, is a nationwide society for persons professionally concerned with administration on all levels and in different programs of government. It serves as an educational and service medium in such fields as program planning, organization, public and legislative relations, administrative analysis, budgeting, records control, internal communication, decision-making, central-field relations, group dynamics, executive development, and many others. ASPA maintains close ties with educational and research organizations in public administration as well as with governmental agencies. It sponsors an annual national conference, regional conferences, management institutes, *Public Administration Review*—a quarterly journal, and *Public Administration News*—a monthly.

Municipal Public Relations in 1956

BY RAYMOND P. BOTCH

City Manager, Elgin, Illinois

DURING 1956, municipal officials again acknowledged their responsibility to develop an informed citizenry and the importance of public relations as a tool of management by using a variety of methods of getting over to citizens the city story. This effort was characterized by an increasing awareness on the part of public officials of the need to recognize the many publics served and the tailoring of public information to the interests and need of such publics by using the recognized public relations technique of the "rifle" rather than "shotgun" approach.

On the other hand, a disturbing number of cities seemingly failed to appreciate the need for a flow of information to their citizens through annual reports or other means. The effectiveness of the public relations efforts of some cities might also be questioned. With some notable exceptions, council-manager cities on the whole exemplified a keener awareness of their public relations responsibility, and appear to have done a more effective job of keeping citizens informed. However, a number of non-manager cities must be given favorable recognition, including Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and New Orleans.

During 1956, the International City Managers Association received copies of annual reports from 183 cities, including 5 Canadian cities. The figures for preceding years were 199 for 1955, 156 for 1954, 188 for 1953, 130 for 1952 and 154 for 1951.

While the annual report is still the mainstay as a reporting vehicle among municipalities, many cities also employed a variety of other techniques to assure a well-proportioned, year-round program, rather than a one-shot job. To tell the city story, practically every known channel of communication was used, including radio, television, motion picture, film strips, store window displays, speeches, open houses and tours of municipal installations, leaflets, newsletters, special bulletins, exhibits, feature stories, newspaper columns, paid advertisements, expositions, use of slogans, and monthly reports.

Beverly Hills, California; Kansas City, Missouri; and the Denver Board of Water Commissioners received 1956 awards for distinguished public relations programs from the Government Public Relations Association. The Beverly Hills public relations program was cited for reports and letters mailed to each householder about municipal projects, often including a return card on which persons could express a preference or an opinion about the matter involved. Informational signs used on construction jobs to tell citizens what project was underway, certificates given to persons named for participation in civic committees, public relations training courses for city employees, and uniforms with city seals for all nonoffice employees were other features of the program.

"Profile," a television program covering Kansas City government and civic organization accomplishments, received a special award. The 30-minute weekly program covered not only the story of Kansas City's government but also of the organizations of health, welfare, cultural and community character that are not a part of the city government but are influential in the city. In addition to informing, the program also received high consideration because of its entertainment value through films, lively visual aids, and informal presentation of facts.

The Denver Water Commission's public relations program was designed to inform the citizens of its water problems and accomplishments. Highlights of the program included window posters and car cards, special publications issued in connection with a bond referendum, bill-stuffers on water conservation, a 25-page booklet for school children, and production of a movie entitled "From Melting Snows."

In addition to providing citizens with information on municipal operations, officials continued efforts toward improving and evaluating the day-to-day contacts between government and its citizens. Complaints received and their causes were closely analyzed in an effort to correct the causes before they reached major proportions. Several cities inaugurated a reporting system, under which employees in the course of their daily duties reported observed conditions needing attention so that remedial action might be taken even before they came to attention through complaints from citizens. Special effort also was made to detect public sentiment and to measure the public pulse by close observance of letters to the editor, questions at public hearings and council meetings, and remarks during question-and-answer periods after speeches or other meetings.

Many cities realized the public relations implications of impressions created by the appearance and attitude of their municipal employees and continued or inaugurated training programs in public relations for their employees. Also recognized was the importance of the appearance of municipal facilities as a factor in developing confidence and respect among citizens toward their municipal government.

As already indicated, the International City Managers' Association received annual reports from 183 cities during the year 1956.[1] Each of these cities was sent a questionnaire which asked for more detailed information about the annual report including the number of copies published, the number of pages in the report, the dates that the report covered and the date of distribution to the public, the method of printing, the cost of the printing, and the method used for distributing the report. The questionnaire further asked for information on other means of publicizing city government—leaflets or circulars pointing up a special function of government, motion pictures, radio and television, and open houses held to familiarize citizens with city activities. A total of 170 cities replied to this questionnaire. The following information is based on these replies.

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[1] The 183 cities issuing annual reports during 1956 are: Mountain Brook, Alabama; Alameda, Berkeley, Corona, El Cajon, Fillmore, Glendale, Hawthorne, Hayward, La Mesa, Lakewood, Menlo Park, Mill Valley, Napa, Orange, Palo Alto, Pomona, Riverside, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, and Woodland, California; Pueblo, Colorado; Bloomfield, Farmington, Greenwich, Hartford, Stratford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, Connecticut; Wilmington, Delaware; Gainesville, Gulfport, Hollywood, and South Miami, Florida; Elberton, and Fulton County, Georgia; Pocatello, Idaho; Elgin, Elmwood Park, Glencoe, Maywood, Oglesby, Park Forest, Peoria, and Winnetka, Illinois; Des Moines, and Dubuque, Iowa; Topeka, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; New Orleans, Louisiana; Bangor, Bath, Brewer, Eastport, Ellsworth, Houlton, Lewiston, Lisbon, Mexico, Mount Desert, Norway, Rockland, Searsport, and Wells, Maine; Amherst, Cambridge, North Adams, Quincy, Stoughton, and Wilmington, Massachusetts; Bay City, Berkley, Buchanan, Clawson, East Lansing, Flint, Fremont, Grosse Pointe Park, Kalamazoo, Marysville, Mount Clemens, Muskegon, Negaunee, Oak Park, Pontiac, Sturgis, and Vassar, Michigan; Granite Falls, Minneapolis, and New Ulm, Minnesota; Brookfield, Columbia, Excelsior Springs, Ferguson, Maryville, University City, and Webster Groves, Missouri; Alliance, and McCook, Nebraska; Englewood, Fair Lawn, Mount Holly tp, Parsippany-Troy Hills tp, Teaneck tp, and West Orange, New Jersey; Garden City, New York, Patchogue, and Scarsdale, New York; Fayetteville, Greens-

Annual Reports. Of these 170 cities, 61 per cent have issued annual reports for the last five years or more; 59 have issued reports for the last 10 years or more. Only 18 cities reported that they had prepared annual reports for the first time during 1956.[2] In 1955, 23 communities prepared reports for the first time, 20 in 1954, and 28 in 1953.

1. Form and Content. Approximately 138 cities issued their reports in booklet form. The size of the reports ranged from one folded page to 140 pages (see Table 1). The remaining 45 cities published their reports as supplements to local newspapers or in newspaper style and format. On the average, annual reports have decreased in length since 1952. In 1956, the average length was 20 pages; in 1955, 24; 1953, 27; and 1952, 32.

The majority of the cities, 93, issued their annual reports in 6 x 9-inch booklet form; the remaining 45 cities used the 8 1/2 x 11-inch size. Of the cities reporting on the method of production of the annual reports, 67 per cent used letterpress printing, and 27 per cent were run by photo offset. The remaining number were done by stencil duplicating processes. Cities seemed to prefer methods of production that would allow them a leeway in presentation not possible in such methods as mimeographing, where, for example, photographs cannot be used. A number of reports featured striking color designs or unusual themes which were carried out in the inside pages.

In content, a great many reports placed some of their complicated messages in graphic form. For instance, variation on the cut-up silver dollar

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boro, Mooresville, Roxboro, Statesville, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Minot, North Dakota; Cincinnati, Dayton, East Cleveland, Portsmouth, Toledo, and Xenia, Ohio; Claremore, and Enid, Oklahoma; Albany, and The Dalles, Oregon; Downington, Easton, Quakertown, and Sewickly, Pennsylvania; Columbia, and Greenville, South Carolina; Columbia, Johnson City, and Kingsport, Tennessee; Gainesville, Hearne, Lubbock, and Waco, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Hartford, Middlebury t, Middlebury v. Montepelier, Randolph t, St. Johnsburg t, St. Johnsburg, and Springfield, Vermont; Fredericksburg, Henrico County, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Salem, Warwick, and Wytheville, Virginia; Mountlake Terrace, Port Angeles, Sunnyside, and Vancouver, Washington; Beloit, Eau Claire, Fox Point, Kenosha, Lake Mills, Milwaukee, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Victoria, British Columbia; Sarnia, Ontario; and Montreal, Shawinigan Falls, and Westmont, Quebec.

[2] The 18 cities issuing annual reports for the first time are: La Mesa, and Riverside, California; Gulfport, Florida; Elberton, Georgia; Mount Clemens, and Sturgis, Michigan; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Maryville, Missouri; Fair Lawn, and Mount Holly Township, New Jersey; Xenia, Ohio; Claremore, Oklahoma; The Dalles, Oregon; Sewickly, Pennsylvania; Columbia, Tennessee; Waco, Texas; Mountlake Terrace, Washington; and Lake Mills, Wisconsin.

was a favorite way to show how tax money is spent. Photographs, maps, bold face type, colors and judicious use of white space were other means of showing more complex material in an understandable and less formidable manner to the reader. More cities paid special attention to the writing style, avoiding technical jargon wherever possible, and putting what they had to say in simple, direct and even lively language.

Richmond, California, after years of issuing conventional reports, attempted a new approach to municipal reporting by issuing a calendar-report, thus making it a publication used every day of the year. The calendar-report is 6 x 9 inches in size and arranged with each page covering a week. The page for each week includes emergency phone numbers for fire, police, ambulance and civil defense, a space beside each date to write a reminder of things to be done, and at the bottom of the sheet, a photograph with a brief description of a community service or activity. The calendar-report includes 76 photographs together with notations of holidays, tax due dates, election days and other important dates. The calendar includes not only city government services but also photographs and activities relating to the county, school districts, and neighboring cities.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF DATA ON ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS FOR 170 CITIES: 1956

Population Group	Number of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		Number Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	18	1-2,000	4	2-129	24	0-45	14	$400-$9,000	$3,750
50,000 to 100,000	20	1-570	3	8-88	24	2-44	13	446- 4,000	2,043
25,000 to 50,000	32	1-480	3	6-98	22	4-40	16	15- 4,773	1,079
10,000 to 25,000	41	2-1,000	3	2-140	18	0-40	16	15- 6,325	751
5,000 to 10,000	35	1-100	2	1-134	18	0-38	12	37- 2,115	391
Under 5,000	24	1-44	3	7-124	36	0-36	8	5- 1,502	519
All Cities	170	1-2,000	3	1-140	20	0-45	12	5- 9,000	857

Most of the reports issued during the year carried photographs of municipal government activities and charts and graphs illustrating city government finances. The Garden City report, for example, contains charts and graphs showing overlapping village and county school taxes and trends in population and tax rates. Many of the reports were printed in two or more colors and including picture-type procedure charts. The report for Pocatello, Idaho, shows a cutaway diagram of the eight parts of a typical home that are regularly inspected by the city at the time of construction. Most reports contained a summarization of highlights for the year and also discussed future projects and programs. Marysville, Michigan, issued a 24-page report and enclosed a self-addressed postcard inviting comments on the report. Instead of using photographs, the report relies on charts, line drawings and two-color illustrations.

In order to reach more citizens, Rockland, Maine, issued two reports covering the 1955 fiscal year, one a newspaper supplement, and the other a 94-page 6 x 9-inch report. Minneapolis also issued two reports, the first as a supplement in the local newspaper, the other a booklet for distribution to city officials and civic groups. The newspaper supplement included a map of the city with major public improvements shown as well as municipal activities. The booklet report was prepared in more detail and was run by offset with a number of line drawings. Preliminary work on the report was done by a committee of citizens who made a study of annual reports as a guide for city officials. The committee reviewed the reporting practices of city departments, the cost of production and printing, and suggested an outline for an annual report. The report of University City, Missouri, highlights the 50th anniversary of the city and contains numerous reports of historical incidents in the city's growth. This report, as well as many others, includes a civic calendar and a telephone directory of municipal services.

2. Preparation, Distribution, and Cost. As in 1955, the majority of annual reports were ready for distribution two to four months after the close of the reporting year, the average space of time being three months. Some cities managed to issue the reports without any time lag. Other cities took 40 to 45 weeks to prepare and issue their reports.

In 1956, 117 cities or 69 per cent of the total number of cities reporting, indicated that their reports reached most of the homes in the community. This is an increase from the 58 per cent reporting distribution to all homes in 1955, and a greater increase from the 38 per cent in 1954. (Cities which indicated that reports were mailed to all residents or to all utility customers, or were delivered to homes or distributed as part of the local newspapers were classified as having reached all or most of the homes in the community.)

The average cost municipalities spent for their annual reports in 1956 did not rise substantially from the figure that was reported in 1955. The average cost in 1956 was $857, the average in 1955, $837, and in 1954, $700. As indicated in Table 1, these costs ranged from a high of $9,000 to a low of $5. On the whole, larger cities spent more on their annual reports. The nominal cost at which many cities were able to issue a report eliminates "cost" as a reason for not issuing an annual report. Fremont, Michigan, for example, issued a 16-page stencil-duplicated report, at a cost of only $5, which compares favorably with many of the more costly reports.

Leaflets and Other Printed Matter. Ten more cities issued leaflets during 1956 than in 1955, for a total of 92. The type, purpose, content and method of distribution of such leaflets varied widely. Usually the content related to a specific item of information or to a particular municipal problem. Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, New Jersey, issued a brochure announcing the availability of industrial sites. The brochure maps five sites, totalling 900 acres, recently zoned for industrial development and describes the community in terms of population, geographic characteristics and facilities; also outlined are existing utilities, transportation, available labor supply and community tax rate. Pittsburg, Kansas, initiated a monthly employee newsletter, entitled *City Employees' Scoop Sheet*, mimeographed on one sheet of colored paper and folded in booklet form.

The newsletter contains personal items and city hall events.[3]

A number of cities issued leaflets showing the breakdown of the tax dollar and the cost of city government services. University City, Missouri, issued several folders during the year. One was directed to dog owners with an explanation of requirements for inoculation, licensing and control of running at large; another explained the use of special assessments in financing public improvements. A number of cities issued leaflets analyzing future needs and plans. Mount Clemens, Michigan, informs its citizens of its governmental operation through a newsletter printed periodically in its daily paper. One issue reported on 49 different subjects including training, public housing, urban renewal, recent ordinances, assessments and parking.

Several cities distributed welcome leaflets to residents in newly developed areas to inform them of municipal services. Other cities issued public relations materials promoting clean-up campaigns, fire prevention campaigns, safe driving and highway safety, explaining special election issues, programs to prevent and control Dutch Elm disease, explanation for need of recently enacted ordinances, refuse and garbage collection schedules, and breakdown of the budget dollar for municipal services.

Toledo, Ohio, issued a leaflet, *Toledo's Penny Tax—What It's Done In Ten Years*, which describes the use of the 1 per cent municipal income tax and the accomplishments of the city with the revenue derived. Many of the cities illustrated the leaflets with attractive charts, line drawings, and diagrams.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Oak Park, Illinois, distributed leaflets on how to contact city departments for specific purposes. The Cambridge leaflet is designed in the form of a wall type calendar. The Oak Park leaflet is distributed to new residents through welcome wagons and services sponsored by local merchants. In Highland Park, Illinois, a leaflet entitled *Mr. and Mrs. Highland Parker: You Deserve a Medal!* was distributed to express appreciation of city officials for the cooperation of citizens in helping to alleviate a water shortage last summer and outlined plans to provide additional water storage facilities.

Radio, Television and Motion Pictures. To tell the city story, 43 cities reported using radio, television and motion pictures.[4] As indicated above, Kansas City, Missouri, was granted a special award by Government Public Relations Association for its television program, "Profile." An extensive public relations program by radio and television was continued in Bakersfield, California, which included a weekly report on council meetings, a 15-minute news telecast and a 10-minute weekly guest appearance by the city manager, as well as a 30-minute telecast, "Know Your City," which covers urban renewal, civil service operations, city planning and other topics.

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[3] The 92 cities issuing leaflets during 1956 are: Birmingham, Alabama; Phoenix, Arizona; Alameda, Burbank, El Centro, Glendale, Hayward, Lakewood, Menlo Park, Palo Alto, Pomona, Riverside, Santa Cruz, Tulare, and Woodland, California; Alamosa, Colorado; Hartford, Connecticut; Hollywood, Florida; Elberton, Georgia; Elgin, Evanston, Glencoe, La Grange, Maywood, Oak Park, Oglesby, Peoria, Winnetka, and Wood River, Illinois; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; New Orleans, Louisiana; Bangor, Ellsworth, and Searsport, Maine; Amherst, Cambridge, North Adams, and Wilmington, Massachusetts; Berkley, Birmingham, Clawson, Flint, Grand Haven, Howell, Kalamazoo, Mount Clemens, Royal Oak, and Sturgis, Michigan; Brookfield, Ferguson, Kansas City, Neosho, University City, and Webster Groves, Missouri; McCook, Nebraska; Englewood, Fair Lawn, Mount Holly, Teaneck, and West Orange, New Jersey; Garden City, New York; Greensboro, Kinston, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Minot, North Dakota; Toledo, Ohio; Enid, Oklahoma; Springfield, Oregon; Downington, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Aiken, and Columbia, South Carolina; Knoxville, and Nashville, Tennessee; Dallas, Lubbock, San Antonio, and Waco, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Henrico County, Lynchburg, and Norfolk, Virginia; Vancouver, Washington; Eau Claire, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Superior, Wisconsin; Sarnia, Ontario; Montreal, and Shawnigan Falls, Quebec.

San Mateo, California, made a 28-minute color and sound movie, depicting various municipal activities, developed with professional assistance from local citizens at a cost of $1,100. The movie, timed for television use, was filmed over the period of one year in order to record seasonal activities. City officials and employees portray various roles, but references to names are omitted to avoid dating the film. The movie cost less than the preparation and distribution of an annual report. Narration was provided by a citizen who was a television network announcer, and the filming of various civic activities was done by a professional photographer. The film plays an important role in the city's public relations program and is made available to local service groups, neighborhood clubs, schools, and other citizen groups.

Wichita, Kansas, recently reported its municipal activities on 143 slides. A police photo technician made the 35 mm. colored slides, and a public relations consultant prepared the written commentary. A 30-minute tape-recorded narration was prepared for use when the slides are shown. For use on television the slides are projected on a screen in the television studio and picked up by the television camera for live transmission. Sections of the report are also shown on a 16-picture automatic exhibition projector in the city hall lobby and at other locations.

St. Louis, Missouri, recently issued a 24-minute movie to inform citizens of services they received for their tax dollar. The film, which replaces a printed annual report, was produced at a cost of $14,000. A wide variety of services are dramatized, including fire fighting, water purification, rat control, enforcement of the anti-smoke ordinance, traffic control and other services. Sixteen prints of the 16 mm. film were purchased to distribute to schools, civic clubs, churches, and other organizations.

The content of radio and television programs was often concerned with police, public safety and health matters, but cities also used air time to discuss such subjects as the need for passage of bond issues, or the reason for specific programs undertaken. The format of these programs varied widely. Highlights of city council sessions and oral reports on significant city activities were favored for radio while round table discussions, question-and-answer periods and dramatic presentations or demonstrations using charts or photographs were used for television. Cities found that local stations would make time available to them as a public service, but that the preparation of the program itself was generally up to the city, except for occasional advice from station personnel.

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[4] The 43 cities using radio, television, and motion pictures during 1956 are: Berkeley, Glendale, Mill Valley, Pomona, and Riverside, California; Pueblo, Colorado; Hartford, and Stratford, Connecticut; Wilmington, Delaware; Elberton, Georgia; Des Moines, and Dubuque, Iowa; Topeka, Kansas; Bangor, Houlton, and Rockland, Maine; Kalamazoo, and Pontiac, Michigan; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Brookfield, Missouri; McCook, Nebraska; Fayetteville, and Roxboro, North Carolina; Cincinnati, Portsmouth, and Toledo, Ohio; Columbia, and Greenville, South Carolina; Kingsport, Tennessee; Lubbock, and Waco, Texas; St. Johnsburg, and Village of St. Johnsburg, Vermont; Norfolk, and Richmond, Virginia; Port Angeles, and Vancouver, Washington; Eau Claire, Fox Point, Milwaukee, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Sarnia, Ontario; and Montreal, Quebec.

Other Public Relations Methods. 1956 saw a continuation of efforts to keep in close touch with citizens by inviting inspection of municipal facilities or attendance at open houses. During the year, 30 cities held open houses as against 32 cities reporting such events in 1955.[5] Such events were held on a variety of occasions. Victoria, British Columbia, held an open house at its medical health center honoring the health officer who instituted the baby clinic in Victoria. Hollywood, Florida, maintained a standard tour of all municipal installations, and any group wishing to make a tour could arrange to have one on four hours' notice. Groups were met in the city hall lobby by a municipal employee who conducted visitors through the installations and departments. The switchboard operator alerts the department heads in advance, and they give brief talks, answer questions, and give demonstrations of their facilities.

Hawthorne, California, held an open house after completion of remodeling its city hall. Portsmouth, Ohio, held an open house at the municipal building for the purpose of giving the public an opportunity to inspect a new health clinic and offices which were remodeled. A number of cities held open house on completion of new fire or police stations, or other municipal buildings. Kalamazoo, Michigan, again held its annual open house, the Junior Chamber of Commerce helped to publicize the affair.

A variation of the open house technique was followed in Riverside, California, where an annual citizens budget tour is conducted for interested citizens and civic leaders to inspect and review improvements of the preceding year and preview projected improvements and operations for the ensuing year. Over 130 citizens traveling in buses inspected 75 different municipal projects which were completed, under construction, or pending. The tour was escorted by motorcycle patrolmen and was climaxed by a public review and inspection of Riverside Police Department personnel and equipment in one of the parks. An inexpensive picnic lunch was served following the program. So successful was the affair that it is now planned as an annual event.

Other public relations techniques included the use of a suggestion box radio program by Roanoke, Virginia, with the city manager and a representative of the local newspaper answering suggestions and complaints over the air. Questions are submitted by mail or telephone. Any idea accepted on the program rates the ringing of a bell.

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[5] The 30 cities inviting citizens to open house or city hall exhibits in 1956 are: Glendale, Hawthorne, Napa, and Riverside, California; Stratford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, Connecticut; Wilmington, Delaware; Hollywood, Florida; Glencoe, Park Forest, Peoria, and Winnetka, Illinois; Brewer, Maine; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Portsmouth, Ohio; Downington, and Quakertown, Pennsylvania; Columbia, South Carolina; Hearne, Texas; Henrico County, Virginia; Hartford, Vermont; Mountainlake, and Port Angeles, Washington; Beloit, Eau Claire, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Victoria, British Columbia; and Sarnia, Ontario.

Pontiac, Michigan, established a citizens service bureau to handle complaints and requests for information from the public. The office is located centrally in the city hall and a separate line from the city hall switchboard has been reserved for calls involving complaints and requests for information. When a complaint is phoned in, a record is made listing the name and address of the caller, the date and nature of the complaint. A copy is routed to the department concerned, and a duplicate is kept in a tickler file. After the department has disposed of the complaint, the copy is returned to the service bureau, where the clerk mails a double post card to the citizen concerned; one-half contains a short letter from the city manager, asking the citizen to check and return the attached card to indicate whether this complaint was handled satisfactorily, courteously and promptly.

Phoenix, Arizona held a series of "Know Your City" neighborhood meetings designed to bring together city officials and citizens to discuss problems of special neighborhood significance. College Park, Maryland, issues a town newspaper periodically to publicize items of interest which would not be considered as news by the daily newspapers which serve the area. The paper is delivered by refuse collectors making the regular rounds. A number of cities, including Englewood, Colorado; Merced and Vallejo, California; and Excelsior Springs, Missouri; have established procedures for making visitors at council meetings feel welcome.

Fort Williams, Ontario, issued a 134-page, pocket size, municipal booklet, designed to provide citizens with information about the history, growth, and government of the city. In Green Bay, Wisconsin, the city government published a brochure describing the items which should be checked before a property purchase is made, including zoning regulations, restrictive covenants, topography and surface drainage, occupancy permit, street pattern, availability of utility services and clear title to the land.

Public Personnel and Public Relations. During 1956, cities continued training courses in public relations practices for their employees and also took steps to bring their employees into closer touch with department heads and other top level administrative officials.

Birmingham, Michigan, completed a public relations program for city employees covering such items as telephone courtesy, human relations and training aids and methods of handling complaints. A city information directory and a public relations handbook were distributed to every participant.

In Cleveland, Ohio, more than 100 employees completed a public relations training course in the use of telephones and personal contacts with citizens.

A number of other cities issued employee manuals or newsletters for city employees to promote better understanding of the work of various city departments. These include Springfield, Missouri; Corpus Christi, Texas; Sumter, South Carolina; Richmond, Virginia; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Elgin, Illinois.

Council-Manager Government

A TOTAL of 92 cities, towns, and other urban places were added in 1956 to the number of local governments operating under the council-manager plan. Of these 92 places, 34 adopted the plan under home rule charter, optional state law, or special act of the state legislature; 40 adopted by ordinance; 18 adopted the plan in prior years. Three cities abandoned the plan in 1956, and nine cities were removed from the directory for other reasons. Thus the net gain for the year was 80 as compared with a net gain of 100 cities in 1955 and 56 cities in 1954. The total number of places with the council-manager plan on January 1, 1957, was 1,456. This includes 1,204 cities, 155 towns in the New England states, 22 townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 15 counties.

The 34 places that adopted the plan in 1956 by charter, state enabling act, or by special act of the state legislature are: Little Rock, Arkansas (102,213); Downey, California (90,000); Galesburg (31,425), Greenville (4,069), and Villa Park (8,821), Illinois; Frankfort, Kentucky (11,916); Millinocket (5,890) and Scarborough (400), Maine; Williamstown, Massachusetts (5,911); Greenville (6,668) and Oxford (2,305), Michigan; Conway (4,109), Exeter (6,000), Goffstown (5,638), and Northumberland (3,000), New Hampshire; Truth or Consequences, New Mexico (4,563); Upper Arlington (9,024) and Worthington (2,141), Ohio; Newkirk, Oklahoma (2,201); Toledo, Oregon (2,323); Denison (17,504), Farmers Branch (915), Port Lavaca (5,599), Richardson (1,289), and Victoria (16,126) Texas; Cavendish (539), and Montpelier (8,599), Vermont; Christiansburg, Virginia (2,967); East Redmond (400) and Yakima (38,486), Washington; Lake Geneva (4,300) and Oshkosh (41,084), Wisconsin; and Ste-Foy (5,236) and Schefferville (1,500), Quebec.

The 40 municipalities that adopted council-manager ordinances during 1956 are: Coolidge (4,306) and Globe (6,500), Arizona; Colton (17,312), Dairy Valley (3,200), El Segundo (8,011), Fremont (25,000), Hermosa Beach (11,826), Larkspur (2,905), LaVerne (4,198), Lincoln (2,410), Monte Vista (8,008), Newark (1,900), Ojai (2,930), Rialto (11,780), Santa Maria (10,440), and Walnut Creek (2,420), California; Miami Springs (5,108) and Riviera Beach (4,065), Florida; Lake Forest, Illinois (7,819); Mapleton (1,857) and Guttenberg (1,912), Iowa; Mason (3,514) and Northville (3,240), Michigan; Selma, North Carolina (2,639); Bellefonte (5,651), Bethel (11,324), Bristol Borough (12,710), Bristol Township (50,000), Philipsburg (3,988), Homer City (2,372), Lower Southhampton Township (10,200), Monaca (7,415), and Watsontown (2,327), Pennsylvania; Orangeburg, South Carolina (15,322); Corsicana, Texas (19,211); Fairfax, Virginia (1,946); Elm Grove, Wisconsin (2,500); Belleville (19,519) and Oakville (9,750), Ontario; and Forestville, Quebec (1,328).

Voters in 24 cities during 1956 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: Azusa (11,042), Millbrae (8,972), and Seal Beach (3,553), California; Dalton, Georgia (15,968); Aurora (56,766), Downers

Grove (11,886), and Rockford (92,927), Illinois; Danville, Kentucky (8,686); Roseville, Minnesota (6,437); Flat River (5,308) and Webb City (6,919), Missouri; Hamilton Township (41,000), North Plainfield (12,766), and Rockaway Township (3,812), New Jersey; Lockport (25,133) and Olean (22,884), New York; Chagrin Falls (3,085), Chillicothe (20,133), Elyria (30,307), Newark (34,275), and Whitehall (18,089), Ohio; Woodburn, Oregon (2,395); East Ridge, Tennessee (9,645); and Bowie, Texas (4,544).

Of the 58 referendums held in 1956, 34, or 59 per cent, resulted in adoption of the council-manager plan by vote of the people or receipt of a charter by action of the state legislature. This compares with 60 per cent favorable action in 1955 and 55 per cent in 1954.

Other Changes in Directory. Eighteen cities that had adopted council-manager government in previous years were added to the directory of council-manager cities in 1956. Eight of these places had adopted the plan by charter, enabling act, or special state law: Marianna (5,845) and Niceville (4,645), Florida; Durand (3,194) and Hudson (2,773), Michigan; Haltom City (5,760) and Mission (10,765), Texas; and Marion (7,000) and Poquoson (4,297), Virginia. Ten of the 18 cities had adopted the plan by ordinance: Gilbert, Arizona (1,114); Dairyland (500), and Sausalito (4,828), California; Cocoa (4,245), Eustis (4,005), and Jasper (2,500), Florida; Whitehall, Michigan (1,819); North Bend, Oregon (6,099); and Center (4,323) and Spur (2,183), Texas.

Nine cities were removed from the directory in 1956. In four of these the council recinded the ordinance creating the position of manager: Auburn, California; Vinton, Iowa; and Baldwin and New Holland, Pennsylvania. In the other four the council failed for a year or more to appoint a manager: Tarentum and Towanda, Pennsylvania; Herndon, Virginia; and Cedar City, Utah. East Ann Arbor, Michigan, was annexed to the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Twenty-two cities held referendums during 1956 on the continuation of the council-manager plan and the voters in three of these cities decided to abandon the plan.[1] These three cities are Old Orchard Beach, Maine (4,707); Rapid City, South Dakota (25,310); and Barton, Vermont (3,298). The nineteen cities which voted to retain the council-manager plan are Petaluma (10,316), San Carlos (16,881), and San

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[1] The 54 other places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people since 1908 are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Ft. Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Mason City, Iowa; Great Bend, Kansas; Brooks and Orient, Maine; Fall River, Orange, Quincy and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Hannibal and Marshall, Missouri; Grand Island, Nebraska; Bethlehem, Derry, Dover, Franklin, and Littleton, New Hampshire; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Cobleskill, New York; Kings Mountain, North Carolina; Binghamton, New York; Fargo, North Dakota, Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Durant, Lawton and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Aberdeen, Clark and Huron, South Dakota; Denton and Houston, Texas; Bennington Town and Village, Brandon, Hardwick Village, Ludlow Town and Village, and St. Albans, Vermont; Ashland, Madison, Rhinelander, and Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Brandon, Manitoba, and St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada. Eleven places which abandoned the plan some years ago have since readopted it: San Mateo County, and Santa Barbara, California; Ashland, Kentucky; Conway and Keene, New Hampshire; Madison, South Dakota; Brattleboro, Cavendish and Montpelier, Vermont; and Gainesville and Waco, Texas.

Jose (102,148), California; Council Bluffs, Iowa (45,429); Pittsburg, Kansas (19,341); Wilmington, Massachusetts (7,039); Hazel Park, Michigan (17,770); Granite Falls, Minnesota (2,511); Picayune, Mississippi (6,707); Joplin (38,711), Mexico (11,623), and Springfield (66,731), Missouri; Drumright, Oklahoma (5,028); Dalhart, Texas (5,918); Buena Vista (5,214), and South Norfolk (10,434), Virginia; Tacoma, Washington (143,673); Eau Claire, Wisconsin (36,058); and Cordova, Alaska (1,165). A total of 54 cities and counties abandoned the council-manager plan in previous years, excluding eleven places where the plan has been readopted.

Legislation. The state legislature of Kentucky in 1956 eliminated the $7,200 restriction on city managers' salaries in second-class cities. The new law circumvented the constitutional provision by changing the status of a manager from that of an official to an employee, enabling the city to pay up to $12,000. Also the new law removes from the manager his powers of appointment and control of the police and fire departments and places these powers in the hands of the governing body.

Other Developments. Several cities in California appointed administrative officers or city administrators in 1956. Auburn, California, repealed its city manager ordinance and enacted legislation creating the position of administrative officer. Lincoln and Grand Island, Nebraska, have created positions of administrative coordinator. In Duluth, Minnesota, the commission form of government was abandoned in favor of the mayor council plan and the mayor is to have an administrative assistant with broad functions. The Massachusetts state legislature has provided authority for towns to establish the position of executive secretary to be appointed by and work with the town selectmen.

Growth of the Plan. A total of 1,456 places had adopted the council-manager plan as of January 1, 1957, and are included in the directory of council-manager cities and counties. Of this number, 1,401 are in the continental United States, six in Alaska, one in Puerto Rico, and 48 in Canada.[2]

More than one-half, or 777, of these 1,456 communities adopted the manager plan during the ten-year period 1947 to 1956 inclusive, representing an average annual gain of 78 cities.

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[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

California leads with 159 places under the council-manager plan, followed by Maine with 128, Texas with 120, Michigan with 109, Florida with 83, Pennsylvania with 73, and Virginia 68. The population of all places operating under the council-manager plan now totals approximately 28,000,000.

The first council-manager charter was adopted by popular vote 45 years ago. Now 48.2 per cent of all cities in the United States over 25,000 have council-manager government, and 41.6 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have this form of government (see Table 1). There are more council-manager than either mayor-council or commission-governed cities in three population groups — 25,000 to 50,000; 50,000 to 100,000; and 250,000 to 500,000. More than one-half of all cities between 50,000 and 100,000 have the council-manager plan.

The 15 counties that have the county manager plan are Sacramento, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California; Fulton County, Georgia; Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties, Maryland; Petroleum County, Montana; Monroe County, New York; Durham and Guilford Counties, North Carolina; McMinn County, Tennessee; and Albemarle, Arlington, Fairfax, and Henrico Counties, Virginia.

Studies and Reports. Publications issued during 1956 on the council-manager plan included new editions of pamphlets published by the National Municipal League: "Facts About the Council-Manager Plan," Model County Charter," and "A Guide for Charter Commissions."

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group[1]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan[2]	
		No.[3]	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,408	120	3.5
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	214	13.7
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	301	27.5
10,000 to 25,000	752	313	41.6
25,000 to 50,000	249	130	52.2
50,000 to 100,000	126	65	51.6
100,000 to 500,000	88	36	40.9
Over 500,000	18	1	5.6

[1] This column includes only places over 1,000 population in the continental United States that are classified as incorporated urban places by the United States Bureau of the Census in U.S. *Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.*

[2] A total of 276 local governments with the council-manager plan have been omitted because (1) they have less than 1,000 population, (2) they are not classified by the Bureau of the Census as incorporated urban places, or (3) they are outside the continental United States. These 276 places include 29 places of less than 1,000 population, 15 counties, 177 towns and townships in the New England states, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, six cities in Alaska, one city in Puerto Rico, and 48 cities in Canada. The grand total of council-manager municipalities on January 1, 1957, was 1,456.

[3] Cities are grouped in this column by the latest population figures based on 1950 Census, special censuses conducted since 1950, or unofficial estimates furnished by city officials.

Sources of Information: General

Sources of Statistics: General

U. S. Bureau of the Census. County and City Data Book, 1952. (A Statistical Abstract Supplement). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1953. 608pp. $4.25. A compact presentation of 128 items of statistical data for each county and standard metropolitan area in the United States and 133 items of statistical data for each of about 484 cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1950. Includes sources of data and explanations.

--Governmental Units Overlying City Areas. 1947. 55pp. Contains information on the number of local government units overlying the 397 cities over 25,000 (in 1940), by state, by city population-size group, and by region; distribution of the 397 cities according to selected intergovernmental characteristics; distribution according to responsibility for selected functions, by function and city population-size group; governments other than city corporations responsible for selected local functions within the 397 cities, by city.

--Checklist of Basic Municipal Documents (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 27). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1948. 92pp. 35 cents. Lists alphabetically by city over 2,000 currently-issued official serial publications and selected basic documents — including charters, codes, manuals, and comprehensive city plans — of the 92 cities having 1940 population over 100,000; also contains a subject index to city source materials listed.

--The Growth of Metropolitan Districts in the United States: 1900-1940. By Warren S. Thompson. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1948. 61pp. 30 cents.

--Key to Published and Tabulated Data for Small Areas. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1951. 50pp. An index to data in the 1950 census of population and housing for small areas (blocks, wards, and minor civil divisions but also including urban places and standard metropolitan districts).

--Governments in the United States in 1952 (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 31). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1953. 49pp. 30 cents. Contains tabulations showing numbers, by kind and size, of all governments in the U. S. — including counties, cities, townships, school districts, and special districts — by state.

--Special District Governments in the United States (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 33). U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. 1954. 8pp. 10 cents. Text and tables showing the revenue, expenditure, and debt of the various kinds of special districts in the U. S., by state.

--Local Government Structure in the United States (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 34). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1954. 91pp. 50 cents. Provides a summary textual description of the various types of local governments authorized to exist in each of the States and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Peurto Rico.

--Local Governments in Metropolitan Areas (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 36). U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. 1954. 20 cents. Contains tabulations showing numbers, by type and by county, of local governmental units in each of the 168 metropolitan areas of the U. S., and listings by name of the units overlying each of the 41 cities of over 250,000 inhabitants. Population and area definitions based on 1950 Census of Population.

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APPOINTED EXECUTIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT; THE CALIFORNIA EXPERIENCE. By John C. Bollens. Haynes Foundation, 607 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles 14. 1952. 250pp. $3.75.

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Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1956

FEDERAL financial assistance for local planning, authorized in 1954, continued to play an important role in local planning activities during 1956. Seaboard states—hard hit by hurricanes and floods in the last several years and faced with continuing threats—are seeking solutions to rehabilitation problems through state and federal programs. North Carolina has undertaken a long-range investigation of the effects of hurricanes on the resort areas and the low-lying inland forest, agricultural and urban areas that were inundated. The Rhode Island Development Council has made recommendations on shore line development and zoning to protect lives and property. Connecticut is using state aid and two federal aid programs in rehabilitating flood damaged areas. Scranton, Pennsylvania, is the first city in the country to make use of federal urban renewal funds to rebuild flooded areas. Two badly damaged sections of the city will be completely replanned and rebuilt.

Increased activity in the federally aided urban renewal program has stimulated other planning activities. One of the prerequisites for federal funds is that the municipality must have adopted a comprehensive plan before any urban renewal projects are started. At least 25 municipalities are known to have adopted comprehensive plans during 1956. One of the features of the comprehensive plan that is being encouraged and aided by private utility corporations is the adoption of a street tree plan, since trees played an important part in the damage caused to municipal facilities, utility lines, and private property during the recent hurricanes and floods.

Municipal officials are being encouraged to dovetail their urban renewal public works requirements with their normal programs since the municipality may get credit for public works as part of its one-third share of the cost of an urban renewal project. The federal government two-thirds share is based on the total cost of the project including local public works expenditures.

Since it is a state planning agency that usually administers federal funds, this increased activity has had its effect on the creation and reactivation of state planning agencies. Maine has recently set up a new state research and planning division; Montana has reactivated its long dormant state planning board as an operating agency; and Arizona has a new unofficial planning board. Seven grants have been made to state planning agencies by the Housing and Home Finance Agency for assistance to 76 small communities in Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee.

Planning agencies in 12 states had received grants from the Urban Renewal Administration for 203 small cities: Tennessee for 45 cities; Alabama, 44 cities; Pennsylvania, 30; Massachusetts, 18; Connecticut, 14; Arkansas, 11; Louisiana, 10; New Jersey, 10; Rhode Island, seven; New Hampshire, six; Oregon, six; and Virginia, two.

State planning agencies in Oregon, Connecticut, and Rhode Island received grants for metropolitan and regional planning in five areas. Metropolitan or regional agencies in Atlanta, Baton Rouge, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Little Rock, Savannah, Springfield (Ohio), Altoona (Pennsylvania), and Fresno-Clovis (California) also have received grants. Although reuse of redevelopment areas for housing predominates under the federally aided program, more cities are taking advantage of the provisions of the law that permit industrial development.

Increased activity in regional planning is taking place in all parts of the country. In Massachusetts, four regional agencies have recently been organized. In Michigan, the city of Jackson and the townships of Leoni, Summit and Blackman are organizing a regional planning commission "for the physical, social, and economic development of the region," which will receive state aid on a matching basis. In Washington, the Puget Sound Regional Planning Commission has been organized with a jurisdiction covering more than four counties in the Seattle area.

In Pennsylvania, the Allegheny County Planning Commission has been reorganized to include the county transit and traffic commission. In Cleveland, representatives of 33 civic, political, and governmental agencies have formed a special commission to study solutions to metropolitan area problems. In Michigan, a comprehensive area master plan has been developed for the cities of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph and the townships of Benton and St. Joseph as a result of an area-wide planning program begun almost five years ago. The planning commissions of the participating local governments are individually preparing it for adoption.

Economic Base Studies. An integral part of any comprehensive plan that is receiving more attention is the economic base study. The Urban Land Institute has issued a bulletin called *Preparing Your City For The Future*, which describes the need for economic base studies and how to make them. During recent years, comprehensive studies of this sort were performed by a number of Wisconsin municipalities. Alexandria, Virginia, recently issued an economic base study which is noteworthy for its use of census tracts. A study in Anchorage, Alaska, gave particular attention to an economy influenced by large military installations in the area.

Subdivision Facilities. With the boom in subdivision activity in the post-war period, the problem of how local public officials can acquire sufficient sites for schools and recreation areas to serve their growing populations has become more complex. In some areas local governments have been successful in persuading subdividers to provide such areas. In others they have been able to require, by local or state law, that subdividers (1) reserve land which the school authorities then can buy, (2) dedicate land outright, or (3) pay a fee in lieu of dedication of land. An important part in the decision of which method to use is the presence of a master school and recreational plan.

Performance Zoning for Industry. Performance standards have been established in a few cities in an attempt to measure the external effects of industry upon adjacent areas. More weight is given to the actual and potential effect of the plant than to the type of plant. Columbus, Ohio, adopted an industrial performance standards zoning ordinance in 1956. The ordinance is tailored to reward progressive industries which provide proper enclosures and controls over processes that normally cause noise, odors, smoke, glare and heat, sewage waste, and storage problems. Chicago is in the process of adopting such an ordinance, based upon standards developed with technical assistance from the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Court Decisions. One of the most significant zoning decisions came in the California District Court of Appeal. This is the first decision in the United States clearly upholding exclusive industrial zoning so that residences may be prohibited in an industrial zone. The basis for this decision by the court of appeal is the fact that the proposed subdivision was surrounded by heavy industry and that the residences would be injuriously affected (*Roney* v. *Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County*, 292 P.2d 529).

In reaching a conclusion of validity, the court gave consideration to the two major decisions in other jurisdictions that reached contrary conclusions. One of these was a four-to-three decision in New Jersey that a commercial shopping center may not be excluded from a light industrial zone (*Katobimar Realty Company* v. *Webster*, 118 A.2d 824).

Recent decisions by state supreme courts regarding off-street parking include: off-street parking may not be acquired where there is no zoning ordinance (Kansas); an off-street parking ordinance pledging parking meter revenues is constitutional (Illinois); and a special assessment in payment for off-street parking is constitutional (North Dakota).

The United States Supreme Court by refusing to review the decision of the supreme court of Wisconsin (*State ex rel. Saveland Park Holding Corporation* v. *Wieland*, 69 N.W.2d 217) has in effect upheld the Fox Point ordinance providing for architectural control of buildings within that community.

City Planning Data

TABLE XI shows planning data for 813 cities over 10,000 population including organization, number of employees, expenditures, capital budgeting, and capital reserve funds as of early 1957.

Organization and Expenditures. Table 1 shows that 773 cities indicated that they have some sort of official planning agency. As would be expected the larger the city the more probable it is to have a planning agency. At least 68 per cent, nevertheless, of the reporting cities of 10,000 to 25,000 list some such agency.

All the cities over 250,000 population that have planning agencies also employ full-time planning directors. The smaller the city the less likelihood there is for a full-time planning director. Sixty-two cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 group list such full-time employees.

The same generalizations apply to planning expenditures. The majority of cities over 25,000 that have official planning agencies report annual expenditures of over $1,000 for planning, while in the lowest population group, 43 per cent of cities report expenditures of $1,000 or more. These smaller cities, however, rely upon consulting services to a greater extent. Of the 278 cities that report any expenditures for consulting services, 205 cities are under 50,000 population.

TABLE 1

PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Having Official Planning Agencies	Having Full-Time Director	Reporting Expenditures over $1,000	Reporting Expenditures, Consult. Services
Cities over 500,000	17	16	16	16	8
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	21	21	13
100,000 to 250,000	57	51	42	46	22
50,000 to 100,000	112	93	64	79	30
25,000 to 50,000.......	249	174	59	107	62
10,000 to 25,000.......	612	418	62	180	143
All cities over 10,000 ...	1,068	773	264	449	278

Part-time Planning Officials. A total of 248 cities list a city official serving as the planning official in addition to other duties. Only 11 of these cities are above 50,000 population. The engineer is called upon to serve as planning director in 83 cities, the city manager in 63, chairman of the planning board in 44, aide to the chief executive in 21, public works director in 14, mayor in seven, and other officials in 16. The city manager (52 cities) and the engineer (50 cities) are the officials most commonly used as part-time planning officials in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Real Property Acquisition. On the question of whether or not the planning agency is consulted on the sale or acquisition of real property by the city government, there were responses from 763 cities. Of this total, 387 cities consult their planning agency in this matter. It is required by law in 133 of these 387 cities. Nearly one-half of the reporting cities over 100,000 population consult their planning agencies on the disposition of real property. In the population group of 50,000 to 100,000, 71 per cent of the reporting cities said that their planning agency is consulted, while in the cities below 25,000, about 43 per cent follow this practice. Of the cities that do consult their planning agency, it is required by law in 60 per cent of the cities above 100,000 and 29 per cent below 100,000.

Capital Budgeting Procedures. Seven hundred and ninety-two cities of the 813 cities in Table XI answered the questions pertaining to capital budgeting (see Table 2). Of these, only 198 cities, or 25 per cent, report that they have a capital budget. In only 51 of these cities is the capital budget prepared by the planning agency. One hundred and five cities or 54 per cent of the cities preparing a capital budget, however, have the planning agency review such a budget. This is done in the majority of cities over 25,000 population.

Out of 198 cities that report having a capital budget, 194 list the preparing authority. Eighty-five cities stated that the capital budget is prepared by the city manager, 51 by the planning agency, 31 by the financial-budget official, six by the city council, four by the mayor, and 17 by other officials or departments. The city manager is primarily responsible for the preparation of the capital budget in 65 cities under 50,000 population.

A total of 191 of the 198 cities with a capital budget list the length of time covered by the capital budget. Eighty-eight cities favor a capital budget of five years' duration, followed by 45 cities with six years, 34 cities with from two to four years, 19 cities from seven to 10 years, and four cities from 11 to 15 years. One city prepares its capital budget for a 20-year period.

Capital Reserve Fund. A total of 208 cities stated that they have a capital reserve fund. The prevalence for its usage is found in the smaller cities with 49 in the 25,000 to 50,000 group and 117 in the below-25,000 group. This information is included in Table 2.

TABLE 2

CAPITAL BUDGETING IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Having Capital Budget	Prepared by Planning Board	Review by Planning Board	Capital Reserve Fund
Cities over 500,000	16	10	5	9	1
250,000 to 500,000	19	13	2	6	5
100,000 to 250,000	48	19	11	14	10
50,000 to 100,000	91	36	13	21	26
25,000 to 50,000........	180	45	7	24	49
10,000 to 25,000.......	438	75	13	31	117
All cities over 10,000 ...	792	198	51	105	208

TABLE XI

PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

This table includes data for 813 cities over 10,000 population as reported early in 1957. The first column shows whether there is an official planning agency ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). In the next column, "P" indicates that the city has a full-time planning director, other letters are used (see code) for the city official who serves as planning director in addition to other duties; the small letter to the right lists the appointing authority (see code). Column three gives the total number of full-time employees including the planning director; figure to the right of the dash shows the number of professional planning personnel. *Expenditures, 1956:* figure before the dash is total expenditures of the planning agency for 1956 or fiscal year ending in 1956; figure after the dash shows expenditures for outside consulting services. *Planning Review* shows whether the planning agency reviews each city government purchase or sale of real property ("Y" for yes, "N" for no); single dagger (†) indicates such review is required by law. Under *Capital Budget* the four columns from left to right are: whether city has a capital budget ("Y" for yes, "N" for no); number of years covered by capital budget; department preparing capital budget (see code); and whether the planning agency reviews each project before it is included in the capital budget ("Y" for yes, "N" for no, double dagger (‡) means such review is required by law). *Capital Reserve Fund* shows whether city has such a fund and the amount in thousands in the fund. "NA" means data not applicable; leaders (. . .) mean data not reported; asterisks (*) mean footnotes at end of table.

PLANNING DIRECTOR

P - Full-time director
A - City manager
B - Building inspector
E - Engineer
H - Chairman of Planning Board
M - Mayor
W - Director of public works
X - Other city official

APPOINTING AUTHORITY

a - City manager
c - City council
m - Mayor
p - Planning commission
x - Other authority

AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR CAPITAL BUDGET

P - Planning agency
F - Finance or budget
A - City manager
M - Mayor
C - City Council
O - Other agency or official

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	Y	Pm	47-25	$255.6-25.8	N	Y	5	P	Y‡	None
Detroit, Mich.	Y	Px	60-37	408.1-9.1	Y†	Y	6	O	Y	None
Los Angeles, Calif. .	Y	Pp	90-43	533.4-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
New York, N. Y. . . .	Y	Pm	121-. . .	567.0-. . .	Y†	Y	5	P	Y‡	. . .
Philadelphia, Pa. . .	Y	Pp	81-46	390.5-50.6	Y†	Y	5	P	Y	None
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	Y	Pp	49-. . .	199.5-17.5	Y	Y	5	. . .	Y	None
Boston, Mass.	Y	Pm	24-16	105.7-8.6	N	Y	6	P	Y‡	None

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued										
Buffalo, N. Y.	Y	Pm	22-19	$35.4-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Cincinnati, Ohio	Y	Pp	21-8	122.4-2.1	Y†	Y	5	A	Y‡	Y-. .
Houston, Tex.	Y	Pm	11-6	77.1-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	Y	Pp	30-17	181.1-0.0	Y†	Y	6	O	N	None
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	Y	Pp	10-2	61.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
New Orleans, La. . .	Y	Pp	18-8	105.2-0.0	Y†	Y	5	P	Y‡	None
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Y	Pm	52-28	288.4-. . .	Y	Y	5	O	Y	None
St. Louis, Mo.	Y	Pp	19-11	148.0-30.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Francisco, Calif.	Y	Pp	26-13	203.3-24.6	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	Y	Pp	11-6	71.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Atlanta, Ga.	Y	Pc	26-12	114.5-1.0	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Birmingham, Ala. . .	Y	Pm	7-2	29.0-2.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Columbus, Ohio	Y	Pp	9-8	117.4-16.0	N	Y	4	M	N	None
Dallas, Tex.	Y	Pa	40-17	169.9-0.0	Y	Y	2	A	Y	None
Denver, Colo.	Y	Pm	17-9	114.6-5	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fort Worth, Tex. . . .	Y	Px	7-2	27.5-2.0	N	Y	. . .	A	N	None
Indianapolis, Ind. . . .	Y*	Pp	12-8	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-566
Kansas City, Mo. . . .	Y	Pa	. . .-. . .	139.8-5.0	Y†	Y	6	A	N	None
Long Beach, Calif. . .	Y	Pa	15-11	87.0-0.0	N	Y	5	A	N	None
Louisville, Ky.	Y	Pp	18-6	159.6-62.2	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Memphis, Tenn. . . .	Y*	Pp	13-5	100.0-16.2	Y†	Y	5	C	Y‡	None
Newark, N. J.	Y	Pm	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	Y	Y	5	F	Y	Y-1,174
Oakland, Calif.	Y	Pa	15-12	75.6-1.6	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Portland, Ore.	Y	Px	18-7	88.4-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Rochester, N. Y. . . .	Y	Pc	6-3	52.2-5.0	Y	Y	10	P	Y‡	None
St. Paul, Minn.	Y	Pm	9-4	55.2-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Antonio, Tex. . .	Y	Pa	25-19	137.4-0.0	N	Y	5	F	Y‡	None
San Diego, Calif. . . .	Y	Pp	38-24	175.3-10.2	Y†	Y	6	P	Y‡	Y-2,526
Seattle, Wash.	Y	Pp	20-13	117.4-1.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-300
Toledo, Ohio	Y	Pp	16-13	109.1-3.1	N	Y	5	F	N	Y-. . .
100,000 to 250,000										
Austin, Tex.	Y	Pa	13-5	96.4-34.4	N	Y	6	P	N	None
Baton Rouge, La. . . .	Y	Pp	7-2	34.1-3.0	Y	Y	5	P	Y‡	None
Berkeley, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	8-6	47.7-0.0	N	Y	5	F	. . .	None
Charlotte, N. C. . . .	Y	Pp	5-3	20.1-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Y	Pa	5-3	40.9-0.0	Y	Y	6	P	Y‡	None
Dayton, Ohio	Y	Pc	9-2	58.0-0.0	Y	Y	6	P	Y	None
Des Moines, Iowa . . .	Y	Pp	5-3	21.7-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-24
Duluth, Minn.	Y	Pm	3-2	52.3-36.8	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
El Paso, Tex.	Y	Pm	7-4	25.8-0.0	N	Y	6	P	Y‡	None
Elizabeth, N. J.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	7.2-6.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Erie, Pa.	Y	Pc	2-2	35.1-10.1	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Evansville, Ind.	Y*	Pp	7-4	21.7-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fall River, Mass. . .	Y	P-. . .	3-2	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Flint, Mich.	Y	Pp	3-2	15.3-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-534
Fort Wayne, Ind. . . .	Y	Pp	4-2	25.6-6.2	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Fresno, Calif.	Y	Pc	14-5	50.3-0.3	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-225
Grand Rapids, Mich. .	Y	Pa	4-3	23.0-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-650
Hartford, Conn.	Y	Pc	3-2	. . .-. . .	Y†	Y	5	P	Y‡	Y-0
Jacksonville, Fla. . .	Y	Hp	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Kansas City, Kan. . .	Y	. . .-. . .	4-2	20.8-5.9	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .-. . .
Knoxville, Tenn. . . .	Y*	Pp	12-6	100.0-10.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Little Rock, Ark. . .	Y	P-. . .	6-3	23.5-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Miami, Fla.	Y	Pp	11-6	97.4-5.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Montgomery, Ala. . .	Y	Pp	3-1	16.5-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Nashville, Tenn.	Y*	Pp	12-7	$53.7-4.7	N	Y	6	P	N	None
New Bedford, Mass.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.1-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
New Haven, Conn.	Y	Pp	...-...	132.5-40.0	Y†	Y	5	O	Y	...-...
Norfolk, Va.	Y	Pa	8-6	35.3-1.5	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-2,629
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Y	...-...	3-1	22.7-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Pasadena, Calif.	Y	Pa	7-4	36.5-0.0	Y	Y	10	A	Y	Y-197
Peoria, Ill.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Phoenix, Ariz.	Y	Pa	9-2	61.9-0.0	Y	Y	5	F	N	Y-329
Providence, R. I.	Y	Pp	12-8	56.2-0.0	Y†	Y	6	P	Y‡	None
Richmond, Va.	Y	Pp	9-5	95.1-45.8	Y	Y	5	P	Y‡	Y-71
Sacramento, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-3	34.5-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Salt Lake City, Utah	Y	Px	6-5	27.0-0.9	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Jose, Calif.	Y	Pa	...-...	69.2-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Savannah, Ga.	Y*	Pp	7-4	31.9-0.0	N	Y	...	P	Y	None
Shreveport, La.	Y*	Pp	7-3	49.0-7.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Somerville, Mass.	Y	Pp	3-1	18.1-0.0	Y	Y	6	M	N	None
South Bend, Ind.	Y	Pp	4-2	23.9-0.6	Y	...	...	...	...	...-...
Syracuse, N. Y.	Y	Pp	10-7	65.2-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Tacoma, Wash.	Y	Pa	7-4	36.0-0.6	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Tampa, Fla.	Y	...-...	...-...	14.7-11.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Trenton, N. J.	Y	...-...	...-...	2.2-1.8	Y†	Y	5	F	Y	Y-100
Tulsa, Okla.	Y*	Pp	26-14	136.3-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Utica, N. Y.	Y	Pm	4-2	22.6-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Wichita, Kan.	Y	Pa	11-8	63.6-5.0	Y†	Y	6	F	Y	None
Wilmington, Del.	Y	Hp	...-...	17.0-...	Y	...	...	...	...	None
Worcester, Mass.	Y	Pa	4-3	28.5-3.1	Y	Y	15	A	Y	None
Youngstown, Ohio	Y	Pm	5-3	28.0-0.0	N	Y	5	P	Y	None
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	16.8-2.0	N	...	...	...	...	Y-241
Albuquerque, N. M.	Y	Pa	11-5	49.4-0.0	N	Y	5	A	N	None
Alexandria, Va.	Y	Pa	5-2	42.4-10.0	Y	Y	5	F	Y	None
Alhambra, Calif.	Y	...-...	1-0	5.5-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Amarillo, Tex.	Y	Pa	3-1	21.7-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-2,320
Asheville, N. C.	Y	...-b	...-...	4.0-...	N	Y	5	A	N	None
Aurora, Ill.	Y	...-p	...-...	...-...	Y	Y	5	O	N	None
Bay City, Mich.	Y	Pc	2-1	11.3-0.0	...	Y	...	A	...	None
Bayonne, N. J.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-16
Binghamton, N. Y.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	Y	6	O	Y	None
Brockton, Mass.	Y	E-...	0-0	6.0-0.0	N	Y	6	P	Y‡	None
Burbank, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-4	31.4-0.0	Y	Y	10	A	Y	Y-275
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Y	Pp	1-1	12.7-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Charleston, S. C.	Y*	...-...	2-1	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	Y	...-...	0-0	10.3-10.3	Y†	Y	5	F	Y‡	Y-850
Clifton, N. J.	Y	...-...	...-...	2.7-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-26
Columbia, S. C.	Y	Pa	4-2	19.4-0.0	Y†	Y	6	P	...	None
Columbus, Ga.	Y	Pc	2-2	13.2-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Compton, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	9.5-0.0	N	Y	5	A	N	None
Covington, Ky.	Y	H-...	...-...	.7-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Cranston, R. I.	Y	Pp	1-1	4.3-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Davenport, Ia.	Y	Pp	2-1	16.2-2.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Dearborn, Mich.	Y	Pp	4-3	19.5-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Dubuque, Ia.	Y	B-...	0-0	6.8-4.9	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Durham, N. C.	Y	Pa	3-1	24.7-4.7	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
East Orange, N. J.	Y	...-...	0-0	3.5-3.1	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-8
Glendale, Calif.	Y	Pa	13-6	74.7-2.5	Y†	Y	6	P	Y‡	Y-653
Greensboro, N. C.	Y	Pa	5-2	56.0-31.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Greenville, S. C.	Y	Pa	2-1	10.5-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Hamilton, Ohio	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hammond, Ind.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	$4.3-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hampton, Va.	Y	Xp	1-1	9.2-0.0	N	Y	5	A	N	None
Harrisburg, Pa.	Y	Em	0-0	0.8-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hoboken, N. J.	Y	M-. . .	0-0	6.0-5.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-150
Inglewood, Calif. . . .	Y	Pc	2-1	9.7-0.0	N	Y	5	A	N	Y-147
Jackson, Mich.	Y	Pa	2-1	10.0-0.0	N	Y	6	P	Y	Y-450
Joliet, Ill.	Y	Pa	. . .-. . .	. . .-12.0	Y	Y	2	F	N	Y-400
Kalamazoo, Mich. . .	Y	Pa	5-3	18.1-0.0	N	Y	6	P	N	None
Kenosha, Wis.	Y	Pa	1-1	9.8-0.0	Y†	Y	. . .	A	Y	None
Lakewood, Ohio	N	. . .-. . .	0-0	6.6-1.6	Y	Y	4	O	N	None
Lansing, Mich.	Y	Pp	7-4	31.2-4.1	. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Lawrence, Mass. . . .	Y	Pp	1-1	8.7-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-O
Lexington, Ky.	Y*	Pp	3-2	13.5-0.4	N	Y	. . .	A	N	Y-O
Lima, Ohio	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	10.4-9.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lincoln, Neb.	Y	Pm	3-1	19.3-11.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lowell, Mass.	Y	Pa	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	Y	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	None
Lubbock, Tex.	Y	Pm	10-4	25.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Madison, Wis.	Y	Pm	9-6	40.5-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Manchester, N. H. . .	Y	Pc	1-1	6.4-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Medford, Mass. . . .	Y	Pa	3-2	12.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	Y	H-. . .	0-0	2.1-0.0	Y. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Muncie, Ind.	Y	E-. . .	. . .-. . .	3.1-2.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
New Britain, Conn. . .	Y	Pp	2-1	13.3-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
New Rochelle, N. Y. .	Y	Pp	4-3	26.7-1.1	Y	Y	6	P	Y‡	None
Newton, Mass.	Y	W-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	Y	Pa	5-1	22.0-1.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Ogden, Utah	Y	Pa	5-2	11.8-0.9	Y†	Y	5	M	N	None
Passaic, N. J.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	6.9-5.0	Y	Y	5	P	Y‡	Y-74
Pittsfield, Mass. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	4.7-4.2	Y†	Y	12	O	Y‡	Y-200
Pontiac, Mich.	Y	Pa	3-3	19.7-0.0	N	Y	5	A	N	Y-1,400
Portland, Me.	Y	Pa	9-6	41.5-0.0	Y†	Y	5	P	Y	None
Portsmouth, Va. . . .	Y	Pp	3-1	16.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Pueblo, Colo.	Y	E-. . .	0-0	. . .-. . .	N	Y	6	P	Y‡	None
Quincy, Mass.	Y	Pa	3-1	18.3-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-350
Racine, Wis.	Y	Pm	3-1	15.7-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Raleigh, N. C.	Y	Pa	4-2	19.2-0.2	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-554
Richmond, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	10-6	54.3-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Riverside, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	5-3	23.9-1.6	N	Y	7	A	Y	Y-200
Roanoke, Va.	Y	Ea	0-0	6.0-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Saginaw, Mich.	Y	Pa	11-9	25.4-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
St. Joseph, Mo.	Y	. . .-p	0-0	8.2-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
St. Petersburg, Fla. .	Y	Pa	. . .-. . .	19.1-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Angelo, Tex. . . .	Y	Pa	3-1	20.6-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
San Bernardino, Calif.	Y	Pm	4-3	25.1-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Mateo, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	5-3	34.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Santa Ana, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	3-2	9.8-3.6	Y†	Y	10	A	Y‡	None
Santa Monica, Calif. .	Y	Pa	4-2	32.9-4.0	N	Y	7	F	Y	Y-1,165
Schenectady, N. Y. . .	Y	Pp	3-1	15.2-0.0	Y†	Y	6	P	Y‡	None
Sioux City, Iowa	Y	Pp	4-1	20.2-20.2	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
South Gate, Calif. . . .	Y	B-. . .	0-0	6.1-0.8	N	Y	10	F	N	Y-. . .
Springfield, Ill.	Y	Pm	3-1	. . .-. . .	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-245
Springfield, Mo. . . .	Y	Pa	5-1	58.3-0.0	Y†	Y	6	P	Y‡	None
Springfield, Ohio . . .	Y*	Pp	8-4	55.8-2.8	N	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Stamford, Conn. . . .	Y	Pp	4-1	18.7-0.0	Y†	Y	6	P	Y‡	None
Stockton, Calif.	Y	Pa	7-4	34.7-0.0	Y	Y	5	A	Y	Y-. . .
Topeka, Kan.	Y	Pc	8-4	28.4-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Waco, Tex.	Y	P-. . .	2-0	25.0-15.0	N	Y	5	P	Y	None

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Waterloo, Iowa	Y	Pp	3-2	$14.5-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Wheeling, W. Va.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Wichita Falls, Tex.	Y	Pa	2-1	10.5-0.0	Y†	...	...	...	...	None
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Y	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Winston-Salem, N. C.	Y	Pp	7-5	32.9-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Woonsocket, R. I.	Y	Pp	2-1	13.9-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
York, Pa.	Y	Pc	2-1	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	Y	Pa	2-0	12.9-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Abington tp, Pa.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-137
Anaheim, Calif.	Y	Pc	3-2	30.0-6.0	N	Y	3	O	N	Y-486
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Y	Pp	2-2	15.8-0.0	Y	Y	6	F	Y...	Y-110
Appleton, Wis.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Arcadia, Calif.	Y	E-...	...-...	6.6-1.8	N	Y	3	O	N	None
Arlington t, Mass.	Y	Ac	...-...	1.2-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Auburn, N. Y.	Y	...-...	...-...	1.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bakersfield, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-2	23.9-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bangor, Me.	Y	Pa	2-1	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Belleville, Ill.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Bellingham, Wash.	Y	Pp	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-30
Bloomfield, N. J.	Y	...-...	0-0	8.4-7.8	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bloomington, Ill.	Y	Ac	0-0	1.6-1.6	N	Y	5	A	N	None
Bloomington, Ind.	Y	X-...	0-0	1.9-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bremerton, Wash.	Y	E-...	...-...	0.6-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-143
Bristol, Conn.	Y	E-...	0-0	7.8-7.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Burlington, Iowa	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Charlottesville, Va.	Y	Pa	1-1	8.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-500
Chula Vista, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	11.4-0.5	Y†	...	...	...	...	None
Clinton, Iowa	Y	E-...	0-0	3.4-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Colorado Sprgs. Colo.	Y	Pa	4-2	12.2-0.0	Y	...	...	...	...	None
Columbia, Mo.	Y	...-...	0-0	19.0-17.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Concord, N. H.	Y	Pa	2-1	10.9-0.0	Y	Y	6	A	Y	None
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Y	Ac	0-0	0.4-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Culver City, Calif.	Y	B-...	...-...	4.7-3.2	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Cumberland, Md.	Y	...-...	...-...	1.1-0-0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Y	M-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	Y	4	F	N	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
E. Cleveland, Ohio	Y	E-...	...-...	...-...	Y	Y	5	F	Y	Y-160
E. Hartford t, Conn.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.2-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-181
Easton, Pa.	Y	...-...	0-0	8.5-8.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Elmhurst, Ill.	Y	...-...	...-...	0.3-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-1,000
Elmira, N. Y.	Y	Ac	...-...	...-...	Y†	Y	10	A	N	None
Elyria, Ohio	Y	...-...	...-...	0.0-3.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-95
Enid, Okla.	Y	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Euclid, Ohio	Y	...-...	0-0	1.3-0.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Eugene, Ore.	Y*	Pp	6-4	29.0-0.0	N	Y	10	F	N	None
Fairfield t, Conn.	Y	Pp	...-...	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fargo, N. D.	Y	...-...	0-0	2.0-0.9	...	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-275
Fayetteville, N. C.	Y	Pa	...-1	10.8-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Ferndale, Mich.	N	W-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-37
Fitchburg, Mass.	Y	...-...	0-0	4.0-4.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Y	Pc	3-1	23.8-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Framingham t, Mass,	Y	H-p	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fullerton, Calif.	Y	Pc	4-2	30.5-4.2	Y†	Y	5	PF	N	None
Gainesville, Fla.	Y	H-...	...-...	2.1-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Garfield, N. J.	Y	...-...	0-0	5.8-5.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Gloucester, Mass. . .	Y	Pa	1-1	...-...	N	Y	6	P	Y	None
Grand Forks, N. D. .	Y	E-...	0-0	$0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Granite City, Ill. . . .	N	...-...	0-0	5.4-5.4	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Great Falls, Mont. . .	Y	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Greenwich t, Conn. .	Y	Pp	4-2	28.1-4.3	Y†	Y	10	F	Y	None
Hackensack, N. J. . .	Y	...-...	...-...	6.7-3.8	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hagerstown, Md. . . .	N	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hamtramck, Mich. . .	N	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hattiesburg, Miss. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Haverford tp, Pa. . .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Hayward, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	4-3	20.7-16.3	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-71
Hazleton, Pa.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
High Point, N. C. . . .	Y	Pa	3-1	7.6-0.4	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Highland Park, Mich.	Y	Pc	1-1	13.5-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hutchinson, Kan. . . .	Y	B-...	...-...	1.5-1.2	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Iowa City, Iowa	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	Y	4	A	Y	None
Ithaca, N. Y.	Y	Pp	5-3	20.6-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Jackson, Tenn.	Y*	Hm	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Jamestown, N. Y. . .	Y	...-...	...-...	1.5-1.3	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-O
Johnson City, Tenn. .	Y	H-...	0-0	1.0-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Joplin, Mo.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y†	Y	6	P	Y‡	None
Kankakee, Ill.	Y	Hm	0-0	1.1-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Kettering, Ohio	Y	Pa	2-1	12.3-0.3	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Key West, Fla.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.2-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Kingston, N. Y.	Y	...-...	...-...	7.2-4.8	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lackawanna, N. Y. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	2.0-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lafayette, Ind.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.6-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lafayette, La.	Y	Pp	1-1	12.1-6.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Laurel, Miss.	Y	...-...	...-...	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lewiston, Me.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lincoln Park, Mich. .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.4-...	N	Y	4	F	N	Y-50
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	Y	Pc	3-2	14.5-...	Y	Y	5	PF	Y	...-...
Lynchburg, Va.	Y	Ea	0-0	4.9-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-531
Lynwood, Calif.	Y	E-...	0-0	3.3-0.0	Y	Y	3	A	N	Y-450
Manchester t, Conn. .	Y	Pa	4-1	15.0-0.0	Y	Y	6	A	Y	Y-450
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	Y	Ba	1-1	11.3-0.6	Y†	Y	6	A	Y‡	None
Manitowoc, Wis. . . .	Y	Pc	2-1	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Maplewood tp, N. J. .	Y	...-...	0-0	1.7-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-49
Marion, Ind.	Y	Pc	1-1	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Maywood, Ill.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Meriden, Conn.	Y	...-...	0-0	2.1-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Miami Beach, Fla. . .	N	Ac	0-0	1.6-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-1,250
Michigan City, Ind. . .	Y	E-...	...-...	1.9-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Middletown, Conn. . .	Y	X-...	...-...	0.4-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Middletown, Ohio . . .	Y	Ea	...-...	1.9-1.8	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Milford t, Conn. . . .	Y	Pp	2-1	12.8-1.5	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Mishawaka, Ind. . . .	Y	Bm	...-...	2.2-1.7	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Montclair, N. J. . . .	Y	Pp	2-1	18.4-0.0	Y	Y	5	O	N	None
Montebello, Calif. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	14.8-9.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Monterey Park, Calif.	Y	B-...	...-...	10.5-0.2	N	Y	6	A	N	Y-99
Morgantown, W. Va. .	Y	...-...	0-0	3.0-0.0	N	Y	2	A	N	Y-280
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa. .	Y	Ac	0-0	0.6-0.6	N	Y	5	A	N	None
Muskegon, Mich. . . .	Y	Pa	6-4	30.1-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Muskogee, Okla. . . .	Y	B-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Nashua, N. H.	N	E-...	...-...	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
National City, Calif. .	Y	...-c	2-0	12.8-0.0	N	Y	2	A	N	Y-227
New Kensington, Pa. .	Y	Hp	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Newport, Ky.	Y	E-...	...-...	0.1-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Newport, R. I.	Y	...-...	0-0	$2.9-0.9	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-8
Newport News, Va.	Y	W-...	...-...	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Norman, Okla.	Y	E-...	0-0	4.0-4.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
N. Little Rock, Ark.	Y	Pc	3-2	15.5-0.8	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Northampton, Mass.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.3-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Norwalk, Conn.	Y	Pp	4-3	27.9-2.9	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Norwich, Conn.	Y	W-...	0-0	5.1-...	Y†	Y	5	O	Y‡	None
Nutley, N. J.	Y	...-...	0-0	4.3-3.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-22
Odessa, Tex.	Y	E-...	2-1	20.0-10.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Ontario, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	13.7-0.8	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Oshkosh, Wis.	Y	E-...	0-0	0.7-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Ottumwa, Iowa	Y	Pa	3-1	...-...	Y†	Y	10	A	Y	None
Owensboro, Ky.	Y	E-...	...-...	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Oxnard, Calif.	Y	Ba	0-0	4.9-0.0	Y†	Y	5	F	N	Y-250
Paducah, Ky.	Y	Xp	0-0	1.2-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Palo Alto, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-2	20.9-0.0	N	Y	5	A	Y	Y-300
Panama City, Fla.	N	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Penn tp, Pa.	N	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-500
Pensacola, Fla.	Y	Pp	2-1	9.2-0.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Y	...-...	...-...	6.5-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Petersburg, Va.	Y	E-...	0-0	1.0-0.0	N	Y	5	A	Y	Y-2,300
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Y	Pc	1-1	12.0-12.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Plainfield, N. J.	Y	H-...	0-0	5.6-5.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-79
Pomona, Calif.	Y	Pc	4-3	31.3-10.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Portsmouth, Ohio	Y	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	Y	4	A	Y	None
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Y	Pa	2-1	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Provo, Utah	Y	Xa	...-...	...-4.0	Y	Y	5	P	Y	Y-275
Quincy, Ill.	Y	B-...	1-1	8.5-0.0	N	Y	5	M	N	None
Rapid City, S. D.	N	Pa	2-1	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Y	Ac	...-...	...-4.2	Y	Y	5	P	Y	Y-247
Redwood City, Calif.	Y	...-...	...-...	9.7-4.1	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-170
Reno, Nev.	Y*	Pp	...-...	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Revere, Mass.	Y	Pa	4-3	13.0-2.5	Y	Y	5	A	Y	None
Richfield, Minn.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	...	...	...	...	None
Richmond, Ind.	Y	H-...	0-0	6.2-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Rochester, Minn.	Y	Pc	1-1	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Rock Island, Ill.	Y	Pm	2-1	30.0-19.7	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-250
Rocky Mount, N. C.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	...	...	...	...	None
Rome, N. Y.	Y	Pa	2-1	10.9-5.0	Y	Y	5	P	Y‡	Y-64
Roswell, N. M.	Y	B-...	1-...	4.2-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Royal Oak, Mich.	Y	Pa	1-1	14.3-6.2	N	...	...	...	...	None
St. Cloud, Minn.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
St. Louis Park, Minn.	Y	...-...	...-...	12.7-11.6	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Salem, Oregon	Y	Pa	1-1	5.7-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Salina, Kan.	Y	E-...	0-0	0.0-7.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Leandro, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-3	30.0-0.0	N	Y	6	A	Y	Y-323
Sandusky, Ohio	Y	...-...	0-0	5.2-4.9	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	18.0-2.8	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Santa Fe, N. M.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.5-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Sheboygan, Wis.	Y	Pp	1-1	...-...	Y	Y	3	F	N	None
S. San Francisco, Calif.	Y	...-...	...-...	2.1-0.9	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-632
Spartanburg, S. C.	Y	...-...	...-...	0.0-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-200
Stratford t, Conn.	Y	Pp	2-1	11.0-...	Y†	Y	5	F	Y‡	...-...
Superior, Wis.	Y	E-...	...-...	3.4-0.4	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Teaneck tp, N. J.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.6-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-224
Torrance, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	23.5-0.0	Y	Y	5	A	Y	None
Torrington, Conn.	Y	Hm	...-...	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Tucson, Ariz.	Y*	Pp	8-4	$28.1-0.0	Y†	Y	10	A	N	None
Tyler, Tex.	N	Pa	1-1	6.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
University City, Mo.	Y	W-...	0-0	6.4-6.0	N	Y	5	A	N	None
Vallejo, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	15.2-5.2	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-87
Vancouver, Wash.	Y	Pa	5-3	25.0-5.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Warwick, Va.	Y	E-...	...-...	...-...	Y	Y	2	A	N	None
Washington, Pa.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	Y	3	C	Y	None
Watertown, N. Y.	Y	Ac	0-0	1.0-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Wausau, Wis.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Wauwatosa, Wis.	Y	E-...	...-...	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
West Allis, Wis.	Y	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
West Covina, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	17.5-2.4	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
West Hartford t, Conn.	Y	Pa	3-2	13.7-0.0	Y	Y	5	A	N	Y-177
West Palm Beach, Fla.	Y	...-...	0-0	8.4-7.8	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Whittier, Calif.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-164
White Plains, N. Y.	Y	Pm	3-3	15.4-0.0	N	Y	7	O	Y‡	Y-683
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Wilmington, N. C.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Winona, Minn.	N	...-...	...-...	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-199
Wyandotte, Mich.	Y	...-...	0-0	3.8-3.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
10,000 to 25,000										
Ada, Okla.	Y	Ac	0-0	1.3-1.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Adrian, Mich.	N	...-...	0-0	1.1-1.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Aiken, S. C.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y†	Y	5	P	Y‡	None
Albany, Calif.	Y	...-...	...-...	1.5-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-44
Albany, Ore.	Y	Pp	1-1	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Albert Lea, Minn.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Albion, Mich.	Y	...-...	...-...	3.2-3.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Alice, Tex.	N	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Alpena, Mich.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Ames, Iowa	Y	Pp	1-1	13.5-0.0	Y†	Y	5	A	Y	...-...
Amherst t, Mass.	Y	Hp	0-0	1.5-0.5	Y	Y	4	A	N	None
Andover t, Mass.	Y	...-...	0-0	8.2-5.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Ansonia, Conn.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Antioch, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	6.8-3.3	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-84
Ardmore, Okla.	Y	Hc	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Arkansas City, Kan.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Arlington Heights, Ill.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.4-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Ashland, Ohio	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Ashland, Wis.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-45
Ashtabula, Ohio	Y	E-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-130
Astoria, Ore.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-200
Atchison, Kan.	Y	Ac	...-...	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Athens, Ohio	Y	Hp	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Auburn, Ala.	Y	Hp	...-...	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Auburn, Me.	Y	Pa	2-1	24.0-10.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Aurora, Colo.	Y	Pa	...-...	7.8-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Azusa, Calif.	Y	...-...	0-0	4.4-4.1	N	Y	6	P	Y	Y-163
Barre, Vt.	N	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bartlesville, Okla.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Batavia, N. Y.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bath, Me.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Baytown, Tex.	Y	Hm	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-120
Beatrice, Neb.	Y	...-...	0-0	2.1-2.1	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bell, Calif.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.9-0.6	Y	...	...	...	...	...-...

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Bellaire, Tex.	Y	...-...	0-0	$0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bellefontaine, Ohio . .	Y	H-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bemidji, Minn.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bend, Ore.	Y	Pa	1-1	5.7-1.2	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Benton Harbor, Mich.	Y	...-...	...-...	6.5-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-120
Berea, Ohio	N	...-...	0-0	2.2-1.7	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-43
Bergenfield, N. J. . .	Y	Hp	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Berkley, Mich.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.4-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-90
Bethel, Pa.	Y	...-...	...-...	4.7-1.2	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bexley, Ohio	Y*	...-...	0-0	0.5-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Biddeford, Me.	Y	M-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Big Spring, Tex. . . .	Y	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Birmingham, Mich. .	Y	Pa	1-1	8.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-38
Bismarck, N. D. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	5.0-...	N	Y	5	F	Y	Y-100
Bluefield, W. Va. . . .	Y	Ap	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Blytheville, Ark. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Borger, Tex.	Y	...-...	0-0	18.4-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Boulder, Colo.	Y	Pa	1-1	9.8-0.0	Y†	Y	6	P	Y‡	None
Bozeman, Mont. . . .	...	Ac	0-0	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Brainerd, Minn. . . .	N	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Brattleboro t, Vt. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	6.0-6.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Brawley, Calif.	Y	Ac	...-...	0.5-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-100
Brentwood, Pa.	N	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bridgeton, N. J. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	10.1-10.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bristol t, R. I.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bristol, Tenn.	Y	H-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Bristol, Va.	Y	E-...	...-...	5.5-3.0	Y	Y	5	A	Y	Y-98
Brookfield, Ill.	Y	...-...	0-0	5.0-4.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-60
Brunswick, Ga.	Y	B-...	...-...	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Brunswick t, Me. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-35
Bryan, Tex.	Y	E-...	...-...	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Burlingame, Calif. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	2.1-1.8	...	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-110
Burlington, N. J. . . .	N	...-...	...-...	3.1-3.0	...	Y	2	F	...	Y-48
Burlington, N. C. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	...	Y	NA	NA	NA	Y-448
Cadillac, Mich.	Y	...-...	0-0	1.4-1.4	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Camden, Arkansas . .	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Campbell, Ohio	N	E-...	0-0	.0.-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-113
Canton, Ill.	N	...-...	...-...	...-...	...	Y	10	F	...	...-...
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Y	Hc	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Carbondale, Pa. . . .	Y	Pp	...-...	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Carlisle, Pa.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Cedar Falls, Iowa . .	Y	...-...	0-0	1.2-0.7	Y	Y	3	O	Y	None
Charles City, Iowa . .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-88
Cheltenham tp, Pa. . .	N	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-345
Chicago Heights, Ill. .	Y	Pp	1-1	6.1-0.0	Y†	Y	5	P	N	None
Chickasha, Okla. . . .	Y	Ac	0-0	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Chico, Calif.	Y	W-...	0-0	2.4-0.0	Y	...	...	...	...	None
Claremont, N. H. . . .	N	...-...	...-...	...-...	...	Y	5	A	...	None
Cleburne, Tex.	N	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	...	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-101
Coatesville, Pa. . . .	Y	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	Y	E-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Coffeyville, Kan. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Columbia, Tenn. . . .	Y	Ac	0-0	0.5-0.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Concord, Calif.	Y	Pc	2-2	13.5-0.0	N	Y	4	A	N	Y-75
Conneaut, Ohio	Y	...-...	0-0	0.5-0.0	...	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Connellsville, Pa. . .	Y	...-...	...-...	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Coral Gables, Fla. . .	Y	Pa	3-2	18.7-2.1	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Corona, Calif.	Y	B-...	...-...	13.6-9.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None

Table XI—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Coronado, Calif. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	$2.5-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-50
Coshocton, Ohio . . .	Y	M-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Cranford tp, N. J. . .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-3.5	N	...	...	...	...	Y-100
Cudahy, Wis.	Y	W-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Daly City, Calif. . . .	Y	E-...	0-0	2.5-1.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-135
Darien t, Conn.	Y	Pp	1-1	...-...	Y	Y	5	C	...	None
Decatur, Ala.	Y	...-...	0-0	1.8-0.6	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Delano, Calif.	Y	...-...	0-0	1.0-0.1	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-142
Delaware tp, N. J. . .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Delaware, Ohio	Y	...-...	0-0	0.8-0.8	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-100
Denison, Tex.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Des Plaines, Ill. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	3.1-2.7	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Dodge City, Kan. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Dormont, Pa.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Dothan, Ala.	Y	E-...	...-...	...-0.8	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Dover, N. H.	N	Pc	2-1	5.6-0.2	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Downers Grove, Ill. .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-15
Dublin, Ga.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Dumont, N. J.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.1-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Dyersburg, Tenn. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	...-1.5	N	Y	6	F	N	None
East Detroit, Mich. .	Y	...-...	0-0	2.2-0.8	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
East Lansing, Mich. .	N	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	Y	4	A	N	Y-205
East Moline, Ill. . . .	Y	Hp	0-0	...-2.6	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Ecorse, Mich.	Y	...-...	0-0	1.1-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Edinburg, Tex.	Y	Ac	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
El Cajon, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	5-2	38.0-6.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
El Centro, Calif. . . .	Y	W-...	0-0	0.4-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
El Dorado, Kan. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
El Segundo, Calif. . .	Y	...-...	1-0	7.5-1.2	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Elizabeth City, N. C. .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Elizabethton, Tenn. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.6-0.3	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-4
Ellwood City, Pa. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Emporia, Kan.	Y	E-...	0-0	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Endicott, N. Y.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Englewood, Colo. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	1.2-1.1	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Englewood, N. J. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	7.7-5.5	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Escanaba, Mich. . . .	Y	X-...	0-0	3.0-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Eureka, Calif.	Y	...-...	...-...	2.5-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fair Lawn, N. J. . . .	Y	Ac	...-...	5.0-4.7	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Fairfield, Ala.	Y	E-...	0-0	0.1-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fayetteville, Ark. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fergus Falls, Minn. .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Ferguson, Mo.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.2-0.0	Y	Y	5	A	N	Y-20
Florence, Ala.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.7-0.6	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fort Collins, Colo. .	Y	P-...	1-1	7.8-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-1000
Fort Lee, N. J.	Y	...-...	...-...	1.5-1.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Fort Scott, Kan. . . .	N	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-30
Fort Thomas, Ky. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	2.7-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-7
Frankfort, Ky.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fredericksburg, Va. .	Y	...-...	0-0	4.0-4.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Freeport, Ill.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	...	Y	5	F	N	...
Freeport, N. Y.	Y	...-...	0-0	1.5-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Freemont, Neb. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Fulton, Mo.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-158
Fulton, N. Y.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Gainesville, Ga.	Y	Pp	1-1	8.5-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Gainesville, Tex. . . .	N	...-...	...-...	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-175
Garden City, Kan. . .	Y	Ac	0-0	0.2-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-500

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Gardena, Calif.	Y	X-. . .	2-0	$12.1-1.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Gardner, Mass.	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	0.6-. . .	. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Garfield Heights, Ohio	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-0
Garland, Tex.	Y	W-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	N	Y	4	F	N	None
Geneva, N. Y.	Y	E-. . .	. . .-. . .	2.7-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-35
Girard, Ohio	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Goldsboro, N. C. . . .	Y	E-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Grand Island, Neb. . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	. . .-. . .	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Grand Junction, Colo.	Y	E-. . .	. . .-. . .	5.0-4.3	Y	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Y-384
Grand Prairie, Tex. .	Y	Pa	2-1	19.4-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-24
Great Bend, Kan. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Greeley, Colo.	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-0.9	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Greenville, N. C. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	0.5-. . .	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Greenville, Tex. . . .	Y	E-. . .	0-0	3.1-3.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Griffin, Ga.	Y	Ac	. . .-. . .	6.0-6.0	. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	N	E-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	Y	Y	6	A	Y	Y-444
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y†	Y	6	A	Y‡	Y-40
Haddonfield, N. J. . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	3.1-3.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-152
Hanford, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	. . .-. . .	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-100
Harlingen, Tex.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Harrisonburg, Va. . .	Y	Pp	2-1	11.1-3.5	Y	Y	5	A	Y	None
Harvey, Ill.	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hastings, Neb.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	15.0-15.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hawthorne, Calif. . . .	Y	B-. . .	0-0	. . .-. . .	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	None
Helena, Mont.	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Henderson, Ky.	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	3.8-0.8	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Henderson, N. C. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	Y	B-. . .	0-0	0.6-. . .	N	Y	5	A	N	Y-100
Hialeah, Fla.	Y	W-. . .	1-0	7.8-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Hickory, N. C.	Y	Xa	1-1	6.3-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Highland Park, Ill. . .	Y	E-. . .	0-0	0.3-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hobart, Ind.	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hobbs, N. M.	N	Ac	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Holland, Mich.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	2.1-1.8	Y†	Y	20	P	Y	None
Hollywood, Fla. . . .	Y	p. . .	1-1	11.2-0.4	N	Y	5	A	N	None
Homestead, Pa. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Homewood, Ill.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Hopewell, Va.	Y	E-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	Y	5	A	N	Y-. . .
Hornell, N. Y.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	. . .-2.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Huntington, Ind.	Y	E-. . .	0-0	. . .-. . .	. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Huntsville, Ala. . . .	Y	Pc	1-1	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Huron, S. D.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	7.5-7.2	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho . .	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	1.5-. . .	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Independence, Kan. .	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Jacksonville, Ill. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0.0	. . .-. . .	. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Janesville, Wis. . . .	N	E-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	N	Y	3	F	N	Y-300
Jeannette, Pa.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	. . .-. . .	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Johnson City, N. Y. .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-3
Johnstown, N. Y. . . .	Y	Em	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Jonesboro, Ark.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	1.2-1.2	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-5
Junction City, Kan. .	Y	Ac	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Kearney, Neb.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-62
Keene, N. H.	Y	E-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Kennewick, Wash. . .	Y	Pa	1-1	5.4-0.0	Y	Y	7	A	Y	Y-185
Kingsport, Tenn. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	3.8-2.9	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-150
Kinston, N. C.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.5-. . .	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Kirkwood, Mo.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.2-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
La Grange, Ill.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.3-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-. . .

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
La Mesa, Calif.	Y	Hp	...-...	$3.8-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
La Porte, Ind.	Y	Hp	...-...	3.8-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Laconia, N. H.	Y	Pp	1-1	7.4-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lake Worth, Fla. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.6-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Laramie, Wyo.	N	Ac	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Las Cruces, N. M. . .	Y	X-...	0-0	3.0-3.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Las Vegas, Nev. . . .	Y	Pa	8-4	35.8-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lawrence, Kan.	Y	Pa	1-1	5.8-1.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Leominster, Mass. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lewiston, Idaho	Y	...-...	...-...	2.1-1.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lewistown, Pa.	Y	A-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lexington, N. C. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lincoln, Ill.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.3-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Livonia, Mich.	Y	...-...	1-0	23.8-4.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lodi, Calif.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	Y	3	A	N	Y-473
Logan, Utah	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Logansport, Ind. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	1.8-1.8	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Lombard, Ill.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.6-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Longview, Tex.	Y	Hp	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Longview, Wash. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.3-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-203
McAlester, Okla. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.5-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Madison, N. J.	Y	...-...	...-...	3.7-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y. .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-33
Manhattan, Kan. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Mankato, Minn.	Y	E-...	1-0	9.4-4.8	N	Y	2	A	N	None
Maple Heights, Ohio. .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Marietta, Ga.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-1.2	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Marinette, Wis.	Y	Ac	0-0	...-...	Y	Y	6	A	N	None
Marquette, Mich. . . .	Y	Y-...	0-0	0.4-0.0	Y	Y	6	A	Y	None
Marshall, Tex.	Y	Ac	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Marshfield, Wis. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Martinsville, Va. . . .	Y	X-...	1-1	4.1-0.0	N	N	N	NA	NA	None
Massena, N. Y.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Mattoon, Ill.	Y	...-...	0-0	1.8-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Maywood, Calif.	Y	Hm	0-0	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Medford, Ore.	Y	E-...	0-0	2.3-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Menlo Park, Calif. . .	Y	X-...	0-0	4.8-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Merced, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	11.2-2.7	N	Y	10	O	N	Y-215
Mercedes, Tex.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...-...
Mesa, Ariz.	N	Pc	2-2	9.1-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Methuen t, Mass. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Mexico, Mo.	Y	Ac	0-0	2.7-1.2	Y	Y	5	A	Y	Y-38
Middletown, N. Y. . .	Y	Pc	2-1	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Midland, Mich.	Y	Pa	3-2	16.5-0.0	Y	Y	10	P	N	None
Midland, Tex.	Y	Pa	1-1	7.8-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-481
Millville, N. J.	Y	M-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Minot, N. D.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.7-0.0	Y	Y	5	A	Y	Y-...
Mission, Tex.	Y	Hp	0-0	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Modesto, Calif.	Y	Pa	9-7	35.4-0.0	N	Y	6	P	Y‡	Y-424
Monroe, Mich.	Y	Pc	1-1	...-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Monroe, N. C.	Y	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	Y	5	A	N	None
Monrovia, Calif. . . .	Y	E-...	0-0	6.7-0.0	Y†	Y	15	A	Y‡	Y-220
Monterey, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	1-1	8.3-0.0	Y	Y	10	A	...	None
Morristown, N. J. . .	Y	...-...	...-...	1.2-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Morristown, Tenn. . .	Y	Hc	...-...	1.8-1.4	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Moscow, Idaho	Y	H-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	Y	...-...	0-0	19.2-19.2	Y	Y	5	P	Y	Y-301
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Mount Vernon, Ill.	N	Ac	0-0	$0.0-0.0	...	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Mountain View, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	12.5-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Y	...-...	0-0	1.0-0.8	N	Y	5	P	Y	None
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	Y	...-...	0-0	18.0-15.5	...	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Nampa, Idaho	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	...	...	...	...	None
Napa, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	4.6-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Needham t, Mass.	Y	H-...	1-0	3.1-0.0	N	Y	5	F	N	Y-52
Neenah, Wis.	Y*	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y	Y	5	C	N	Y-75
New Bern, N. C.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Newburyport, Mass.	Y	...-...	...-...	0.2-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Newport Beach, Calif.	Y	X-...	1-1	6.2-0.6	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-242
Newton, Iowa	Y	E-...	0-0	...-4.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Newton, Kan.	Y	...-...	...-...	3.0-0.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Niles, Mich.	Y*	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Norfolk, Neb.	Y	...-...	...-...	0.0-0.0	...	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
North Adams, Mass.	Y	Ac	...-...	3.2-3.0	Y	Y	6	A	Y	None
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.7-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
North Braddock, Pa.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
North Miami, Fla.	Y	E-...	2-1	...-...	...	Y	5	A	N	None
N. Plainfield, N. J.	Y	...-...	0-0	1.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-100
N. Providence t, R. I.	Y	Hp	...-...	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Norwood t, Mass.	Y	Pp	1-1	6.7-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Oak Lawn, Ill.	Y	...-...	0-0	2.5-2.0	N	Y	3	A	N	None
Ocala, Fla.	Y	E-...	0-0	1.0-0.3	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Oceanside, Calif.	Y	X-...	0-0	12.0-8.4	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-118
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Oil City, Pa.	Y	Pc	...-1	10.0-5.3	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Okmulgee, Okla.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	...	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Oneonta, N. Y.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Opelika, Ala.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Y	Hp	...-...	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Oswego, N. Y.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Ottawa, Kan.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Painesville, Ohio	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Palm Springs, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	16.4-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-358
Pampa, Tex.	N	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	Y	5	A	N	None
Park Forest, Ill.	Y	Pa	...-...	7.7-0.0	Y	Y	6	P	Y	None
Parsons, Kan.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Pendleton, Ore.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-105
Pensauken tp, N. J.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Peru, Ind.	Y	Ec	0-0	...-6.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Petaluma, Calif.	Y	...-...	0-0	1.7-0.7	Y†	Y	5	A	N	None
Phenix City, Ala.	Y	Hp	0-0	0.8-0.8	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-168
Phillipsburg, N. J.	Y	Hm	0-0	2.3-1.3	Y	Y	5	C	Y	Y-35
Piedmont, Calif.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Piqua, Ohio	Y	E-...	0-0	3.6-1.6	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-1,241
Pittsburg, Calif.	Y	Ac	0-0	1.4-1.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Pittsburg, Kan.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.3-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-46
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Y	Hp	0-0	0.0-0.0	...	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-190
Ponca City, Okla.	Y	Pp	2-1	19.0-2.4	Y	Y	5	A	N	None
Port Angeles, Wash.	Y	Ec	0-0	0.3-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Port Chester, N. Y.	Y	...-...	...-...	4.2-1.7	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Portsmouth, N. H.	Y	P-...	2-1	6.1-1.1	N	Y	6	A	N	None
Pottstown, Pa.	Y	Hp	0-0	7.0-4.9	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Princeton, N. J.	Y	E-...	0-0	7.6-1.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-28
Pullman, Wash.	Y	E-...	0-0	11.2-11.0	Y	Y	10	A	Y	None
Puyallup, Wash.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.9-0.7	N	N	...	...	...	Y-23
Radnor tp, Pa.	Y	Ec	0-0	5.1-3.4	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Reading t, Mass. . . .	Y	Hp	0-0	$0.3-0.0	Y	Y	5	. . .	. . .	None
Red Bank, N. J.	Y	Hp	. . .-. . .	1.3-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Red Wing, Minn. . . .	Y	E-. . .	0-0	0.1-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-25
Redding, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	24.0-8.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-300
Redlands, Calif. . . .	Y	Pc	3-1	12.6-2.4	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Rensselaer, N. Y. . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Renton, Wash.	Y*	Pm	1-1	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-53
Richmond Heights, Mo.	Y	Hp	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Ridgewood, N. J. . . .	Y	Pp	1-1	10.0-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-0
River Rouge, Mich. .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	4.3-1.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Robbinsdale, Minn. .	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	. . .-. . .
Rochester, N. H. . . .	Y	B-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-125
Roseville, Calif. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	4.4-3.7	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Roseville, Mich. . . .	Y	X-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-1.5	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Rutherford, N. J. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.6-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Saco, Me.	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	4.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
St. Charles, Mo. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	2.5-2.5	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Y	Ac	0-0	8.1-6.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-361
St. Joseph, Mich. . . .	Y	E-. . .	0-0	. . .-3.6	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Salinas, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-1	31.0-7.5	Y	Y	5	A	N	None
Salisbury, N. C. . . .	Y	Ac	0-0	0.7-0.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Benito, Tex. . . .	Y	Ac	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Bruno, Calif. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Buenaventura, Cal.	Y	Pa	1-1	. . .-. . .	N	Y	5	A	N	Y-188
San Fernando, Calif. .	Y	Bc	0-0	0.8-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-35
San Gabriel, Calif. . .	Y	E-. . .	1-0	6.9-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Y	Pa	1-1	7.4-1.2	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Marino, Calif. . .	Y	Hp	0-0	0.3-0.1	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
San Pablo, Calif. . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.8-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-73
San Rafael, Calif. . .	Y	Pa	. . .-. . .	10.9-0.0	N	Y	5	A	N	None
Sanford, Fla.	Y	Pc	1-1	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-51
Sanford t, Maine . . .	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Sanford, N. C.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Santa Clara, Calif. . .	N	Pa	3-1	12.5-2.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Santa Cruz, Calif. . .	Y	Pa	2-2	9.2-0.3	N	Y	4	A	N	Y-553
Santa Maria, Calif. .	Y	X-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	Y	Y	6	O	. . .	Y-200
Santa Paula, Calif. . .	Y	B-. . .	0-0	2.4-0.6	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Santa Rosa, Calif. . .	Y	Pa	4-2	33.1-0.9	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Sapulpa, Okla.	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Sarasota, Fla.	Y	B-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-120
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	3.5-. . .	. . .	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Saugus t, Mass.	Y	. . .-. . .	0-0	5.0-4.6	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Y	Ac	. . .-. . .	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Scarsdale, N. Y. . . .	Y	Ac	0-0	1.7-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-784
Shawnee, Okla.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y†	Y	5	A	N	None
Sheffield, Ala.	Y	H-. . .	0-0	0.4-0.4	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Shelbyville, Ind. . . .	Y	E-. . .	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Sherman, Tex.	Y	E-. . .	0-0	. . .-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Shorewood, Wis. . . .	Y	Ac	0-0	. . .-. . .	Y	Y	3	A	Y	Y-272
Sidney, Ohio	Y	Ac	. . .-. . .	5.4-5.0	Y	Y	5	A	N	None
Snyder, Tex.	Y	Pa	1-1	12.5-8.0	N	Y	5	A	Y	None
S. Charleston, W. Va.	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	13.0-. . .	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
South Euclid, Ohio . .	Y	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	2.4-0.5	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
S. Milwaukee, Wis. .	Y	E-. . .	. . .-. . .	5.7-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
South Norfolk, Va. . .	Y	. . .-. . .	1-0	1.4-0.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
S. Pasadena, Calif. . .	Y	E-. . .	0-0	6.0-. . .	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-. . .

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
South River, N. J. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
S. St. Paul, Minn. . .	Y	...-...	0-0	$0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Springfield, Ore. . . .	Y*	Pp	...-...	2.5-...	Y	Y	5	A	Y	None
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.), Pa.	Y	...-...	0-0	3.5-3.5	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Springfield tp (Montgomery Co), Pa.	Y	Hp	0-0	1.5-1.5	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
State College, Pa. . .	Y	...-...	...-...	6.0-5.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Statesville, N. C. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	3.0-...	...	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Sterling, Ill.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Stevens Point, Wis. .	Y	Wc	0-0	1.5-0.8	Y	Y	4	F	N	None
Stillwater, Okla. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Stoughton t, Mass. . .	Y	E-...	0-0	1.2-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	N	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	Y	2	F	...	Y-12
Streator, Ill.	Y	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
Suffolk, Va.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Summit, N. J.	N	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-43
Sumter, S. C.	Y	Pp	1-1	8.0-...	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Sunnyvale, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	2-1	15.5-2.4	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Terrell, Tex.	Y	E-...	0-0	0.2-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Texarkana, Tex. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Texas City, Tex. . . .	Y	Hp	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Thomasville, Ga. . . .	Y	Ac	0-0	...-10.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Thomasville, N. C. . .	Y	Ac	0-0	1.0-1.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-10
Traverse City, Mich.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.7-0.5	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Tulare, Calif.	Y	B-...	...-...	3.3-1.5	Y	Y	3	P	Y	None
Tupelo, Miss.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Twin Falls, Idaho . . .	Y	Ea	...-...	1.0-0.9	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Two Rivers, Wis. . .	Y	Ea	...-...	...-...	Y	Y	6	P	Y	None
Uniontown, Pa.	Y	...-...	0-0	3.8-0.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
University Pk., Tex.	Y	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-300
Urbana, Ill.	Y	M-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Valparaiso, Ind.	Y	...-...	0-0	0.8-0.6	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Van Wert, Ohio	Y	...-...	0-0	4.5-4.5	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Villa Park, Ill.	Y	M-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Visalia, Calif.	Y	...-...	...-...	0.1-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Wabash, Ind.	Y	E-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Wash. Ct. House, O. .	Y	Ac	0-0	0.4-0.4	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Watsonville, Calif. .	Y	...-...	0-0	5.5-1.3	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-37
Waukesha, Wis.	Y	Pp	3-2	34.9-20.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-...
Waxahachie, Tex. . . .	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Wayne, Mich.	Y	...-...	...-...	6.5-4.5	Y†	...	...	...	...	None
Waynesboro, Va. . . .	Y	Ac	0-0	0.1-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Webster Groves, Mo.	Y	...-...	...-...	2.1-0.6	Y	Y	5	P	Y‡	None
Weirton, W. Va.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Wenatchee, Wash. . .	Y	Pc	2-1	8.7-0.2	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	...-...
West Lafayette, Ind. .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.8-0.1	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
West Memphis, Ark. .	Y	M-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	...	...	...	...	...	None
W. Springfield t, Mass.	Y	Hp	0-0	2.0-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	N	...-...	...-...	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-140
Wethersfield t, Conn.	Y	...-...	0-0	...-...	Y†	Y	5	A	N	None
White Settlement, Tex.	Y	W-...	...-...	...-...	Y	Y	5	O	Y	None
Whitefish Bay, Wis. .	Y	Ac	0-0	0.2-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-395
Willimantic, Conn. .	Y	E-...	0-0	...-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Wilson, N. C.	Y	...-...	0-0	3.0-3.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Winchester, Va. . . .	Y	Ba	0-0	7.1-7.0	Y†	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-29
Windsor t, Conn. . . .	Y	Pa	1-1	6.1-1.8	Y	Y	5	A	N	None
Winnetka, Ill.	Y	...-...	0-0	3.1-2.1	Y	Y	10	O	N	Y-424

TABLE XI—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves as Planning Director	Employees-Total, Professional	Expenditures 1956 (in thousands)	Planning Review, Real Property Sales	Capital Budget				Capital Reserve Fund
						In Effect	Term in Years	Dept. Preparing	Planning Review	
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Y	E-...	0-0	0.1-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Woburn, Mass.	Y	...-...	0-0	3.6-...	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Wood River, Ill. . . .	Y	...-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	N	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Woodland, Calif. . . .	Y	B-...	0-0	6.5-5.8	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	Y-0
Wooster, Ohio	Y	E-...	0-0	0.0-0.0	Y	N	NA	NA	NA	None
Ypsilanti, Mich. . . .	Y	...-...	...-...	2.1-0.9	N	Y	5	A	N	Y-38

BEXLEY, OHIO: Served by regional planning board.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA: The official planning agency was inaugurated on January 1, 1957; financial data are not available; the county planning director is on a part-time basis.

EUGENE, OREGON: Central Lane County Planning Commission appoints planning director.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA: Served by metropolitan planning commission.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Planning function under jurisdiction of the metropolitan planning commission.

JACKSON, TENNESSEE: Jackson Regional Planning Commission is the planning agency.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE: Served by a city-county planning agency.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY: The planning director is appointed by the Lexington-Fayette County Planning and Zoning Commission.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE: Chairman of planning commission is approved by the city-county board of commissioners.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Served by a city-county planning commission.

NEENAH, WISCONSIN: Planning is function of Fox Valley Regional Planning Commission.

NILES, MICHIGAN: Under an area planning commission not yet fully in operation.

RENO, NEVADA: Has a regional planning commission consisting of Reno, Sparks, and Washoe Counties.

RENTON, WASHINGTON: Planning department established January 1, 1957.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA: Served by metropolitan planning commission.

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA: Served by metropolitan planning commission.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO: Clark County-Springfield Regional Planning Commission appoints planning director.

SPRINGFIELD, OREGON: City contracts with a Lane County planning agency which also serves the city of Eugene, two school districts, the county, and the parks and recreation district.

TUCSON, ARIZONA: Planning department is joint city-county. Personnel listed are only those on city payroll; only actual city expenditures shown; proportion of city-county support of joint department varies each year, currently is 33 per cent city — 67 per cent county.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA: Served by the Tulsa Metropolitan Area Planning Commission.

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See Also Public Works, Utilities, and Housing.

Public Welfare

Developments in 1956

By Fred H. Steininger

Director, Lake County (Indiana) Department of Public Welfare

PUBLIC welfare services as a specific function of government "which protects individuals and families against potential or actual social disaster, including economic wants, and helps them find the means to regain economic and social self-sufficiency" has its origin in the democratic principle that human beings have a responsibility for the well-being of each other. The use of government as an agent to protect and foster the welfare of its citizens dates back to the days when the first settlers arrived on our shores. In supplementary and complementary ways it strives to promote the general welfare of the nation along with the non-governmental agencies such as the family, church, fraternal order, union, commercial enterprise, and a variety of privately supported social welfare agencies.

In the colonial days of our country and in the early years of federal-state government, public welfare was largely a local governmental service. However, as our country grew more populous, more urbanized, more industrial, our society became more complex. Some of the social problems concomitant with this growth began to grow beyond the ability of local governments. The states then began to participate in the public welfare programs. The federal government did not participate in public welfare programs in any large measure until the 1930's.

Local Developments. The keystone of local welfare programs is the federal Social Security Act of 1935 and its amendments. The major programs of local welfare departments in terms of number of persons served and financial outlay for the programs are those which are operated in relationship to the federal Social Security Act.

While certain basic standards are laid down in the Social Security Act for states and their subdivisions to follow if they wish to obtain federal financial participation, the law permits considerable latitude in state and local administration. The programs of the Social Security Act, such as old age assistance, blind assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, crippled children services, and child welfare services, are carried out in a variety of ways in the states and local communities.

In some states all the programs are integrated in one state department of public welfare. In others one department may be responsible for three of the programs and the other programs operated by different departments. Some states operate the programs state-wide under a state department of public welfare. In others, the programs are administered by local communities, such as counties or cities, and supervised by a state agency.

The latitude permitted by the Social Security Act is both praised and condemned depending on the point of view of the critic. The trend, however, is toward integration of public welfare programs in a single agency. The American Public Welfare Association in its November 29, 1955, policy statement, *Federal Legislative Objectives—1956*, states: "Administration —All aspects of the welfare program in which the federal government participates financially should be administered by a single agency at the local, state, and federal level." Experience has shown that multiple agencies cause confusion and conflict both from the standpoint of administration as well as for the citizens served by the programs.

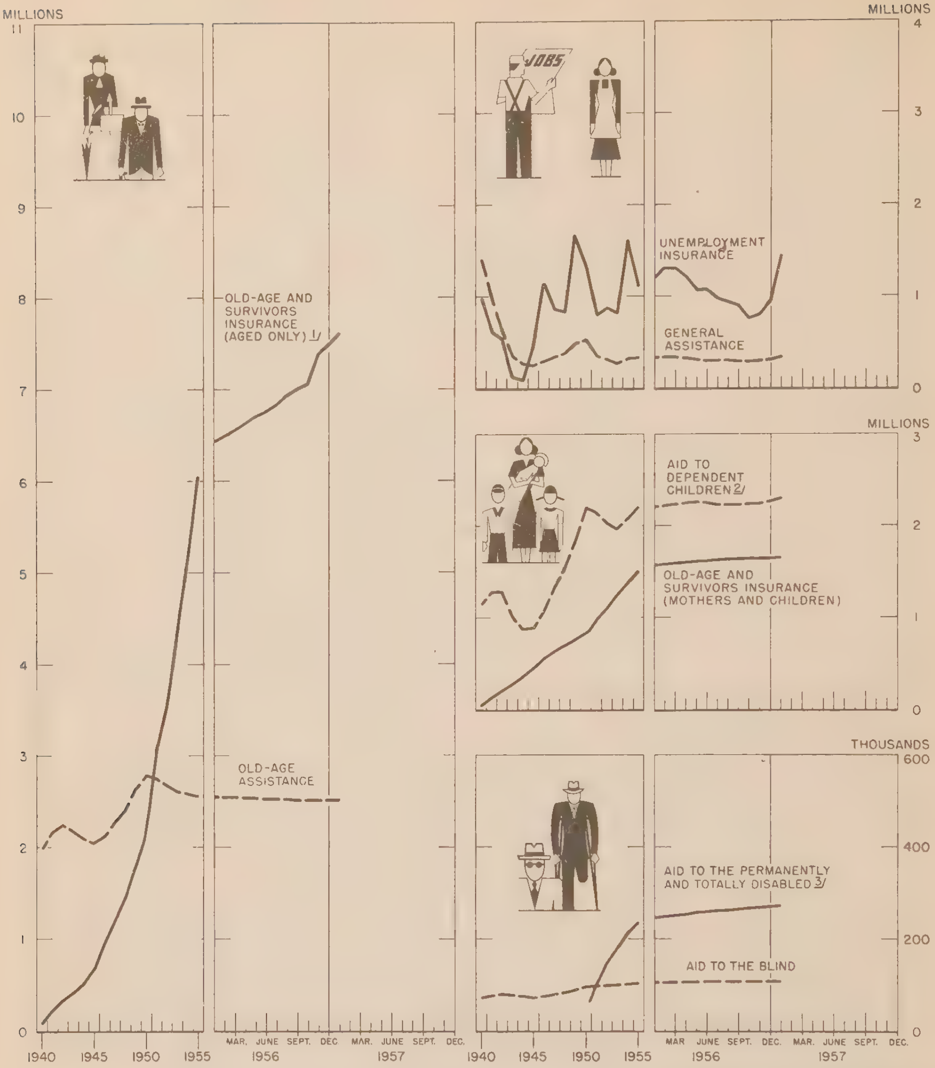
Welfare departments on the city level are in the minority in terms of the over-all national framework of public welfare administration. The trend has been to use the county as the fundamental unit of government on the local level for the operation of public welfare programs.

A review of the *Public Welfare Director, 1956, American Public Welfare Association* reveals that twenty-three states have one or more city, town or village welfare departments. In three of these states (California, Colorado, Texas) it is a combination city-county public welfare department, such as the city and county of San Francisco, city and county of Denver and city and county of Dallas. In most states with city, town or village departments of public welfare the programs operated by the departments are general assistance or "poor relief." Some operate child welfare service programs.

The cities in Virginia that have welfare departments are the best examples of completely integrated public welfare programs. These cities operate all of the programs including general assistance, old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, aid to the totally and permanently disabled, and child welfare services.

The majority of city and town welfare departments are located in the eastern states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia. In other areas of the United States the city operated welfare department is restricted to the largest cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Denver, and San Francisco. Ohio and Wisconsin are the only two middlewestern states that still have a large number of city and town welfare departments.

Local public welfare agencies are concerned about the need for trained personnel. With the almost universal coverage of our people through the social insurance programs of the Social Security Act, the public assistance programs and the persons seeking service from local public welfare departments are largely made up of applicants and recipients whose poverty is a result of their own individual problems rather than adverse economic circumstances. In the aid to dependent children program, many of the families and children receiving assistance present some of the community's most serious social problems. Illegitimacy, alcoholism feeblemindedness, unstable personalities, and marital conflict may be present. A stable income alone does not resolve the problems and casework serv-



Source: Social Security Bulletin, *April, 1957*

Number of Aged and Other Persons Receiving Social Security Payments under Selected Programs, 1940-1956* ice involving considerable knowledge and skill on the part of the caseworkers in addition to financial assistance is necessary. Many senior citizens who are receiving social insurance find their way to local welfare departments for such services as nursing homes, housing, and counseling.

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*Number receiving benefits each month for 1956; average monthly numbers for earlier years.

[1] Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefit. Beginning September, 1950, includes a small proportion of wife beneficiaries under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care.

[2] Children plus one adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October, 1950, partly estimated.

[3] Program initiated October, 1950.

Recognition of the need for more trained personnel has been made in the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act. Effective July 1, 1957, an initial appropriation of $5 million has been allowed. Grants to the states for a training program for public assistance personnel are limited to a period of five years and provide for 80 per cent federal financing. The funds are to be used by the states to make grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for training of personnel employed or preparing for employment, in public assistance programs, and for establishing fellowships or traineeships and special short-term courses of study.

Another 1956 Amendment to the Social Security Act that will have a profound impact on local public welfare services is one which spells out the purpose of the public assistance programs. The statements of purpose in all four public assistance programs have been amended to specify that, in addition to enabling states to give financial assistance to needy people, the purpose is also to enable states to furnish appropriate public welfare services to help assistance recipients toward independent living.

The amended statement in aid to dependent children emphasizes that a goal of the program is to help maintain and strengthen family life and to help keep children in their own homes. In the program for the aged the amendment makes it clear that services should be directed toward achieving self-care, while program objectives for the blind and disabled are directed toward assisting individuals toward self-support or self-care.

Local welfare departments can now clearly focus their services on rehabilitation and prevention in their public assistance programs. Prior to this amendment, some local welfare departments did not focus on rehabilitation because the Social Security Act did not specifically state that they were supposed to do more than just "grant assistance."

State Developments. Very few legislatures met in 1956. In 1957, however, 44 state general assemblies will hold regular sessions and perhaps the remainder of states will hold special sessions in order to pass laws necessary to conform with the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act. Public welfare legislation is never a small item in the years that the majority of legislatures meet. In some states as high as 200 bills are introduced covering major issues in the field of public welfare.

Considerable concern no doubt will be given to the medical aspects of the public welfare programs. Medical cost is becoming a major item in the old age assistance programs of the various states. The usual controversial items such as lien and recovery clauses in public assistance programs, fraud, and relative responsibility for the support of aged parents will be on the agenda of many of the legislatures. Only a few states do not have the aid to the totally and permanently disabled public assistance program of the Social Security Act. In all probability these remaining states will enact legislation.

Many persons have been concerned over the increasing tendency of people to look to Washington for the answers to their problems, economic and social. Why has this been happening? It is recommended that persons so concerned read the work of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (Kestnbaum Commission) which says: "Legislative neglect of urban communities has led more and more people to look to Washington for more of the services and controls they desire." One of the study reports prepared for the commission had this to say: "If states do not give cities their rightful allocation of seats in the legislature, the tendency will be toward federal-municipal dealings. These began in earnest in the early days of the depression. There is only one way to avoid this in the future. It is for the states to take an interest in urban problems, in metropolitan government, in city needs. . ."

Federal Developments. The 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act comprised the most significant development in public welfare. The magnitude and importance of this new legislation can be measured by the fact that O.A.S.I. benefits were increased by about $1.5 billion a year, federal funds for public assistance and child welfare increased by about $175 to $200 million a year, and old age and survivors coverage is now almost universal. The salient changes in 1956 are described in the sections below.

Old Age and Survivors Insurance. 1. Provision for the payment of benefits under the old age and survivors insurance program (OASI) to persons age 50 and over who are totally disabled.

2. Lowering the minimum eligibility age for women from 65 to 62 but with actuarially reduced benefits for women workers and wives.

3. Extension of OASI coverage to some 850,000 additional persons.

4. Increased yield from investment of trust funds by excluding short-term obligations from the computation of the interest rate.

5. Increase in the OASI tax rate of one-quarter of 1 per cent each on employees and employers, and three-eighths of 1 per cent on the self-employed to finance disability benefits.

Public Assistance. 1. Increase in federal financial provisions for public assistance by increasing the matchable maximums for old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled to $60 per month and changing the federal share to four-fifths of $30 and one-half of the balance up to $60.

2. Federal grants to the states for medical care of public assistance recipients on 50-50 matching basis up to $6 on the average per month for adults and $3 for children.

3. Federal grants to the states for assistance are extended to needy dependent children who are living with first cousins, nephews or nieces.

4. Federal grants for training of public assistance personnel.

While these changes are tremendous, the field of public welfare legislation is still capable of improvements. Readers are urged to read *Federal Legislative Objectives—1956*, a policy statement issued by the American Public Welfare Association expressing the views of public welfare administrators from the "grass roots" to the federal level. Many important recommendations are made in this policy state especially the following:

"Federal grants-in-aid to the states should recognize the comprehensive nature of public welfare responsibility by aiding the states in providing financial assistance and service not only for the aged, the blind, the disabled, and dependent children, but also for all other needy persons.

"Public welfare programs should provide preventive, protective, and rehabilitative services to all who need them. The provisions of the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act should be clarified to indicate that: (a) Maintenance and preservation of family life, self-support, self-care, prevention, and rehabilitation are objectives of the assistance programs; (b) Federal funds may be used to match state and local funds to carry out these objectives.

"The continuation of a federal open-end appropriation is essential to a sound state-federal fiscal partnership in the field of public assistance. Since it is not possible to predict accurately the incidence and areas of need, flexibility is necessary in financing public assistance programs.

"Federal participation should be on an equalization grant formula provided by law and applicable to assistance, welfare services (including child welfare), and administrative expense."

Statistics. Old age assistance, while it continues a steady downward trend, still remains the largest of the assistance programs established under the Social Security Act. In August, 1956, there were 2,515,297 old age assistance recipients. This is 36,318 fewer than the number receiving this form of aid in August, 1955. For several years, with the extension of coverage of the OASI program, the old age assistance cases have been decreasing at an average of 35,000 cases per year. The downward trend will continue but perhaps at a slower rate. The monthly average amount of assistance per person in August, 1956 was $50.83; average monthly medical care was $4.63.

In August, 1956, 1,693,529 children from 607,755 needy families, where one parent was absent from the home or incapacitated, were receiving aid to dependent children, an increase of 31,720 children from August, 1955. The increase of the number of children during the same period of 1954 to 1955 was over 66,000. The reason this program increase is lower in rate than in former years is because more and more children, whose parents die, are now adequately covered under the old age and survivors insurance program. The aid to dependent children's program is becoming a caseload of children born out of wedlock and children from families broken by desertion, divorce of parents, incarceration, and physical and mental incapacity of parents.

The average amount received per month per recipient in August, 1956, including the caretaker parent in most families, was $24.51, amounting to a monthly average of $90.01 per family. This compares with a monthly per recipient amount of $24.00 in August, 1955, and $86.82 per family.

The number of blind assistance recipients was 106,444 in August, 1956. This is an increase of 2,280 over the 104,164 recipients in August, 1955. The average monthly amount of assistance per recipient increased from $56.63 in August, 1955, to $61.08 in August, 1956.

Aid to the permanently and totally disabled changed from 240,306 recipients in August, 1955, to 261,594 in August, 1956. This increase is because of an increasing number of states that are making greater use of this program. Forty-five states and territories as of September, 1956, have established this program. With additional years of experience in the operation of this program more liberal definitions of disability are being used in the various states. More persons can thereby be shifted from the general assistance (poor relief) programs to the aid to the permanently and totally disabled program. The national average monthly payment to recipients in August, 1956 was $49.30 for food, clothing, and so on and $8.30 for medical needs.

General assistance (aid to those persons not meeting the requirements of old age assistance, blind assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled) was granted to 296,000 cases in August, 1956, with an average monthly payment of $54.11. This is 1,000 less cases than the number receiveing aid in the same month in 1955. However, the August, 1956, average monthly payment is $1.20 a month higher for the same period. The general assistance program is financed entirely by local government funds in some states and in others the state shares the cost with varying percentages. The federal government does not participate in this program.

Child welfare services are available in all of the states. Federal funds are granted to the states for this service on an unmatched basis and are small in proportion to the total funds expended by the states and communities for children in their own homes, in foster homes, and child-care institutions. Child welfare services under the Social Security Act in 53 states and territories as of December 31, 1955, amounted to 282,053 cases with 112,146 receiving services in the homes of parents or relatives; 124,419 children receiving casework services in foster homes; and 45,488 in institutions and elsewhere.

The over-all statistical picture reveals the tremendous impact of the old age and survivors insurance program on the public assistance programs. Old age assistance continues its downward trend while aid to dependent children, in spite of the history-making increase in the child population during the past few years, is increasing at a much slower rate than it did prior to 1954. General assistance has benefited from the continued prosperity of the nation and the federal grant-in-aid program of the permanently and totally disabled. Medical costs continue to increase for all programs but particularly for the old age assistance program. Child welfare services continue to increase because of the continuous baby boom and communities developing a greater sensitivity to the needs of children.

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Public Health

Developments in 1956

BY ROSCOE P. KANDLE

Deputy Health Commissioner, New York City

THE further demonstration of the effectiveness of the vaccine in protecting against paralytic poliomyelitis was the outstanding event in 1956. The job of achieving an immune population, particularly those under age 40 will require major efforts on the part of government, citizens, and the health profession during 1957. Those protected with the vaccine seemed to have at least a four times less chance of getting paralytic polio. Some reports indicated even better protection. No serious complications were encountered among 2,500,000 injections in New York City.

As rapidly as possible immunization against polio should be integrated into the regular on-going immunization procedures of the community. Public mass programs, however, will probably be necessary in most municipalities for the next year or two in order to get as many people protected as possible. This is a sound expenditure of tax and voluntary funds since the costs of the care of the paralyzed victims is very high and may be necessary for many years. The cost of the vaccine is increasingly being borne by local and state governments and by the people themselves. Some federal funds had not been used by the states in January, 1957.

Tuberculosis. Progress and the changes in the control of tuberculosis continue to be dramatic. The availability of more effective treatment methods by means of drugs, surgery, and medical and rehabilitative care must be considered stimuli toward an all out effort aimed at the eradication of this disease, particularly in cities over 100,000 population where tuberculosis is still a serious problem.

More beds for the tuberculous are steadily becoming available as the over-all amount of hospitalization for this disease decreases. Some of these beds are being converted into facilities for the care of the chronically ill and for the aged. For the individual patient, particularly the older ones, the disease is becoming exquisitely chronic, and prolonged hospitalization will have to be provided for some years for an increasing proportion of older chronic cases. Comprehensive services for the tuberculous are essential, with emphasis on care and treatment of ambulant patients using the new drugs and on rehabilitation. Tuberculosis control deserves the serious, continued attention of responsible administrators particularly in the older central cities.

Dental Decay. Fluoridation of the public water supply continues to be the most effective and cheapest method available for preventing dental decay, one of the most prevalent diseases. Further progress was made by communities in making this protection available. At the end of 1956, 1,437 communities serving a population of 30,532,670 had fluoridated water supplies. A survey was made regarding the legal aspects of this valuable measure. A total of 19 court cases regarding the legality of the method from the point of view of individual rights and governmental authority all had been decided in favor of fluoridation. Ninety-three cities with at least two years of experience with fluoridation reported that no court actions regarding harm from this method had been sustained.

The Oregon state supreme court has upheld the authority of the city council of Bend to provide for the addition of fluorides to the public water supply as "a valid exercise of the police power" (*Baer* v. *City of Bend*, January 11, 1956). Shortly thereafter the voters of Bend who had previously rejected a referendum of the city council ordinance, voted on a second referendum and repealed the city council action.

Mental Health. A significant first in 1956 was the reduction for the first time in history of the number of resident patients in state mental hospitals -- 7,000 under 1955. This was in spite of an increase in admissions of 186,000 in 1956 and 178,000 in 1955. The reasons for this reversal of a long trend are not simple, but perhaps the essence is better and more intensive treatment made possible by substantial increases in professional personnel. The new drugs are of course an important factor in successful treatment. The increase in admissions is greatly influenced by the increasing numbers and proportion of older people.

Another favorable aspect is the number of persons being returned to the community and kept under regular supervision by out-patient and other follow-up facilities. In some instances the follow-up is entirely provided by the state mental health facility. In an increasing number of instances follow-up is being integrated into the local health or medical care agencies. Provision is increasingly made for technical help to the families in preparing for the return of patients. Aggressive action in providing local follow-up facilities is a major local responsibility.

Children. The new crop of children for 1956 will number well over 4,000,000 when all are counted; the numerical increase will be about 3 per cent. November, 1956, was an all time high for that month. The birth rate has risen slightly, but the final rate for the year will be about 25 per 1,000 population.

Environmental Sanitation. Notable progress has taken place in environmental health. The first federal grant construction program for stimulating the building of sewage treatment works was launched, and air pollution control programs for research, training, and technical assistance to states and communities completed their first full year of operation.

The need for local poultry inspection programs is emphasized by the multitude of proposals for national legislation to control the quality of dressed poultry. During the 84th Congress, seven bills were introduced to require mandatory inspection of dressed poultry moving in interstate commerce. Hearings were held on three of these bills, but none of them were considered by the Congress. It is anticipated that similar legislation will be introduced in the 85th Congress. The Public Health Service is developing a standard ordinance as a guide for local programs. The New

Jersey Air Pollution Control Commission promulgated a code effective May 1, 1956. The code includes a section providing that municipal or county regulations shall not be inconsistent with the requirements of the code.

Poison control centers have developed steadily and are now established in 40 locations as contrasted with 15 last year.

Local Public Health Administration. The Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) Health unit in Pennsylvania has begun operations on a county-wide basis. Elsewhere in Pennsylvania the Butler and Bucks County units have been strengthened, and Erie County will be in operation in early 1957. On October 1, 1956, the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, and the Knox County Health Department consolidated and are now operating as a single unit. The county health officer took over as director. Under the new plan, within the next 18 to 24 months, the county will have the responsibility for operating this new department. Two new county health departments in Tennessee have been opened — Houston County, with Erin as the county seat, and Stewart County, with Dover as the county seat.

The village of Hibbing, Minnesota, the town of Stuntz, and the local school district joined together to employ a single health officer to carry on the public health duties of the participating jurisdictions. While there is one county health unit in the state, this is probably the first cooperative venture of this kind in the public health field in Minnesota. Minneapolis began construction of a new public health center costing $3,040,000.

Three towns in Massachusetts, with a total population of about 50,000, have contracted to employ a joint, full-time health officer. This arrangement was made under a Massachusetts law by which towns may vote to provide jointly any of the several public health services needed by their communities.

Kentucky announced a public health foundation program through which every county in the state will be able to have at least basic minimum, and often more, health services. Each county will be expected to provide a share of its expenses to be determined by equalized property values in the county. The state will provide the rest of the necessary funds through a combination of state and federal funds.

In order to make most effective use of funds, Kentucky counties are being grouped into districts of two or more counties to be served by the same health officers and other supervising personnel. Twenty such groupings including 61 of the 120 counties have now been completed. Health centers are being constructed with the help of Hill-Burton funds. A special public health millage tax was on the ballot in 10 counties. It won in eight of the counties by a "thumping majority" and lost in two by "a small margin." In those voting favorably the maximum possible tax per $100 assessed valuation of real and personal property varies from 9 cents to 20 cents. The tax money will be available to the counties by January, 1958.

Lake County, Illinois, "by a substantial majority" voted to establish and maintain a full-time health department. At the same time Champaign County, where the two townships of Champaign and Urbana already have a joint department, defeated the proposition by a narrow margin. The proposal to discontinue the DeWitt-Piatt Counties Department and the Jo Daviess County Department were each defeated.

In Ohio four of eight counties that voted on a public health levy at the November elections were successful in securing passage. They are Fayette, Geauga, and Seneca for five-year terms and Wayne for a two-year term. In Fayette and Seneca Counties the levy was a renewal. Twenty-six out of 88 counties in Ohio now support their health services with the aid of a special health levy.

Developments in Brief. Research into the major killing and crippling diseases reached by far the highest level in history. Federal appropriations to the National Institutes of Health of the Public Health Service amount to more than $180,000,000 for the current fiscal year. Most of this sum, in turn, is allotted by the Institutes for medical research by hospitals and universities. During the year 3,000 research grants, totaling $39,500,000, were awarded to independent scientists working in universities and other medical centers throughout the nation.

During the past year new legislation also launched, for the first time, federal grants to help build research facilities, federal aid in training more nurses and more public health personnel, and a continuing annual federal survey of the extent and nature of illness and disability among the population. A catch-all health bill designed to reduce the shortage of nurses and health facilities and to improve mental health care was passed.

Federal grants are authorized to state mental institutions for research and training projects. The first-year cost of this provision is estimated at $1,500,000. The bill authorized grants to nursing schools for advanced training of professional nurses for teaching or supervisory work. About $2,000,000 will be spent on this program the first year. About $1,000,000 is furnished to finance advanced training in public health for graduates of schools of medicine, dentistry, engineering, or nursing.

Also provided are grants limited to $5,000,000 annually for a five-year period for training practical nurses. Extended for two years is the program of federal grants to public and private agencies for hospital construction. The program, which authorizes funds up to $210,000,000 annually, was to expire in June, 1957.

More than 200 federally aided general hospitals were built or under construction, and more than 200 nursing homes, rehabilitation centers, chronic disease hospitals, and diagnostic and treatment centers were approved for construction under the expanded hospital construction program.

By mid-1956, approximately 110,000,000 Americans — or almost 70 per cent of the population — were protected or "covered" by some form of voluntary health insurance. This means that in little more than 25 years almost as many people had purchased insurance to help pay the costs of hospital care and physicians' services as comprised the total United States population in 1930 when the voluntary health insurance movement began.

Two major directions for expansion of voluntary health insurance are pointed in a study just published, *Family Medical Costs and Voluntary Health Insurance: a Nationwide Survey* (see New Books and Pamphlets below). The study was sponsored by the Health Information Foundation. The two directions are (1) expansion in terms of the number of people covered by voluntary health insurance, and (2) expansion in terms of the benefits to be offered on an insured or a prepayment basis.

Professional Organization. The American Public Health Association at 1790 Broadway, New York 19, with its 13,000 members had a rich and significant 84th year. The growth of its newest section on mental health reflects the breadth of interest and the unique interdisciplinary membership. A major reorganization of its structure and a further strengthening of its operations and services was adopted at its annual meeting. The way was opened for agency memberships. The standing committee structure was reorganized. Steps were taken to provide more active participation by the members and for a broadened spectrum of services and activities to the people.

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Housing and Redevelopment

Developments in 1956

HIGHLIGHTING 1956 activity in housing was the continuation of the urban renewal program that began full operation in 1955. Briefly, urban renewal means maintaining existing housing supply at a level of minimum housing and conserving existing neighborhoods at a high level of livability. The federal Housing Act of 1956 consolidated provisions relating to slum clearance and redevelopment with those relating to rehabilitation and conservation.

The year 1956 also saw a sharp decline in housing production, an upsurge of interest in urban renewal, research in urban renewal stimulated by federal government and foundation grants, and enactment of state laws to strengthen housing and urban renewal.

Housing Production. The total number of housing starts in 1956 was 1,120,200 units. This represented a significant 16 per cent decrease over the 1955 figure of 1,328,900. Privately financed housing was 212,700 units less than the preceding year. In terms of dollar value, this represented a $1.5 billion dollar reduction over the 1955 high of $15 billion. The proportion of private starts in metropolitan areas to nonmetropolitan areas was 69.5 per cent to 30.5 per cent.

Public housing starts, however, increased during 1956 by 21 per cent. A total of 23,400 starts were reported, representing a 4,000 addition over the 1955 figures. Expenditures for new public housing were up 11 per cent to $292 million. It is anticipated that 60,000 low-rent units will be started in 1957.

Urban Renewal. As of December 31, 1956, the Urban Renewal Administration had made commitments and reservation totalling over $852 million, and 433 federally aided renewal projects were under way throughout the nation. Ninety-three of these were started in 1956. These projects are located in 33 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Applications for planning advances for 50 more projects have been submitted to URA. Ninety-one communities had their "workable programs" approved during the year to bring the total to 160 as of February, 1957.

The URA already has found it expedient to establish a priority system for allotting its dwindling supply of funds. Grants will be made first to complete advanced projects, next to communities participating in the renewal program for the first time, and finally to begin additional projects in participating communities.

Provisions were also made in the 1956 Housing Act to aid in the extension of the urban renewal program. Individual families and businesses displaced by an urban renewal program are now authorized grants up to

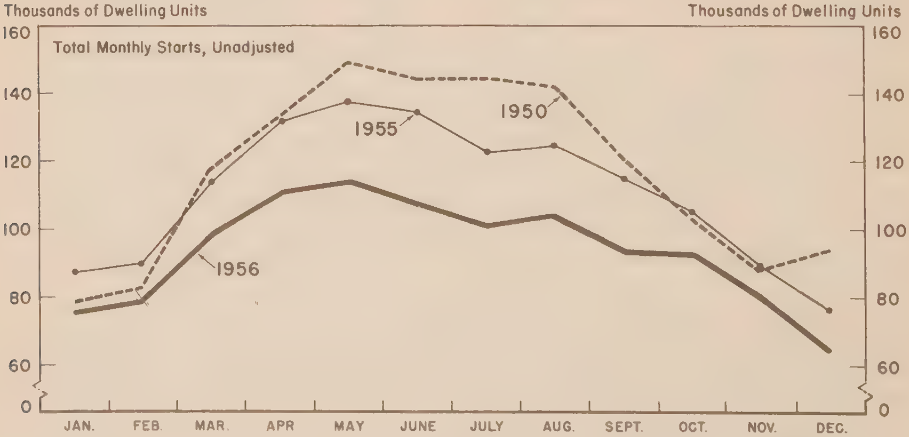
$100 and $2,000 respectfully for relocation aid. The requirement that renewal areas be "predominantly residential" has been changed to apply to the renewal area as a whole instead of those parts of a project which are to be cleared.

Urban renewal grants now can be made to a single local government to plan for several local public bodies having authority in an urban renewal project. Such grants can be used for survey of urban areas to determine the feasibility of an urban renewal project and for preparation of general neighborhood plans for activities to be carried out in stages. The urban planning grant was increased to $10 million, and the Title I home repair and improvement loans insurance program was extended to September 30, 1959.

By mid-January, 1957, 53 planning assistance grants had been issued by URA. Nearly one-half of these grants went to regional planning commissions or metropolitan area agencies of larger cities; a total of about 250 small communities in 16 states are getting planning help through this program.

Citizen Action. During 1956 several large business firms have expressed their interest in the urban renewal program in cities in which their businesses were directly affected. Sears, Roebuck, and Company began organizing a nation-wide program known as the "Sears Neighborhood Conservation Program" and engaged an urban renewal consultant. The General Electric Company has urged community relations managers in 112 cities where GE plants are located to take part in the urban renewal program.

In Detroit social workers have mobilized the citizens for urban renewal by organizing a pilot project for 38 blocks containing an estimated 12,000 people. Fifty-four more neighborhood conservation programs are being advocated by the city government, and the block organization plan will be put to city-wide use.



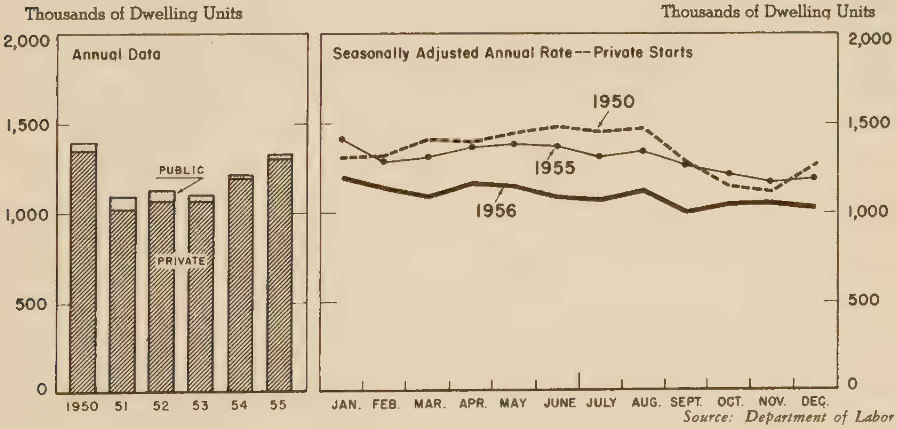
Source: Department of Labor

TOTAL MONTHLY HOUSING STARTS, UNADJUSTED, 1950, 1955, AND 1956

Research. By the end of 1956, 25 foundation projects had been instituted to aid city rebuilding efforts. The Emil Schwarzhaupt Foundation and the New York Foundation made grants totaling $120,000 to the Hudson Guild Neighborhood House in New York for a pilot project aimed at stopping blight. Four foundations made grants to the Citizen's Housing and Planning Council of New York for studies of various aspects of housing and slum clearance. In the Pittsburgh area, funds from three Mellon family foundations are being used to study the shortage of relocation housing for families displaced by slum clearance.

The demonstration project technique for finding answers to problems in urban renewal continued. One such project was completed in 1956, and 17 others are under way. Four studies relate to the development of citizen understanding and participation in renewal, three to renewal planning and development of standards, four to organization of renewal agencies and processes, two to project development or renewal techniques, three to financial aspects of renewal, and two to relocation problems. The completed project was the Baltimore documentation of housing law enforcement activities.

Public Housing. By the fiscal deadline in 1956, the Public Housing Authority had authorized 44,442 public housing units of its 45,000 allocation. These units are in 300 communities in 30 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. New York City received the highest number of units for public housing with 7,000; followed by Chicago with 3,250; Richmond, Virginia, with 894; and Pittsburgh with 700. The smaller communities in the South also got attention. Georgia had 41 communities receiving public housing authorizations, ranging from eight units in Canon and Tignall to 525 units in Augusta and a state-wide total of 2,661 units. Alabama had 34 communities that received a total allowance of 1,870 units, and Texas had 23 communities that were given a total of 2,013 units.



Source: Department of Labor

Total Annual Housing Starts, 1950-1955; Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate for Private Starts, 1950, 1955, and 1956

Housing for the Aged. Several states and communities have initiated programs to alleviate the need of housing for "senior citizens." Seven Massachusetts cities are participating in a program that will provide low-cost housing suitable for the needs of its citizens over 65 years of age. Waltham in January, 1956, opened two two-story apartment buildings with 24 dwelling units to accommodate 31 occupants. The apartments are designed for the convenience of the occupants, and special safety features are used. The rent is $42 a month, and the income restrictions are fixed generally at $2,500 to $3,000 a year.

Akron, Ohio, made plans to undertake, without state or federal aid, an eight-unit, single-story development which will be especially designed for aged occupants. In Rochester, New York, citizens interest, voluntary contributions, and city aid succeeded in providing a 27-unit project for persons over 65 years of age.

Private investors are planning a 1,300 private home development for the old in Youngstown, Arizona, which will include a shopping center, a small hospital, and a town hall. An investment of $10 million is contemplated, and 130 homes had been completed by early 1957.

Legislation and Election. Several states strengthened their housing and urban renewal laws during 1956 legislative sessions. New York expanded its middle-income housing program, but the bond issue that would have made this program effective was later defeated at the polls; granted $10 million to municipalities who in turn could make loans to owners wishing to improve multi-dwelling housing; and allowed New York City and Buffalo to grant tax exemptions to tenement owners who eliminated health and fire hazards. The state also allowed for private participation in urban renewal programs and authorized payment of one-half of any city contribution towards urban renewal.

Kentucky approved an amendment to its enabling act to include urban renewal and provided for the issuance of revenue bonds in its housing programs. Rhode Island provided a state-wide redevelopment concept to include rehabilitation and conservation. It also authorized cities and towns to adopt minimum standards housing ordinances. Massachusetts granted a 40-year tax exemption to private redevelopment corporations engaging in slum clearance. It also authorized a $15 million bond issue for expansion of state housing for the aged.

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CO-OP CONTACT. United Housing Foundation. 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36.

CO-OP HOUSING. (Quarterly). Cooperative League of The U. S. A., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 4.

HOUSING LETTER. (Biweekly). Housing Institute, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1. $18.

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Public Works

Developments in 1956

BY ROBERT D. BUGHER

Assistant Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

THE year-end report on outlays for new construction, issued jointly by the federal departments of commerce and labor, shows that there was a substantial increase in expenditures for highway, water supply, and sewage disposal projects in 1956. Total expenditures for these facilities reached $6.4 billion as compared to approximately $5.6 billion for the previous year. This increase occurred in spite of the tightening bond market and a general rise in construction costs of approximately 5 per cent. The steel strike delayed work on many projects while shortages and slow delivery of cement was reported in some localities.

Federal-Aid Highway Legislation. The outstanding development during the year was the passage of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 and the complementary Highway Revenue Act. A total of $24.8 billion was authorized for the national system of interstate and defense highways over the next 13 years. A large portion of this will be spent in urban areas. These funds will be used to pay 90 per cent of the construction cost of such highways, while the cost to the states in which the highways are located will be only 10 per cent. The formula for apportionment contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 will be followed for the first three years.

For the remaining 10 years of the program the funds will be apportioned in the ratio which the estimated cost of completing the interstate system in each state bears to the total estimated cost in all states. This estimated cost will be determined by the secretary of commerce in cooperation with the state highway departments and will be subject to review by Congress.

The new law also started a gradual step-up in the regular federal-aid highway program by authorizing the appropriation of $2,550,000,000 during the next three years. These funds will be matched dollar-for-dollar by the states. A provision was also included which authorizes the transfer of not to exceed 20 per cent of the primary, secondary, or urban funds to either of the other categories, but this does not apply to the interstate system. This transfer provision is intended to give the states more flexibility to meet their varying needs, but the total of such transfers may not increase the original apportionment for the category to which it is transferred by more than 20 per cent. Funds are also made available for the advance acquisition of right-of-way and for the reimbursement of publicly, privately, or cooperatively owned utility relocation costs under certain conditions.

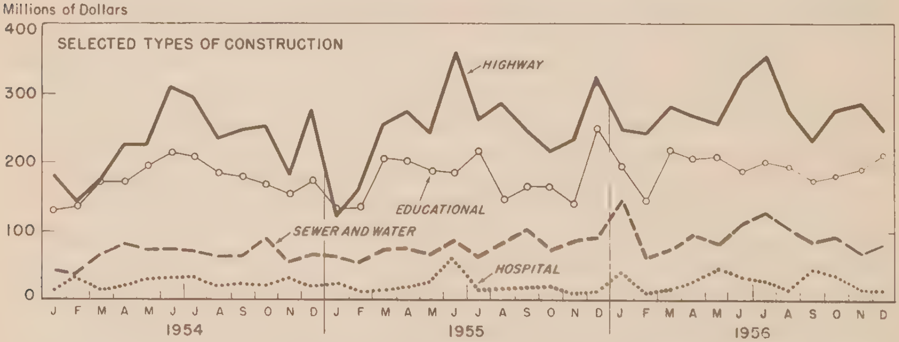
An emergency fund in the amount of $30 million was created for expenditure by the secretary of commerce for the repair of highways and bridges on the federal-aid highway system which have suffered serious damage as a result of a disaster over a wide area, such as by floods or hurricanes, in any part of the United States. The federal share of any such repair or reconstruction projects shall not exceed 50 per cent of the total cost, and no expenditures may be made unless an emergency has been declared by the governor of such state and concurred in by the secretary of commerce.

This multi-billion dollar highway program is to be financed out of new and existing highway user taxes which will be placed in a special trust fund. The increased taxes are expected to cost the motorist an average of from $6 to $9 per year and to produce about $14.8 billion over the 16-year period 1956-72. Previously imposed taxes are expected to yield about $23.7 billion over this same period of time. Congress also enacted another measure creating the post of federal highway administrator to oversee this huge road building program.

Urban Streets and Parking Facilities. Considerable progress was made in urban areas during 1956. New links of expressways were opened in New York, Chicago, and many other cities. Minnesota voters approved a constitutional amendment which, for the first time, gives municipalities a direct share in the highway user funds.

Large blocks of bonds for municipal street improvements were sold by a number of cities. Among these were Chicago, $18 million; Pasadena, California, $6.7 million; Cleveland, $5.4 million; Kansas City, Kansas, $3 million; and Miami, Florida, $1.8 million. Other large bond sales were reported by Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio; San Francisco; West Memphis, Arkansas; Albany and Macon, Georgia; Omaha, Nebraska; Decatur, Illinois; Riverton, Wyoming; Huntington, West Virginia; and Las Vegas, Nevada.

Many additional cities reported that bonds for street improvements were approved during 1956. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Columbus, Ohio, voters approved $10 million bond issues; Long Beach, California, voted $3 million; Greensboro, North Carolina, $2.7 million; Jackson,



Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor

Value of Federal, State, and Local Public Works Contracts Awarded by Selected Types, 1954, 1955, and 1956

REFUSE COLLECTION

Michigan, $2.5 million; and St. Joseph, Missouri, $1.2 million. The voters in smaller cities likewise gave their approval to many sizeable bond issues for street improvements. Street lighting projects were also undertaken in many cities including Baltimore, Maryland; Lubbock, Texas; and Elmwood, Illinois, while Houston, Texas, and other cities were engaged in large traffic signal modernization programs.

The 24-mile Lake Ponchartrain Causeway at New Orleans, which is the world's longest vehicular bridge, was opened in August, 1956. The upper deck of the $62 million Richmond-San Rafael Toll Bridge in California also was opened, and a contract for a $10 million bridge across the Ohio River linking Bridgeport, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia, was signed.

Boston let a contract for a 3,600 car underground parking garage beneath Boston Commons which is estimated to cost $11 million. Newark is developing plans for a similar structure in its downtown area with the aid of a planning grant from the federal community facilities administration. Topeka, Kansas, finished construction and opened the first parking garage in Kansas, and Philadelphia decided to lease the operation of its parking garages rather than operate them with municipal forces. Large blocks of bonds for parking facilities were issued by the following cities: Chicago, $13.5 million; St. Louis, $4.5 million; and Wilmington, $3.1 million. Oakland, California, voters approved a $15 million bond issue, while many other cities, including Spartansburg, South Caroline; Elizabeth, New Jersey; Saginaw, Michigan; Columbus, Missouri; Beverly Hills, California; and Madison, Wisconsin, either issued or approved parking facility bonds during 1956.

Another noteworthy development in this field was the establishment of a new transportation center at Northwestern University to provide better service, research, and education for the transportation industry, including highway traffic.

Federal-Aid Sewage Plant Legislation. One of the most significant features of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 is that which authorized the surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service to make grants to any state, municipality (including towns, counties, boroughs, parishes, or districts) or intermunicipal or interstate agency for the construction of sewage treatment works. Federal grants are limited to 30 per cent of the cost and there is an upper limit on federal contributions of $250,000 for any one project. The sum of $50 million a year for the next 10 years is authorized under this legislation. Congress appropriated the full $50 million for the current fiscal year ending July 1, 1957. The first grant applications approved were for projects to serve Higginsville, Missouri, and Meridian, Mississippi.

No grant may be made for any project unless it is in conformity with the state or territorial water pollution control plan, and until such project has been certified by a state or territorial water pollution control agency as being entitled to priority over other eligible projects on the basis of financial as well as water pollution control needs. The grantees must also make provisions for the efficient operation and maintenance of the treatment works after completion of the project. Funds for the construction of sewage treatment works (including intercepting and outfall sewers) will be allocated to the states, one-half on the basis of population, using the 1950 United States census, and one-half on a basis inversely proportional to the per capita income in each state or territory using figures available from the United States Department of Commerce.

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Systems. Wichita, Kansas, voters approved a $32.5 million bond issue to acquire the privately owned water system that is now serving the citizens of that community. New water treatment plants were opened in a number of cities including Columbus, Ohio; Durango, Colorado; and Lawrence, Kansas. Chicago led a long list of cities that began adding fluoride to their water during the past year. Baltimore began a $20 million program to enlarge its water distribution system while large blocks of bonds were either issued or approved in Buffalo, New York; Quincy, Illinois; Charlotte, North Carolina; Salem, Oregon; and many other cities to finance water system improvements. Schenectady, New York, and Evanston, Illinois, joined the increasing number of cities to adopt regulations to limit the use of water by air conditioning and refrigeration equipment.

Fort Pierce, Florida; Macon, Georgia; Flagstaff, Arizona; Louisville, Kentucky; Hoboken, New Jersey; Nashville, Tennessee; El Dorado, Kansas; and Lynchburg, Virginia, were among a large group of cities that awarded contracts for new sewage treatment plants during the past year. Voters in many other cities such as Klamath Falls, Oregon, approved bonds for the construction of such facilities.

It is also interesting to note that more and more cities are adopting sewage service charges. Seattle, Washington; Gadsden, Alabama; Adrian, Minnesota; and Fontana, California, are some of the cities that began this practice during recent months. Bonds for storm sewers were either issued or approved by the voters of many cities in 1956. Dallas, Texas, voters approved a $3.9 million issue of storm sewer bonds; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, $2.9 million; San Antonio, Texas, $2.7 million; Miami, Florida, $2.3 million; Montgomery, Alabama, $2.3 million; Albuquerque, New Mexico, $2 million; and Melrose Park, Illinois, $2 million. The voters of Lincoln, Nebraska, also approved a $1.3 million bond issue for storm drainage improvements.

Other Developments. Many other types of public improvements were either completed, placed under construction or authorized during 1956. Lincoln, Nebraska, completed a new municipal auditorium; Detroit continued work on its new $30 million exposition center; Austin, Texas, began construction of a new multi-million dollar auditorium; Flint, Michigan, started construction of its new civic center; Portland, Oregon, let contracts for a half-million dollar underground civil defense control center, while municipal garages, swimming pools, and other facilities were placed under construction in other cities.

San Francisco voters approved a $25 million bond issue for the expansion and modernization of its airport facilities, while Seattle, Washington, voters approved a $7.5 million issue for a civic center. Bonds were also approved for a new auditorium in Greensboro, North Carolina, and for city halls in Belleville, Illinois; Falls Church, Virginia, and in many other cities.

Glendale, California, began operation of a new 90-ton capacity incinerator which reportedly meets very strict stack discharge standards established by the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District. McKeesport, Pennsylvania, began disposing of its municipal refuse at a new composting plant which was designed, built, and now operated by a private corporation which sells the compost at a retail price of $3.98 per 80-pound bag. Boston adopted an anti-litter ordinance while Cleveland and several other cities passed ordinances prohibiting the burning of refuse in an open fire or in any device or manner not approved by their air pollution control officials.

The trend toward the organization of centralized public works departments continued during 1956. Mount Clemens, Michigan, and Mooresville, North Carolina, were among an increasing number of cities to establish such departments. St. Paul equipped its public works cars and trucks with two-way radios during 1956, under a lease-purchase type of agreement.

The Rhode Island legislature authorized local governments to undertake the development of shore properties subject to hurricane and flood disaster, condemn property, and enter into contracts with the state for protective measures. On approval, the state shall provide two-thirds of the cost of acquiring the property, and the local governments may assess the remaining cost in whole or in part against benefited properties.

Professional Organization. The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) concentrated its efforts on several important projects during the past year. One of these was a study to determine ways and means of assisting public works organizations with their training and staffing problems. As reported in *Training and Development of Public Works Employees*. A survey on refuse collection and disposal practices was conducted in 1956 in connection with the preparation of a revised edition of the Association's book on this subject (see following section on refuse collection and disposal).

A new publication titled "Parking—Legal, Financial, and Administrative," prepared by a Joint Committee on Urban Traffic Congestion and Parking, on which the Association was represented, was issued during the past year. Seven pilot study cities began testing the procedures set forth in the new manual being developed by the National Committee on Urban Transportation for the systematic collection of facts about municipal transportation systems. The APWA is one of several organizations that is actively participating in the work of this committee.

A new specification on Portland Cement concrete pavements was issued by the Association during 1956, while work continued on the preparation of a revised edition of its specification on sewers. *Salvaging City Pavements*, was also published during the past year, as was the 1956 *Public Works Engineers' Yearbook* (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

The 1956 Public Works Congress and Equipment Show was held in Fort Worth. One of the resolutions adopted at this meeting called attention to the need for the development of talented young men to assume important positions in the public works field and requested the accredited engineering colleges and universities to establish a municipal option in their undergraduate civil engineering curriculum.

Municipal Refuse Collection and Disposal

A TOTAL of 865 cities over 5,000 population supplied information on refuse collection and disposal methods for the 1957 Year Book. Table XII shows data for these 865 cities on storage regulations, enforcement, collecting agency, and disposal methods. The information was abstracted from questionnaires gathered by the American Public Works Association late in 1956. APWA created a Committee on Refuse Collection in late 1955 for the purpose of preparing a new edition of the book, *Refuse Collection Practice*, published by the Association in 1941. The revised book will be published in the fall of 1957 and will contain detailed information on refuse collection and disposal methods; types, sizes, and regulations on refuse and garbage containers; cost and financing of collection and disposal systems; refuse collection equipment; wages and employment conditions for refuse collection crews; and so on.

Storage Regulation. Of 865 cities reporting, 733 or 85 per cent indicated that there are regulations in effect concerning the storage of refuse and garbage including 26 of the 27 cities over 250,000 population and all (33) of the cities between 100,000 to 250,000. Of the 132 cities that do not have storage regulations, 118 are between 5,000 and 25,000 population.

Enforcement Agency. Of 833 reporting cities, 305 or 37 per cent indicated that the local health department is the enforcement agency for refuse storage (see Table 1). Refuse storage regulations are enforced in 249 cities (30 per cent) by the municipal refuse collection agency, in 33 cities (4 per cent) by the police department, in six cities (less than 1 per cent) by the fire department, and in 122 cities (14 per cent) by a combination of two or more of these agencies.

A total of 118 cities (14 per cent) listed no enforcement agency. Thirty-six of these 118 cities are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group, and 66 are in the 5,000 to 10,000 group.

Types of Refuse Collection Agencies. Of the 862 reporting cities, 467 or 54 per cent of the cities are municipal employees, 117 or 14 per cent use contractors hired by the municipality, 93 or 11 per cent have private collectors hired by the individual building occupants, and 185 or 21 per cent use a combination of two or more of these collecting agencies (see Table 2). Ninety-two of the 117 cities that use contractors and 80 of the 93 cities that rely upon private collectors are in the 5,000 to 25,000 population group.

Refuse Disposal Methods. Table 3 shows that the sanitary landfill method of refuse disposal is used in 484 cities; the open dump is prevalent in 311 cities; hog feeding, 110 cities; incinerators, 109 cities; and the salvage method, 34 cities. Of the other methods of refuse disposal, dumping in water is done by nine cities, reduction by five, central grinding by five, and composting by two.

TABLE 1
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FOR REFUSE STORAGE IN CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	ENFORCEMENT AGENCY					
		Mun. Collection Agency	Health	Police	Fire	Combination	None
Over 250,000.	24	3	6	2	1	11	1
10,000 to 250,000	33	13	13	0	0	6	1
50,000 to 100,000	49	18	16	0	2	10	3
25,000 to 50,000.	115	34	46	0	0	24	11
10,000 to 25,000.	282	98	97	13	3	35	36
5,000 to 10,000.	330	83	127	18	0	36	66
All cities over 5,000. . . .	833	249	305	33	6	122	118

TABLE 2
TYPES OF REFUSE COLLECTION AGENCIES IN CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Municipal	Contract Collection	Private Collectors	Combination
Over 250,000.	26	13	1	0	12
100,000 to 250,000	33	25	3	1	4
50,000 to 100,000	49	33	4	2	10
25,000 to 50,000.	118	55	17	10	36
10,000 to 25,000.	290	160	41	32	57
5,000 to 10,000	346	181	51	48	66
All cities over 5,000. . . .	862	467	117	93	185

TABLE 3
REFUSE DISPOSAL METHODS IN CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting[1]	Incinerator	Landfill	Open Dump	Hog Feeding	Salvage	Other[2]
Over 250,000.	27	14	24	4	9	8	3
100,000 to 250,000	32	9	24	8	2	2	2
50,000 to 100,000	49	10	38	11	5	3	2
25,000 to 50,000.	114	16	73	31	20	10	2
10,000 to 25,000.	284	26	157	102	35	7	3
5,000 to 10,000	328	34	168	155	39	4	9
All cities over 5,000. . . .	834	109	484	311	110	34	21

[1] The number of cities using various disposal methods exceeds the number of cities reporting because some cities use two or more disposal methods.

[2] Includes central grinding, composting, reduction, and dumping in water.

TABLE XII

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956

This table includes refuse collection and disposal data for 865 cities over 5,000 population as reported by city officials in 1956. Data were taken from questionnaires sent to the Committee on Refuse Collection of the American Public Works Association in preparation for a new edition of *Refuse Collection Practice*, first published by the Association in 1941. Under *Storage Regulations*, "Yes" or "No" indicates whether the city has regulations governing the storage of refuse such as the requirement of a specific type of container, size of the container, whether garbage must be wrapped, and so on. *Enforcement Agency* indicates the city department responsible for issuing notices of violations of refuse storage regulations (see code letters below). "None" indicates no enforcement agency has been designated by city. Under *Collection Agency*, "M" indicates refuse collections are made by municipal employees, "C," contractor hired by the municipality, "F," private collectors hired directly by the occupant. A combination of letters indicates either that several agents collect refuse at varying times or different agents collect different types of refuse. For *Disposal Methods*, see code letters below. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

P - Police
M - Municipal Collection Agency
H - Health
F - Fire

DISPOSAL METHODS

I - Incinerator
L - Sanitary Landfill
G - Central Grinding
C - Composting
D - Open Dump
H - Hog Feeding
R - Reduction
S - Salvage
W - Dumping in Water

City	Storage Regulations	Enforcement Agency	Collection Agency	Disposal Methods
Over 250,000				
Akron, Ohio	Yes	MH	MP	L
Baltimore, Md.	Yes	P	M	ID
Birmingham, Ala.	Yes	MH	M	IL
Boston, Mass.	Yes	MH	C	L
Chicago, Ill.	Yes	M	MCP	IL
Cincinnati, Ohio	Yes	M	M	ID
Cleveland, Ohio	Yes	H	MP	IL
Columbus, Ohio	Yes	H	M	ILD
Dallas, Texas	Yes	MH	M	LS
Denver, Colo.	Yes	MH	MC	LH
Detroit, Mich.	Yes	H	M	IL
Fort Worth, Tex.	Yes	M	M	ILS
Houston, Tex.	Yes	MH	M	L
Long Beach, Calif.	Yes	MHF	M	LH
Los Angeles, Calif.	Yes	MH	MP	ILHS
Louisville, Ky.	Yes	P	M	L
Memphis, Tenn.	Yes	MH	M	ILS
New York, N. Y.	Yes	PMH	MP	ILHRS
Newark, N. J.	Yes	H	M	L
Oakland, Calif.	Yes	. .	. .	H
Philadelphia, Pa.	Yes	. .	MCP	ILDHR
St. Louis, Mo.	Yes	PMH	M	ILG
St. Paul, Minn.	No	None	MC	L
San Antonio, Tex.	Yes	H	MP	ILS
San Diego, Calif.	Yes	F	MP	LH
San Francisco, Calif.	Yes	H	CP	LHS
Seattle, Wash.	Yes	. .	CP	LDHS
100,000 to 250,000				
Austin, Tex.	Yes	MH	M	LS
Baton Rouge, La.	Yes	PMHF	M	LD
Berkeley, Calif.	Yes	MH	M	L
Cambridge, Mass.	Yes	H	M	IL
Charlotte, N. C.	Yes	H	M	L
Dayton, Ohio	Yes	H	M	ID
Des Moines, Iowa	Yes	H	M	L
El Paso, Tex.	Yes	M	M	L
Flint, Mich.	Yes	M	M	LD
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Yes	M	C	L
Fresno, Calif.	Yes	M	MC	L
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Yes	H	M	DHW
Hartford, Conn.	Yes	MH	MP	ILS
Kansas City, Kan.	Yes	H	M	L
Knoxville, Tenn.	Yes	M	M	L
Little Rock, Ark.	Yes	H	M	L
Montgomery, Ala.	Yes	M	M	L
Nashville, Tenn.	Yes	M	MC	L
Pasadena, Calif.	Yes	M	M	DH
Peoria, Ill.	Yes	None	C	L
Providence, R. I.	Yes	M	M	IL
Richmond, Va.	Yes	M	M	L
Sacramento, Calif.	Yes	H	P	D
San Jose, Calif.	Yes	H	C	L

TABLE XII—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956—Continued

City	Storage Regulations	Enforcement Agency	Collection Agency	Disposal Methods
100,000 to 250,000—continued				
Savannah, Ga.	Yes	H	M	L
Shreveport, La.	Yes	H	M	ID
Spokane, Wash.	Yes	M	M	ID
Syracuse, N. Y.	Yes	MH	M	LR
Tacoma, Wash.	Yes	PMH	M	L
Tampa, Fla.	Yes	H	M	. .
Waterbury, Conn.	Yes	M	MP	IL
Wilmington, Del.	Yes	M	M	IL
Youngstown, Ohio	Yes	H	M	I
50,000 to 100,000				
Albuquerque, N. M.	Yes	M	M	L
Alexandria, Va.	Yes	H	M	L
Altoona, Pa.	Yes	MH	M	D
Asheville, N. C.	Yes	M	M	L
Augusta, Ga.	Yes	M	M	L
Bay City, Mich.	Yes	M	M	L
Bayonne, N. J.	Yes	H	M	D
Berwyn, Ill.	Yes	M	M	D
Bethlehem, Pa.	Yes	H	P	L
Brookline, Mass.	Yes	None	M	IL
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Yes	H	MP	IL
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	Yes	MH	M	IDS
Columbia, S. C.	Yes	H	MC	L
Columbus, Ga.	No	None	M	L
Dubuque, Ia.	Yes	H	MP	L
Greenville, S. C.	Yes	MH	M	IL
Hamilton, Ohio	Yes	H	M	L
Hampton, Va.	Yes	MHF	M	L
Irvington, N. J.	Yes	M	M	ID
Jackson, Mich.	Yes	H	MCP	L
Joliet, Ill.	Yes	M	C	L
Lancaster, Pa.	Yes	H	C	L
Lansing, Mich.	Yes	H	M	G
Lexington, Ky.	Yes	M	M	ID
Lima, Ohio	Yes	MH	M	I
Madison, Wis.	Yes	HF	M	LD
Orlando, Fla.	Yes	M	M	IL
Pontiac, Mich.	Yes	M	M	L
Portland, Me.	Yes	M	MCP	D
Richmond, Calif.	Yes	H	M	L
Saginaw, Mich.	Yes	H	MP	D
St. Joseph, Mo.	Yes	H	CP	LHW
San Angelo, Tex.	Yes	M	M	L
San Bernardino, Calif.	Yes	MH	M	L
San Mateo, Calif.	No	HF	MP	L
Santa Monica, Calif.	Yes	M	M	ILH
Schenectady, N. Y.	Yes	MH	M	ILD
Sioux City, Iowa	Yes	H	C	L
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Yes	H	P	L
South Gate, Calif.	Yes	M	C	DH
Springfield, Ill.	Yes	MH	MP	L
Springfield, Ohio	Yes	M	M	L
Topeka, Kan.	Yes	M	MCP	LH
Waco, Tex.	Yes	MH	M	L
Waterloo, Iowa	Yes	M	M	LS
Wheeling, W. Va.	Yes	M	M	L
Wichita Falls, Tex.	Yes	MH	M	LS
Winston-Salem, N. C.	Yes	H	M	L
York, Pa.	No	None	M	LH

City	Storage Regulations	Enforcement Agency	Collection Agency	Disposal Methods
25,000 to 50,000				
Abington tp, Pa.	Yes	H	M	I
Alexandria, La.	Yes	M	M	L
Anaheim, Calif.	Yes	M	C	DHS
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Yes	M	M	L
Arcadia, Calif.	Yes	H	P	. .
Arlington, Mass.	Yes	HF	MC	LH
Athens, Ga.	Yes	MH	M	IL
Bakersfield, Calif.	Yes	HF	MC	DS
Barberton, Ohio	Yes	H	MP	ID
Beloit, Wis.	Yes	HF	MCP	LD
Beverly Hills, Calif.	Yes	M	M	LH
Bloomfield, N. J.	No	None	M	D
Bloomington, Ill.	Yes	MH	M	L
Bloomington, Ind.	Yes	H	C	H
Bremerton, Wash.	Yes	. .	. .	L
Chelsea, Mass.	Yes	H	MC	L
Chicopee, Mass.	Yes	M	M	DH
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Yes	None	MCP	L
Columbia, Mo.	Yes	PH	MCP	L
Concord, N. H.	Yes	H	MC	DH
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Yes	M	M	L
Culver City, Calif.	Yes	HF	C	DH
Cumberland, Md.	Yes	M	C	ID
Danville, Ill.	Yes	H	M	L
Daytona Beach, Fla.	Yes	None	MC	L
East Cleveland, Ohio	Yes	MH	MP	ID
Eau Claire, Wis.	Yes	HF	P	L
Elmira, N. Y.	Yes	M	M	I
Elyria, Ohio	Yes	H	M	L
Enid, Oklahoma	Yes	M	M	LS
Eugene, Ore.	Yes	. .	P	L
Everett, Wash.	Yes	H	CP	D
Fayetteville, N. C.	Yes	HF	M	D
Ferndale, Mich.	Yes	M	M	IL
Fitchburg, Mass.	No	None	MC	L
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Yes	M	M	IDS
Fort Dodge, Iowa	Yes	H	M	L
Framingham, Mass.	Yes	MHF	M	IH
Grand Forks, N. D.	Yes	H	M	L
Greenwich, Conn.	Yes	H	P	I
Hagerstown, Md.	No	None	CP	L
Hayward, Calif.	Yes	PH	C	L
Hazleton, Pa.	No	None	C	L
Hempstead, N. Y.	Yes	PM	M	IDW
Hutchinson, Kan.	Yes	M	MCP	LH
Iowa City, Iowa	Yes	MH	M	L
Ithaca, N. Y.	No	M	M	L
Jackson, Tenn.	Yes	M	M	IL
Joplin, Mo.	Yes	H	M	DS
Key West, Fla.	Yes	H	M	DS
Kingston, N. Y.	Yes	M	MP	LH
Lafayette, Ind.	No	None	M	L
Lebanon, Pa.	No	H	P	L
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Yes	M	C	DH
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	Yes	MHF	MC	IH
Lynchburg, Va.	Yes	H	M	L
Manchester, Conn.	Yes	H	MCP	L
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	Yes	H	C	ILHS
Manitowoc, Wis.	Yes	PH	MP	LD
Maplewood tp, N. J.	Yes	H	P	L

TABLE XII—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956—Continued

25,000 to 50,000—continued

City	Storage Regulations	Enforcement Agency	Collection Agency	Disposal Methods
Marion, Ohio	Yes	H	M	L
Maywood, Ill.	Yes	M	C	L
Miami Beach, Fla.	Yes	M	MP	IDH
Middletown, Ohio	Yes	H	M	L
Montclair, N. J.	Yes	H	M	D
Montebello, Calif.	Yes	H	C	. .
Monterey Park, Calif.	Yes	. .	C	L
Morgantown, W. Va.	Yes	M	M	L
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	Yes	H	MC	L
Muskegon, Mich.	Yes	MH	MC	I
New London, Conn.	Yes	H	M	I
Newport, Ky.	Yes	H	M	L
Newport, R. I.	Yes	H	MC	I
Newport News, Va.	Yes	MH	M	I
Norman, Okla.	Yes	H	M	LD
Northampton, Mass.	No	None	C	H
Nutley, N. J.	Yes	H	C	L
Odessa, Tex.	Yes	M	MP	L
Ontario, Calif.	Yes	M	M	DH
Orange, N. J.	Yes	H	C	L
Oshkosh, Wis.	Yes	M	M	ID
Owensboro, Ky.	Yes	M	M	L
Paducah, Ky.	Yes	H	M	L
Pensacola, Fla.	Yes	H	M	L
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Yes	M	M	L
Plainfield, N. J.	Yes	H	P	. .
Pocatello, Idaho	Yes	M	CP	D
Pomona, Calif.	Yes	PMF	M	IDHS
Port Huron, Mich.	Yes	M	MP	L
Provo, Utah	Yes	H	M	L
Rapid City, S. D.	Yes	H	MC	L
Redondo Beach, Cal.	Yes	M	M	L
Redwood City, Calif.	Yes	H	CP	DHS
Richfield, Minn.	Yes	H	P	. .
Richmond, Ind.	Yes	. .	MP	D
Rock Island, Ill.	Yes	MH	M	L
Salina, Kan.	Yes	M	MP	L
Sandusky, Ohio	No	None	P	L
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Yes	H	C	L
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	Yes	PM	M	IL
Sheboygan, Wis.	Yes	M	M	I
Spartanburg, S. C.	Yes	MH	M	L
Superior, Wis.	Yes	H	M	D
Teaneck tp, N. J.	Yes	H	P	L
Temple, Tex.	Yes	MH	M	L
Torrington, Conn.	Yes	H	MCP	LH
Tucson, Ariz.	Yes	M	MC	LC
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Yes	H	M	L
Tyler, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Vallejo, Calif.	Yes	H	MP	D
Warwick, Va.	Yes	MH	M	L
Watertown, Mass.	No	None	M	DH
Watertown, N. Y.	Yes	None	C	H
West Allis, Wis.	Yes	H	MC	LD
West Orange, N. J.	Yes	H	MC	L
Whittier, Calif.	Yes	M	MC	L
Wilmington, N. C.	Yes	M	M	L
Winona, Minn.	Yes	M	C	. .
Yakima, Wash.	Yes	M	MC	DS

10,000 to 25,000

City	Storage Regulations	Enforcement Agency	Collection Agency	Disposal Methods
Albany, Calif.	Yes	P	P	. .
Albert Lea, Minn.	Yes	H	P	L
Allen Park, Mich.	Yes	M	C	L
Ames, Iowa	Yes	H	P	L
Antioch, Calif.	Yes	P	M	D
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	No	None	P	L
Ashland, Ohio	Yes	H	M	L
Ashtabula, Ohio	Yes	M	M	L
Auburn, Ala.	Yes	M	M	L
Aurora, Colo.	Yes	PH	MCP	LH
Azusa, Calif.	No	None	MC	LH
Bartlesville, Okla.	Yes	M	M	L
Batavia, N. Y.	No	H	C	. .
Baytown, Tex.	Yes	H	MP	D
Beacon, N. Y.	Yes	H	MC	DRW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Yes	M	M	I
Bellaire, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Bellwood, Ill.	Yes	H	M	D
Bend, Ore.	No	None	P	D
Benton Harbor, Mich.	Yes	H	C	L
Berkley, Mich.	Yes	PMH	M	I
Berlin, N. H.	No	None	M	IL
Bexley, Ohio	Yes	MH	M	L
Big Spring, Tex.	Yes	H	M	D
Birmingham, Mich.	Yes	MH	M	I
Bismarck, N. D.	Yes	M	MP	L
Bloomsburg, Pa.	Yes	P	P	I
Bluefield, W. Va.	Yes	H	MP	D
Boone, Iowa	No	None	P	. .
Borger, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Bossier City, La.	Yes	H	M	L
Boulder, Colo.	Yes	H	C	L
Bozeman, Mont.	Yes	M	MP	D
Bradenton, Fla.	Yes	MH	M	L
Brainerd, Minn.	Yes	. .	P	D
Brattleboro, Vt.	No	None	MC	DH
Bristol, Va.	Yes	M	M	L
Brookfield, Ill.	Yes	H	MC	D
Brunswick, Ga.	No	None	M	D
Burlington, N. J.	Yes	H	M	L
Burlington, N. C.	Yes	None	M	L
Butler, Pa.	Yes	H	C	DH
Cadillac, Mich.	No	None	M	D
Caldwell, Idaho	Yes	D	C	. .
Canton, Ill.	No	H	M	L
Carlisle, Pa.	Yes	H	MCP	LH
Carthage, Mo.	No	H	P	H
Centralia, Ill.	Yes	H	MC	H
Chillicothe, Ohio	Yes	M	M	L
Clairton, Pa.	No	None	M	L
Cleburne, Tex.	Yes	M	M	LDS
Clovis, N. M.	Yes	M	MP	LS
Coatesville, Pa.	Yes	P	M	H
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	Yes	M	C	L
College Park, Md.	Yes	M	M	L
Colton, Calif.	Yes	H	M	L
Columbia, Pa.	Yes	H	MP	. .
Columbia, Tenn.	Yes	None	M	L
Concord, N. C.	No	None	M	ILD

TABLE XII—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956—Continued

City	Storage Regulations	Enforcement Agency	Collection Agency	Disposal Methods
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Connellsville, Pa. ...	No	None	C	D
Coral Gables, Fla. . .	Yes	M	M	ID
Corning, N. Y.	Yes	M	M	I
Coronado, Calif. . . .	Yes	M	MC	DHS
Cranford tp, N. J. . .	Yes	PHF	P	L
Crystal, Minn.	Yes	. .	P	. .
Cudahy, Wis.	Yes	H	M	L
Daly City, Calif. . . .	Yes	None	C	D
Darien, Conn.	Yes	H	P	ID
Delano, Calif.	Yes	M	M	D
Delaware, Ohio	Yes	H	M	L
Dodge City, Kan. . . .	Yes	M	M	L
Dormont, Pa.	Yes	. .	CP	L
Downers Grove, Ill. .	Yes	H	P	. .
East Detroit, Mich. .	Yes	M	M	L
East Lansing, Mich. .	Yes	M	M	L
El Centro, Calif. . . .	Yes	H	MC	DH
El Dorado, Kan. . . .	Yes	HF	M	LD
El Segundo, Calif. . .	Yes	M	C	L
Elwood, Ind.	Yes	None	M	L
Emporia, Kan.	Yes	M	M	L
Escanaba, Mich. . . .	Yes	M	M	D
Fair Lawn, N. J. . . .	No	H	C	. .
Faribault, Minn. . . .	Yes	H	P	ID
Farrell, Pa.	Yes	H	M	I
Fergus Falls, Minn. .	Yes	H	M	ID
Ferguson, Mo.	Yes	M	MC	L
Florence, S. C.	Yes	H	M	D
Fort Collins, Colo. .	Yes	H	CP	DH
Fort Lee, N. J.	No	H	C	. .
Fort Madison, Iowa .	Yes	. .	C	H
Fort Thomas, Ky. . .	Yes	PM	M	L
Fremont, Neb.	No	P	P	L
Fulton, N. Y.	Yes	M	M	DH
Gainesville, Ga. . . .	Yes	M	M	L
Garden City, Kan. . .	Yes	M	M	L
Garden City, N. Y. .	Yes	None	M	IL
Gardena, Calif.	Yes	F	C	LH
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	No	None	P	D
Gloversville, N. Y. .	Yes	H	C	L
Grand Junction, Colo.	Yes	M	MC	DH
Grand Prairie, Tex. .	Yes	M	M	L
Greenwood, Miss. . .	Yes	H	M	L
Griffin, Ga.	Yes	MH	M	L
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	Yes	M	M	ID
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	Yes	P	None	L
Gulfport, Miss.	Yes	MH	M	L
Hanover, Pa.	Yes	H	MP	L
Hanover tp, Pa. . . .	No	MH	P	D
Harrison tp, Pa. . . .	Yes	M	C	D
Harrisonburg, Va. . .	Yes	MH	M	ID
Hawthorne, Calif. . .	Yes	F	C	LH
Hawthorne, N. J. . . .	No	None	C	. .
Hazel Park, Mich. . .	Yes	M	M	I
Helena, Mont.	Yes	H	M	D
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	Yes	H	C	LHS
Hialeah, Fla.	Yes	H	M	D
Hillside tp, N. J. . . .	Yes	H	C	LD
Homewood, Ill.	No	None	MP	D
Huntington, Ind. . . .	Yes	M	M	ILD
Huntsville, Ala. . . .	Yes	PH	M	L
Independence, Kan. .	No	None	M	D
Indiana, Pa.	Yes	P	CP	L
Ironwood, Mich. . . .	Yes	H	M	D
Janesville, Wis. . . .	Yes	M	MCP	L
Jennings, Mo.	Yes	H	MCP	L
Johnstown, N. Y. . . .	Yes	H	M	D
Junction City, Kan. .	Yes	M	M	L
Kent, Ohio	Yes	H	CP	DH
Kingsport, Tenn. . .	Yes	MH	M	L
Kingston, Pa.	Yes	H	M	L
Kingsville, Tex. . . .	Yes	H	M	L
Kinston, N. C.	Yes	H	M	L
Klamath Falls, Ore. .	Yes	PH	CP	D
La Grange, Ill.	Yes	M	C	D
La Mesa, Calif.	Yes	. .	MC	DH
Lake Worth, Fla. . . .	Yes	M	M	L
Lakewood tp, N. J. . .	Yes	H	M	L
Lancaster, Ohio	Yes	M	M	L
Laramie, Wyo.	Yes	H	M	D
Las Vegas, Nev. . . .	Yes	PH	C	D
Latrobe, Pa.	Yes	H	M	ID
Lawrence, Kan.	Yes	M	M	L
Lewistown, Pa.	Yes	PMH	M	D
Lexington, Mass. . . .	Yes	H	C	H
Lodi, Calif.	Yes	P	MC	L
Lombard, Ill.	No	None	MP	L
Longview, Wash. . . .	Yes	M	M	D
Lufkin, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Lynbrook, N. Y. . . .	Yes	P	M	I
Lyndhurst tp, N. Y. .	. .	None	C	D
Macomb, Ill.	Yes	PH	C	L
Madera, Calif.	Yes	MH	M	L
Madison, N. J.	Yes	PH	C	. .
Manhattan, Kan. . . .	Yes	M	MC	L
Maple Hgts., Ohio . .	Yes	PM	M	L
Marietta, Ga.	Yes	M	M	L
Marietta, Ohio	Yes	H	M	L
Marinette, Wis.	Yes	H	M	L
Marquette, Mich. . . .	Yes	PMH	MP	D
Marshall, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Marshfield, Wis. . . .	Yes	H	M	D
Martinsburg, W. Va. .	Yes	M	M	D
Martinsville, Va. . . .	Yes	MH	M	L
Massena, N. Y.	Yes	M	M	L
Medford, Ore.	Yes	H	C	LH
Menominee, Mich. . .	Yes	M	M	D
Merced, Calif.	Yes	M	M	D
Mexico, Mo.	Yes	. .	C	LD
Midland, Tex.	Yes	M	M	D
Midwest City, Okla. .	Yes	M	M	L
Milford, Mass.	No	H	P	D
Millcreek tp, Pa. . . .	Yes	M	C	L
Minot, N. D.	Yes	M	MP	L
Modesto, Calif.	Yes	H	MC	LH
Monmouth, Ill.	Yes	H	M	L
Monroe, Mich.	Yes	H	. .	. .
Monrovia, Calif. . . .	Yes	H	C	LH
Morristown, Tenn. . .	Yes	H	M	L
Mt. Clemens, Mich. .	Yes	MH	M	L
Mt. Rainier, Md. . . .	Yes	H	M	L

TABLE XII—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956—Continued

City	Storage Regulations	Enforcement Agency	Collection Agency	Disposal Methods
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Nampa, Idaho	No	None	M	H
Napa, Calif.	Yes	HF	CP	D
Natchez, Miss.	No	None	M	L
Neenah, Wis.	Yes	M	M	LD
New Castle, Ind.	No	H	M	L
Newark, N. Y.	No	None	P	D
N. Miami, Fla.	Yes	H	M	LD
N. Plainfield, N. J.	No	None	P	D
Ocala, Fla.	Yes	M	M	L
Oceanside, Calif.	Yes	M	M	DH
Olean, N. Y.	Yes	M	MP	L
Opelika, Ala.	Yes	M	M	D
Orange, Tex.	Yes	M	M	D
Orangeburg, S. C.	Yes	H	M	L
Oswego, N. Y.	No	None	P	. .
Overland, Mo.	Yes	H	MC	L
Palestine, Tex.	Yes	M	M	D
Palm Springs, Calif.	Yes	M	MP	L
Pampa, Tex.	Yes	H	MC	DS
Paris, Tex.	No	F	MP	L
Park Forest, Ill.	No	None	P	D
Park Ridge, Ill.	Yes	M	M	L
Pasco, Wash.	Yes	None	P	D
Pittsburg, Calif.	Yes	H	MP	D
Pittston, Pa.	. .	M	M	D
Plainview, Tex.	Yes	M	M	L
Plymouth, Pa.	No	H	C	D
Ponca City, Okla.	Yes	M	M	L
Port Angeles, Wash.	Yes	M	M	D
Princeton, N. J.	Yes	PMH	M	I
Puyallup, Wash.	Yes	M	M	L
Red Bank, N. J.	Yes	M	M	I
Red Wing, Minn.	Yes	M	M	L
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	Yes	H	C	LH
River Forest, Ill.	Yes	M	M	D
Rock Springs, Wyo.	Yes	P	M	D
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	Yes	M	M	I
Roseville, Calif.	Yes	M	M	D
Rye, N. Y.	Yes	None	MCP	I
St. Joseph, Mich.	Yes	M	MC	H
Salinas, Calif.	Yes	H	C	. .
San Benito, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
San Bruno, Calif.	Yes	M	C	L
San Fernando, Calif.	Yes	PH	MC	DH
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Yes	H	C	DH
San Marino, Calif.	Yes	P	P	DH
San Pablo, Calif.	Yes	PH	C	D
Sanford, Fla.	Yes	M	M	L
Sanford, N. C.	Yes	M	M	D
Santa Clara, Calif.	Yes	. .	MC	L
Santa Maria, Calif.	Yes	M	M	L
Santa Rosa, Calif.	Yes	P	C	D
Sapulpa, Okla.	Yes	H	M	D
Sarasota, Fla.	Yes	M	M	L
Sheridan, Wyo.	Yes	M	M	D
Sherman, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Shorewood, Wis.	Yes	M	MC	ID
Snyder, Tex.	Yes	M	M	L
S. Euclid, Ohio	Yes	M	M	ID
S. Kingstown, R. I.	No	None	P	. .

City	Storage Regulations	Enforcement Agency	Collection Agency	Disposal Methods
S. Norfolk, Va.	Yes	H	M	L
South Orange, N. J.	No	. .	P	. .
S. St. Paul, Minn.	Yes	P	M	G
Springfield tp, (Delaware Co.), Pa.	Yes	M	MCP	DH
Springfield tp, (Montgomery Co.), Pa.	Yes	H	MC	D
State College, Pa.	Yes	PM	M	L
Statesville, N. C.	Yes	M	M	L
Steelton, Pa.	Yes	H	M	L
Sterling, Ill.	Yes	M	MC	L
Stevens Point, Wis.	Yes	M	. .	L
Stoughton, Mass.	No	M	MC	L
Summit, N. J.	Yes	PH	M	D
Sunnyvale, Calif.	Yes	H	C	L
Sweetwater, Tex.	Yes	M	MP	LD
Takoma Park, Md.	Yes	M	M	L
Texarkana, Ark.	No	None	P	. .
Texarkana, Tex.	Yes	None	P	. .
Thomasville, Ga.	Yes	M	M	L
Thomasville, N. C.	Yes	MH	M	L
Tiffin, Ohio	Yes	M	M	L
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Yes	M	M	I
Traverse City, Mich.	Yes	PH	M	D
Trinidad, Colo.	Yes	M	M	LD
Troy, Ohio	Yes	MH	M	L
Tulare, Calif.	Yes	H	M	DS
Twin Falls, Idaho	Yes	H	MP	L
Two Rivers, Wis.	Yes	PH	MC	L
Uniontown, Pa.	Yes	H	M	L
University Hgts., Ohio	Yes	M	M	LD
University Pk., Tex.	Yes	M	M	L
Verona, N. J.	Yes	M	M	D
Warren, Pa.	Yes	H	C	I
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	No	None	P	L
Watertown, S. D.	Yes	H	MP	L
Watertown, Wis.	Yes	H	C	L
Waukesha, Wis.	Yes	H	MCP	L
Wayne, Mich.	Yes	M	M	L
Waynesboro, Pa.	Yes	PH	C	H
Waynesboro, Va.	Yes	H	M	L
Wellesley, Mass.	No	None	CP	LH
W. Lafayette, Ind.	Yes	H	M	L
West Monroe, La.	Yes	M	M	L
Westerly, R. I.	Yes	H	P	D
Westfield, N. J.	Yes	H	P	L
Wilson, N. C.	Yes	H	M	L
Winchester, Va.	Yes	H	M	D
Windsor, Conn.	Yes	. .	M	DH
Winnetka, Ill.	Yes	M	M	L
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Yes	M	M	L
Woodland, Calif.	Yes	H	MC	DHS
Wooster, Ohio	Yes	H	MCP	LH
Xenia, Ohio	Yes	None	M	L
5,000 to 10,000				
Abbeville, S. C.	No	None	M	L
Abilene, Kan.	Yes	. .	P	L
Alamosa, Colo.	Yes	H	C	L
Alcoa, Tenn.	Yes	M	M	L
Alexandria, Minn.	Yes	M	M	D

TABLE XII—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956—Continued

City	Storage Regulations	Enforcement Agency	Collection Agency	Disposal Methods
5,000 to 10,000—continued				
Alliance, Neb.	Yes	PM	MP	DH
Alma, Mich.	No	None	C	DH
Amityville, N. Y.	Yes	PH	MP	. .
Anoka, Minn.	Yes	. .	C	L
Antigo, Wis.	Yes	M	M	CD
Arlington, Tex.	Yes	H	C	D
Artesia, N. M.	Yes	M	M	DS
Ashland, Pa.	Yes	H	M	D
Athens, Ala.	No	None	M	L
Atlantic, Iowa	No	None	P	. .
Auburn, Ind.	Yes	H	MC	L
Avalon, Pa.	Yes	H	MC	L
Baldwin, Pa.	Yes	H	C	L
Ballinger, Tex.	Yes	P	MC	L
Banning, Calif.	Yes	M	MC	D
Baraboo, Wis.	Yes	H	M	L
Barstow, Calif.	Yes	M	C	D
Bay City, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Bedford, Ohio	No	None	M	I
Beech Grove, Ind.	Yes	None	MC	DH
Beeville, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Belle Glade, Fla.	Yes	M	M	D
Bellevue, Ky.	Yes	M	M	IL
Bethany, Okla.	Yes	M	M	L
Bettendorf, Iowa	Yes	M	M	L
Big Rapids, Mich.	No	None	P	D
Big Stone Gap, Va.	Yes	P	M	LD
Blackwell, Okla.	Yes	H	C	L
Boonton, N. J.	Yes	H	MC	LD
Brazil, Ind.	Yes	H	CP	L
Brigham City, Utah	Yes	H	M	D
Brookfield, Mo.	No	None	MP	D
Brookings, S. D.	Yes	PH	M	L
Brooklyn, Ohio	Yes	M	M	L
Brownfield, Tex.	Yes	H	M	I
Bryan, Ohio	Yes	M	M	L
Camden, S. C.	Yes	MH	M	L
Cameron, Tex.	No	None	MP	D
Camphill, Pa.	Yes	H	MP	H
Canon City, Colo.	Yes	PH	CP	H
Carroll, Iowa	No	None	P	. .
Cartersville, Ga.	Yes	H	M	D
Castle Shannon, Pa.	Yes	H	M	. .
Cedartown, Ga.	Yes	M	M	L
Chapel Hill, N. C.	Yes	H	M	L
Charleston, Ill.	No	None	P	. .
Chatham, N. J.	Yes	H	P	. .
Cheboygan, Mich.	Yes	P	P	DH
Chester, S. C.	Yes	H	M	D
Chino, Calif.	Yes	. .	M	DHS
Chisholm, Minn.	No	H	M	D
Claremont, Calif.	Yes	. .	C	LH
Clarinda, Iowa	No	None	MP	D
Clawson, Mich.	Yes	M	M	IL
Clearfield, Pa.	Yes	H	P	D
Clifton Hgts., Pa.	Yes	H	C	ILDHR
Coalinga, Calif.	Yes	H	M	D
Coldwater, Mich.	Yes	H	M	L
Coleman, Tex.	Yes	H	M	. .
Collingdale, Pa.	No	None	MC	DH
Conway, S. C.	Yes	M	M	D
Corry, Pa.	No	None	P	L
Covina, Calif.	Yes	H	MC	L
Covington, Ga.	No	None	M	D
Creve Coeur, Ill.	Yes	PM	M	L
Crockett, Tex.	No	None	M	L
Crookston, Minn.	Yes	MH	MP	D
Crown Point, Ind.	Yes	M	C	D
Dalhart, Tex.	Yes	H	M	D
Danville, Pa.	Yes	H	P	D
DeSoto, Mo.	No	None	MP	L
Decorah, Iowa	Yes	P	P	L
Deer Park, Ohio	Yes	H	M	L
Delray Beach, Fla.	Yes	M	M	L
Deming, N. Mex.	Yes	M	M	L
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	Yes	H	P	D
Dickinson, N. D.	Yes	P	M	L
Doylestown, Pa.	Yes	. .	P	L
Drumright, Okla.	No	H	MP	D
Dumas, Tex.	No	PH	M	D
Duryea, Pa.	No	None	M	D
Easley, S. C.	No	H	M	D
East Aurora, N. Y.	No	None	C	. .
Edmond, Okla.	Yes	M	M	L
Edwardsville, Ill.	Yes	H	MP	L
Elberton, Ga.	Yes	M	M	L
Elizabethtown, Ky.	No	H	P	D
Elk City, Okla.	Yes	M	M	D
Elko, Nev.	Yes	P	C	D
Ely, Minn.	Yes	H	M	L
Emmaus, Pa.	No	None	C	. .
Emporia, Va.	Yes	P	M	D
Ephrata, Pa.	Yes	H	M	DH
Escondido, Calif.	Yes	. .	C	DS
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	Yes	PH	C	H
Fairborn, Ohio	Yes	M	M	L
Fairfield, Ill.	Yes	H	C	L
Fairfield, Iowa	No	None	C	D
Fairport, N. Y.	No	H	C	I
Fitzgerald, Ga.	Yes	H	M	L
Forest Hills, Pa.	Yes	H	C	I
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	Yes	M	M	L
Fort Payne, Ala.	No	None	M	D
Forty Fort, Pa.	No	H	P	. .
Fountain Hill, Pa.	Yes	H	MC	. .
Front Royal, Va.	Yes	PM	M	D
Galax, Va.	Yes	M	M	L
Garden City, Mich.	Yes	M	MC	L
Georgetown, Ky.	Yes	M	M	L
Glassboro, N. J.	Yes	H	MC	H
Glassport, Pa.	No	None	MP	D
Glen Ridge, N. J.	No	None	C	D
Glen Rock, N. J.	No	None	P	L
Glendive, Mont.	Yes	M	M	D
Globe, Ariz.	Yes	H	M	D
Golden Valley, Minn.	Yes	None	P	L
Grand Rapids, Minn.	Yes	H	C	L
Greenville, Ohio	Yes	None	C	L
Greenville, Pa.	Yes	H	C	I
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	Yes	PH	M	LDS
Grosse Pte. Fms., Mich.	Yes	M	M	L

TABLE XII—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956—Continued

City	Storage Regu-lations.	Enforce-ment Agency	Collec-tion Agency	Disposal Methods
5,000 to 10,000—continued				
Groton, Conn.	Yes	M	M	L
Grove City, Pa.	Yes	. .	CP	D
Haddon Hgts., N. J.	Yes	M	MC	D
Haines City, Fla.	Yes	M	M	L
Hammond, La.	No	None	M	D
Hammonton, N. J.	No	None	MC	H
Hartsville, S. C.	Yes	H	M	L
Havre de Grace, Md.	Yes	H	C	ID
Henryetta, Okla.	No	None	C	DHS
Hereford, Tex.	No	H	M	LD
Hillsboro, Ohio	No	H	P	. .
Hinsdale, Ill.	Yes	M	C	L
Honesdale, Pa.	No	None	P	DW
Hopkins, Minn.	Yes	M	M	L
Hot Springs, S. Dak.	Yes	H	C	D
Houlton, Maine	No	None	P	D
Humboldt, Tenn.	Yes	M	M	D
Huntingdon, Pa.	No	None	P	. .
Indianola, Iowa	No	H	P	D
Indio, Calif.	Yes	H	MC	L
Ipswich, Mass.	Yes	H	M	D
Iron Mountain, Mich.	Yes	H	M	D
Jenkintown, Pa.	Yes	MH	MC	IDH
Jersey Shore, Pa.	Yes	M	MCP	I
Kalispell, Mont.	Yes	H	M	L
Kaukauna, Wis.	Yes	M	M	L
Kendallville, Ind.	Yes	PH	MP	L
Kerrville, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Keyser, W. Va.	Yes	PH	P	L
Killeen, Tex.	Yes	M	M	L
Knoxville, Iowa	Yes	H	P	D
La Habra, Calif.	Yes	HF	C	LH
Lake Forest, Ill.	Yes	M	M	D
Lake Wales, Fla.	Yes	H	M	L
Lansford, Pa.	No	None	MC	D
Laurinburg, N. C.	Yes	M	M	L
Lead, S. D.	Yes	H	M	D
Lenoir, N. C.	Yes	PM	M	L
Leonia, N. J.	Yes	MH	M	L
Levelland, Tex.	Yes	MH	M	L
Lewisburg, Tenn.	Yes	P	M	LD
Lexington, Neb.	Yes	P	P	W
Lexington, Va.	No	None	M	L
Libertyville, Ill.	No	None	P	D
Lindsay, Calif.	Yes	H	M	D
Lititz, Pa.	Yes	H	CP	H
Livingston, Mont.	Yes	H	M	D
Logan, Ohio	No	None	P	D
Logan, W. Va.	Yes	. .	M	I
Lompoc, Calif.	Yes	H	M	L
Lyndhurst, Ohio	Yes	M	M	L
McCook, Neb.	Yes	H	M	LH
McPherson, Kan.	Yes	H	CP	LDH
Madison, S. D.	Yes	M	M	LH
Mandan, N. D.	Yes	H	MCP	L
Manistee, Mich.	Yes	H	M	D
Manistique, Mich.	Yes	H	M	D
Marshall, Mich.	Yes	H	C	L
Maryville, Mo.	No	None	P	. .
Maumee, Ohio	Yes	H	MCP	LD

City	Storage Regu-lations	Enforce-ment Agency	Collec-tion Agency	Disposal Methods
Media, Pa.	Yes	P	C	DH
Melvindale, Mich.	Yes	M	MC	D
Menomonie, Wis.	No	None	P	D
Merrill, Wis.	Yes	H	M	I
Miami Springs, Fla.	Yes	M	M	L
Milford, Del.	Yes	PM	MCP	DH
Mill Valley, Calif.	Yes	None	P	L
Milton, Pa.	No	None	P	D
Milwaukie, Ore.	No	. .	P	D
Monongahela, Pa.	No	None	C	IL
Monroe, Wis.	Yes	. .	M	I
Montpelier, Vt.	No	None	MP	D
Mooresville, N. C.	Yes	M	M	L
Morris, N. J.	Yes	H	M	H
Morrisville, Pa.	Yes	M	M	L
Mount Airy, N. C.	Yes	H	M	L
Mt. Healthy, Ohio	No	None	MC	L
Mount Holly tp, N. J.	Yes	M	MP	L
Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	No	M	M	L
Narberth, Pa.	Yes	H	MP	IGDH
Nazareth, Pa.	Yes	H	P	D
Neosho, Mo.	Yes	M	M	L
Nevada, Mo.	No	None	MP	DH
New Brighton, Pa.	Yes	PH	M	L
New Milford, N. J.	Yes	H	M	. .
Newark, Del.	No	None	MC	D
Newington, Conn.	Yes	. .	CP	I
Newton, N. C.	Yes	H	M	L
North Andover, Mass.	No	None	M	L
N. Brunswick, N. J.	Yes	PH	M	D
North Chicago, Ill.	Yes	M	M	D
N. Tarrytown, N. Y.	Yes	PH	C	D
N. Versailles, Pa.	Yes	H	MP	D
Northfield, Minn.	Yes	PH	M	L
Norwalk, Ohio	Yes	H	MCP	H
Norwood, Pa.	Yes	PMH	M	LDH
Oak Park, Mich.	Yes	PC	M	ID
Oberlin, Ohio.	Yes	M	M	LD
Oconomowoc, Wis.	Yes	H	M	ID
Oconton, Wis.	Yes	M	M	L
Oelwein, Iowa	Yes	H	M	D
O'Hara, Pa.	Yes	H	C	H
Old Town, Maine	No	None	C	DH
Oregon City, Ore.	Yes	H	P	ID
Orrville, Ohio	Yes	M	MP	DH
Pacific Grove, Calif.	Yes	M	M	L
Palmerton, Pa.	Yes	H	M	D
Palmyra, Pa.	Yes	M	M	D
Pana, Ill.	No	None	P	D
Paris, Ky.	Yes	M	M	DH
Paris, Tenn.	Yes	P	M	L
Patchogue, N. Y.	Yes	M	M	I
Pecos, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	Yes	M	M	I
Pequannock, N. J.	No	H	P	I
Peru, Ill.	No	H	MC	D
Picayune, Miss.	No	H	M	LD
Pierre, S. D.	No	M	M	W
Pipestone, Minn.	Yes	H	M	D
Pitcairn, Pa.	Yes	H	MC	ID
Plaquemine, La.	No	H	M	W

TABLE XII—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000: 1956—Continued

City	Storage Regulations	Enforcement Agency	Collection Agency	Disposal Methods
5,000 to 10,000—continued				
Pompano Beach, Fla.	Yes	M	M	D
Port Lavaca, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Port Townsend, Wash.	Yes	M	M	D
Princeton, W. Va.	Yes	H	M	D
Prospect Park, N. J.	No	None	C	LD
Punxsutawney, Pa.	No	None	P	D
Radford, Va.	Yes	P	M	I
Raton, N. M.	Yes	M	MC	L
Raymondville, Tex.	Yes	P	M	D
Rayne, La.	Yes	. .	M	D
Red Oak, Iowa	Yes	PH	P	D
Richwood, W. Va.	Yes	M	M	L
Ridgefield, N. J.	Yes	H	MC	D
Ripon, Wis.	Yes	M	M	L
Riverdale, Md.	Yes	M	M	L
Riverside, Ill.	Yes	M	C	L
Riverside, N. J.	Yes	None	C	DH
Robstown, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Rock Falls, Ill.	Yes	M	CP	L
Rockland, Maine	Yes	P	. .	W
Rockville, Md.	Yes	H	MP	D
Russell, Kan.	Yes	PH	M	ID
St. Albans, W. Va.	Yes	M	M	L
St. Bernard, Ohio	Yes	H	M	ID
St. Charles, Ill.	No	None	CP	L
St. Peter, Minn.	Yes	H	C	D
Salem, Ill.	Yes	P	CP	D
Sarnac Lake, N. Y.	Yes	H	M	ID
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	Yes	H	C	D
Scotia, N. Y.	Yes	M	M	DH
Sequin, Tex.	Yes	M	M	L
Selma, Calif.	Yes	H	C	LH
Sewickley, Pa.	Yes	. .	M	ID
Sharpsburg, Pa.	Yes	H	MC	D
Sharpsville, Pa.	Yes	H	P	. .
Shawano, Wis.	Yes	H	M	L
Sierra Madre, Calif.	Yes	P	C	LH
Silver City, N. M.	Yes	PH	MC	D
Slaton, Tex.	No	None	M	D
Somerset, Ky.	Yes	H	M	LH
Somerset, Pa.	No	None	P	L
South Amboy, N. J.	Yes	H	M	D
South Boston, Va.	Yes	. .	M	L
S. Salt Lake, Utah	Yes	H	M	D
Spanish Fork City, Utah	Yes	. .	M	. .
Sparta, Wis.	Yes	H	MCP	L
Speedway, Ind.	Yes	. .	C	GD
Spencer, Iowa	Yes	None	CP	D
Spencer, Mass.	No	None	M	H
Springdale, Ark.	Yes	H	P	DH
Starkville, Miss.	Yes	PH	M	D
Stephenville, Tex.	No	None	P	. .
Sterling, Colo.	Yes	M	M	D
Stillwater, Minn.	Yes	H	C	L
Stroudsburg, Pa.	Yes	PH	P	D
Tallmadge, Ohio	Yes	M	MP	H
Tarboro, N. C.	Yes	H	M	L
Taylor, Pa.	Yes	M	M	D
Tenafly, N. J.	Yes	H	C	IL
The Dalles, Ore.	No	None	P	D
Three Rivers, Mich.	Yes	M	M	L
Toppenish, Wash.	Yes	MH	M	L
Totowa, N. J.	No	PH	C	D
Tracy, Calif.	Yes	M	C	D
Tucumcari, N. M.	Yes	M	M	L
Tullahoma, Tenn.	Yes	M	M	L
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	No	MH	M	D
Tuscumbia, Ala.	Yes	H	M	L
Uvalde, Tex.	Yes	H	MP	D
Virginia Beach, Va.	Yes	MH	M	ID
Wadsworth, Ohio	No	None	M	L
Wahpeton, N. D.	Yes	H	C	D
Washington, Iowa	Yes	H	M	L
Washington, Mo.	Yes	P	C	DH
Waverly, Iowa	Yes	M	M	L
Waynesville, N. C.	No	H	M	L
Weatherford, Tex.	Yes	H	M	L
Webster City, Iowa	Yes	P	P	L
Wellsville, Ohio	No	MH	M	L
Weslaco, Tex.	Yes	M	M	L
West Bend, Wis.	Yes	M	M	IL
West St. Paul, Minn.	Yes	. .	CP	. .
Westbury, N. Y.	Yes	M	M	I
Westchester, Ill.	Yes	PMH	C	. .
Whitewater, Wis.	Yes	H	MCP	LD
Wickliffe, Ohio	Yes	None	C	D
Williamstown, Mass.	No	None	P	D
Williston, N. D.	Yes	H	M	D
Williston Park, N. Y.	No	None	M	I
Willmar, Minn.	No	None	P	L
Willoughby, Ohio	Yes	H	M	L
Wilmerding, Pa.	Yes	H	MC	. .
Wilmington, Ohio	No	None	M	L
Winslow, Ariz.	Yes	M	M	L
Winter Haven, Fla.	Yes	H	M	LD
Worthington, Minn.	Yes	H	MC	L
Yankton, S. D.	Yes	M	M	D
York, Neb.	Yes	H	P	D
Yuba City, Calif.	No	None	C	L
Zion, Ill.	Yes	M	M	L

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Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1956

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PUBLIC utility events of importance to municipalities, directly and indirectly, were numerous in 1956. They will be surveyed below under the following headings: national, state, urban transit, and local.

National. No other area of public utility regulation is so beset with unresolved problems as the FPC regulation of independent producers of natural gas. The United States Supreme Court ruled in the historic Phillips Petroleum decision of 1954 that the FPC had jurisdiction over the price at which natural gas entered the interstate pipeline. In February, 1956, the President vetoed the Fulbright-Harris Bill which would have largely overturned the Phillips decision. The veto was brought about by allegations of improper conduct on the part of proponents of the bill outside of Congress.

In regulating the prices at which independent producers, i.e., non-pipeline owning producers, sell gas to pipeline companies, the FPC faces a most complex situation. First, the traditional rate base method of regulation is not easily adapted to natural gas production. Second, the use of a short cut approach was placed in some doubt by the December, 1955, decision of a federal appellate court in the case of *Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company* v. *Detroit* in which the court set aside an FPC decision in which the commission had departed from the rate base approach to use, instead, the field price method. The court did not outlaw the use of the latter technique, but it did hold that the FPC would have to give good reasons for a departure from the rate base method and show that the end result would be equally advantageous to consumers as the traditional formula. The FPC was also required to show that the rates resulting from the field price method were no more than necessary to encourage the exploration for natural gas. The FPC was directed to use the traditional approach as a basis of comparison or point of departure for the pricing of gas. Late in 1956, the Supreme Court denied Panhandle's petition for rehearing of its earlier order denying certiorari, thus upholding the appellate decision. It must be emphasized that in this case the gas producer involved was "integrated" and not independent, i.e., the gas was produced by a pipeline. However, it is most important in the regulation of independent producer prices because it is the latest ruling on natural gas pricing and involves a technique which, at this point, seems adaptable to independent producer price regulation which at present is in a most unsettled state.

In two very important decisions, the Supreme Court interpreted the Natural Gas Act and the Federal Power Act with regard to changing contractual rates by filing a higher, superceding tariff. These cases are now referred to as the Mobile and Sierra decisions. Applicable to both the above statutes, the court ruled that a regulated company supplying a distributor under a long-term contract may not, by unilateral action, increase the rates specified in the contract by filing a new rate schedule with the commission. These rulings do not invalidate the power of the FPC to change a contract rate. Rather, it bars a change in the contract rate, without the consent of the distributor, by filing a new tariff. The FPC has the power to prescribe a change in contractual rates upon a finding that the rates affect adversely the public interest which would render them unlawful. In a subsequent case, the FPC authorized the filing of a natural gas rate increase which displaced a previous contractual rate because the nature of the agreement was different from that of the Sierra and Mobile cases. The contract had provided no absolute rate. Rather, it stipulated that the rate to be charged should be the effective rate on file from time to time with the commission. It was clearly understood that the contractual rate could be changed over the life of the agreement.

The anti-trust suit against American Telephone and Telegraph, under way since 1949, was terminated by consent decree. The United States government failed in separating the company from its manufacturing subsidiary, Western Electric. Under terms of the consent decree AT & T must: (1) license some 8,600 existing patents to all applicants without royalty; (2) license all its other patents present and future to any American company at reasonable and nondiscriminatory rates; (3) cease any business not connected with communication; and (4) maintain a uniform cost accounting system for Western Electric which will afford a valid basis for determining the cost of equipment sold to the Bell System. Since AT & T retains its manufacturing subsidiary, the state commissions will continue to consider in telephone rate cases the charges to Bell operating companies for Western Electric services.

The most important event of 1956 in atomic power development occurred in England in mid-October when Queen Elizabeth pulled a switch that sent electricity into the English grid system from the world's first full-sized atomic power plant, Calder Hall in Cumberland. A few dozen tons of uranium began to do the work of 56 tons of coal per hour. The plant, which was built in 33 months, will be producing 92,000 kilowatts by the spring of 1957. In fuel-short Britain, the cost of atomic power, at about 7 cents per kilowatt hour, already is economical. The cost will have to be considerably lower to be feasible in this country. England is scheduled to have 12 commercial atomic power plants in operation by 1965.

The first atomic power plant in this country at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, will be completed in 1958. The Atomic Energy Commission published licensing regulations under which private industry may build and operate plants for the use, production, and processing of nuclear fuels.

In the new federal-aid highway act Congress accepted the principle that federal highway funds may be allocated to public utilities which are forced to relocate facilities because of highway construction whenever state statutes and existing contracts permit. The law permits utilities to be reimbursed by the state from federal funds in the same proportion as those funds are expended on the project. The reimbursement is permissive not mandatory, and full implementation of the new legal provision will depend upon policy changes in 42 states where laws or contractual agreements currently prevent reimbursement under the restrictions in the federal act.

Congress voted the Upper Colorado water storage and power project into law, culminating 50 years of effort by the Bureau of Reclamation and others to win a regional water resource plan in the Colorado basin. The final version of the bill did not include the Echo Park dam which would have inundated the Dinosaur national monument. From the four dams which will be built, initial irrigation of 100,000 acres will be realized with supplemental irrigation for over 200,000 acres. The combined generating capacity will be 1,137,000 kilowatts. The project will permit the Upper Colorado states to make use of their share of the water allocation determined by interstate compact in 1922.

The International Joint Commission, established by Canada and this country to handle international water problems, has been proceeding with an economic feasibility study of the proposed Passamaquaddy Bay (Maine) tidal power project. Legislation in 1956 authorized the State Department to undertake the study through the commission, and an appropriation was made. The Army Engineers, Federal Power Commission, and Interior Department have been invited to participate in the engineering, power marketing, and fishery aspects, respectively, of the study which will take three years.

In other legislative matters, the President vetoed a $1.6 billion rivers and harbors bill, and signed three bills which: (a) require certain coastal vessels to install radio telephone equipment; (b) make certain modifications in the Federal Communications Act; and (c) authorize federal assistance to nonfederal agencies building small irrigation projects under the reclamation law.

State. The long awaited rate base decision in the New York Telephone case was handed down by the state's highest court in February, 1956. The decision upheld the lower court ruling which had interpreted the telephone regulatory statutes to require the state commission to consider net reproduction cost in the determination of a telephone utility rate base. The rate base law tested does not apply to gas, electric, and water utilities in the state. While the court did not hold that reproduction cost was a controlling factor, it did direct the commission to receive proof of reproduction cost less depreciation as evidence of present value and to give it due regard in rate base determination. Elsewhere in the nation, state commission rate base decisions seemed to further the trend toward greater recognition of inflation in rate base calculations.

In decisions designed to discourage the use of those air conditioning units which do not conserve water, the Illinois and Wisconsin regulatory commissions authorized surcharges to be required in addition to other applicable rates. The Illinois surcharge is progressive and applies only to nonconserving air conditioners. The Wisconsin surcharge is a flat $20 per ton of rated capacity and also applies to refrigeration units.

The California commission held that a company providing community television antenna service was a telephone company and, therefore, subject to public utility regulation. The company provides television service to about 950 paying subscribers in a hilly area. It has placed a large antenna on a high point and transmits signals to subscribers via the poles and facilities of the electric and telephone companies serving the area. The commission took jurisdiction on a complaint alleging service deficiencies.

When tested in the state supreme court the company was held not to be a telephone, telegraph, or electric corporation subject to commission jurisdiction. Earlier, the Wisconsin commission had expressed considerable doubt that a similar company could be considered a telephone company. The Wyoming commission, however, has taken jurisdiction in a similar case, but the Wyoming statute specifically includes facilities for transmission of intelligence by electricity.

The Georgia legislature, in preparation for natural gas deliveries, passed a law requiring a certificate of convenience and necessity from the state commission for all pipelines in the state. Provision for a grandfather clause was included. Thus far, five gas companies and six municipalities have applied for certificates.

In Mississippi the governor in his inaugural address called for state utility regulation and the promotion of rural electrification. A utility regulatory bill was enacted which brings electric and natural gas rates under state regulation for the first time.

The New York State Power Authority, in its 25th annual report, stated that the St. Lawrence project is on schedule and that power production would begin in 1958. Power will be sold to the Aluminum Corporation of America, the state of Vermont, the city of Plattsburg, and the Plattsburg Air Force base. Marketing the rest is under way. Agreement has been reached with two private utilities for wheeling power to Vermont and Plattsburg.

The Ohio legislature was convened in special session to consider a bill authorizing state seizure of utility companies which suspended service because of a labor dispute. The action was brought about primarily because of the prolonged telephone strike in the Portsmouth area. The legislature rejected the seizure proposal.

The new coal pipeline public utility, which had been authorized by the Ohio legislature in 1951, was completed late in 1956. The pipeline is designed to transport pulverized coal through water pressure. It extends 110 miles from Cadiz to Cleveland. Through this 10 and 3/4-inch line, an estimated 1.3 million tons of coal will be transported each year at a rate of three to four miles an hour. The entire output will be used by the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company.

Urban Transit. In the transit industry as a whole, no reversal of already established trends can be reported. During the year, a comprehensive analysis of the 1955 transit industry performance was published which showed: (1) a negligible increase in total route mileage, as the decline in street car and trolley coach routes was slightly more than offset by expansion in subway, elevated, and bus mileage; (2) a decline of 4 per cent in total vehicles, due largely to a 17 per cent decline in street cars; (3) a decline of 1 per cent in gross investment, explainable mainly by an 11 per cent write down in street railway properties; (4) a decline of 3 per cent in total revenues, with the most important component — motor bus revenues — holding even; and (5) a decline of rides per capita to 124 from 135 the previous year and 312 in 1945. Because of rate increases and economies, 3.91 per cent of revenues were retained as operating income as against 3.05 per cent the year before.

A report issued by the New England Governors' Committee on Public Transportation recommended: (1) a general overhaul and reduction of transit taxes; (2) complete elimination of the gross receipts tax; (3) wider managerial discretion in making promotional fare adjustments; (4) continued use of the operating ratio method of regulation; (5) staggered working hours; and (6) various suggestions to regulate traffic in order to expedite transit service.

Entirely in line with these recommendations were the lenient franchise terms granted the new Washington, D. C. company which took over the Wolfson properties. The 20-year franchise provided tax relief prospectively worth about $1 million annually. The gross receipts tax was eliminated and neither motor fuel or real estate taxes are payable if the company fails to earn 6.5 per cent on net rate base or a comparable amount on revenues if the operating ratio method is used. A shift toward that approach is contemplated.

Along this same line the California commission recognized the claim of a transit company that it should not be subjected to the rate of return test of fair earnings because of rapid rate base fluctuations resulting from the short service lives of operating properties and greater risks than other public utilities because of competition and no minimum charge. The commission declined to accept the operating ratio as the sole determinant of reasonable rates, preferring to consider all relevant factors including service quality.

The Louisville Transit Company was permitted to use the operating ratio method after a court decision rejected the rate base approach, in part, because it did not give recognition to declining traffic.

Two events of legal importance to the transit industry were the bus segregation decision and the Baltimore transit strike which resulted in seizure. A federal court decision held that statutes and ordinances which required segregation of the races on motor buses in Alabama violated the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. Governor McKeldin of Maryland, acting under a new state law, seized the properties of the Baltimore Transit Company in order to end a work stoppage growing out of a labor dispute. After investigation and subsequent declaration of an emergency by the governor, state seizure was lawful. With seizure the strikers became state employees and were compelled to resume work or allow their jobs to fall open. Provision was made for mediation and, if necessary, binding arbitration not subject to judicial review.

Local. Of interest to many municipalities was a federal court decision which refused to disturb franchise gas rates on contractual and jurisdictional grounds. A natural gas transmission and distribution company brought action against four Nebraska cities to prevent them from interfering with the establishment of higher rates in their municipal areas.

The company served under franchise ordinances which prescribed rates. The federal court declined to disturb the prevailing rates on grounds that the franchises constituted binding contracts for the duration of the ordinances, and that it had no jurisdiction to do so under the Johnson Act which denies to federal courts jurisdiction over rates fixed by a state ratemaking body where specified conditions prevail. The respective city councils were held to be ratemaking bodies within the meaning of the statute.

In Scottsbluff, Nebraska, which is served by the Consumers Public Power District, voters rejected municipal ownership of the local electric distribution system. Lake City, Florida, voters rejected the proposed city acquisition of private electric company facilities. Members of the Sandy Electric Co-operative of Sandy, Oregon, voted to sell their system to the Portland General Electric Company. The Michigan supreme court held that Kalamazoo could sell the municipal light utility under its charter and home rule law without competitive bidding or referendum, and without putting the proceeds in a sinking fund for payment of the bonds outstanding on the property.

Alcoa, Tennessee, acquired the distribution system serving the community — a subsidiary of the Aluminum Corporation of America. Alcoa became the ninety-eighth municipal distributor of TVA power. Voters of Stromsburg, Nebraska, voted to acquire the local gas utility through the state condemnation and purchase law. Nogales, Arizona, voters endorsed the city's proposal to acquire the private gas and electric utility and approved the issuance of revenue bonds to finance the purchase. The Wisconsin commission authorized the delayed abandonment of the Hartford municipal heating utility.

The city of Memphis, Tennessee, decided not to renew its TVA power supply contract and to build its own generation facilities instead. In order to finance what will be the largest single power production project of its kind undertaken by a municipality, Memphis put on the market a $163,245,000 issue of tax exempt electric revenue bonds. The issue was oversubscribed the first day. Net cost to the city was 4.47 per cent. In May of 1957 the city of Nashville will have to decide the question of TVA supply contract renewal. During fiscal 1956, nine municipal distributors signed new power contracts bringing to 13 the municipalities beginning their second 20-year association with TVA.

The utilities committee of the Seattle city council recommended that the city apply to the Federal Power Commission for a license to construct a $100,000,000 dam on the Pend Orielle River near the Canadian boundary. Engineering and geological studies have been under way since 1954. The Seattle municipal electric utility reduced its rates for the third time since 1951.

Anticipating the development of natural gas markets in Washington, the state association of county commissioners has set up a committee for the purpose of establishing uniform franchise provisions for natural gas pipelines in Washington counties. Seventeen Washington public utility districts acting together have announced plans for the construction of five power projects with a combined capacity of 243,000 kilowatts. The plans include the establishment of a new organization, the Washington Public Power Supply System.

The Georgia supreme court held that nonresidents of a city, which had the power but not the duty to extend electric and water service beyond corporate limits, did not have the legal right to demand service and could not complain about discriminatory rates for water which were greater than the rates paid by other nonresidents who bought both water and electric service.

The growth of municipal and public district distribution of natural gas in Alabama continued during the year. This was not the case in Idaho. In a decision involving directly the city of Idaho Falls and indirectly 11 other municipalities, the Idaho state supreme court denied the right of the city to issue a franchise to any locally formed gas distribution co-operative.

The North Carolina commission was upheld by the state supreme court in a decision authorizing a utility to increase rates charged for electricity sold to municipalities. The cities had protested the increase on the grounds that it was unlawfully discriminatory as between them and REA co-operatives and large industrial users for which different rates had been established. The court held that, contrary to the claim of the municipalities, they were not non-profit organizations in the nature of co-operatives and that the municipal and industrial customers had sufficiently different load factors to justify the rate classification.

Ohio amended the state code by deleting the restriction which had prevented municipal corporations from extending water, electric light, and power lines beyond five miles of their corporation boundaries. The action was taken in response to a request by the city of Youngstown which had to extend service beyond the five-mile limit in order to secure the location of an important industrial firm in its general area.

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See also Public Works Section.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1956

BY PERCY BUGBEE

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FIRES caused 10,600 deaths and property loss of $1,250,000,000 in the United States in 1956, according to preliminary estimates by the NFPA Department of Fire Record. This compares with the estimates for 1955 of 11,475 deaths and $1,140,768,000 in property damage. The 1956 property damage loss includes $1,050,000,000 loss to buildings and contents and $200,000,000 loss in aircraft, motor vehicles, forest, and other nonbuilding fires. Some of the principal fires in 1956 involving loss of life were the church oyster roast fire and panic at Arundel Park, Maryland, in which 11 died, an oil refinery explosion and fire near Dumas, Texas, in which 19 firemen were killed, a gas explosion in a restaurant in Monticello, Idaho, in which 15 died, and an LP gas explosion from a leaky tank truck in Herrin, Illinois, in which eight died.

One of the largest losses of 1956 occurred in a pier fire and explosion in Brooklyn, New York, on December 3 in which 10 persons were killed, 247 injured, and the property damage was conservatively estimated at $15,000,000. Another fire that attracted considerable attention was the destruction of the old Wanamaker Store building in New York on July 14, 1956. This building was being demolished and the fire occurred during the week end. There was one watchman on the premises who patrolled outside the building only and the fire got a large head start before being observed. More than 50,000,000 gallons of water were poured into the structure by the New York Fire Department, flooding nearby subway areas.

A number of disastrous forest fires laid waste to large areas in southern California, the worst of these being in the Malibu Beach area. Damage to the watershed from these fires was a serious feature.

NFPA published annual studies of all of the large loss fires of the year. A considerable number of these large loss fires occurred in industrial establishments in suburban and rural areas outside of dependable fire protection. The trend to dispersion of industry and of mercantile areas away from the congested centers of cities to suburban and rural areas has both good and bad features from the fire protection standpoint. It is desirable to spread out when one considers the possibility of atomic attack and of disastrous fires and conflagration. On the other hand there have been many instances where these important new buildings have been erected in areas where the water supply and fire protection are not sufficient to cope with the fire situation that could well develop.

Fire Departments. A trend of recent years, particularly noticeable during 1956, has been the acceptance by many fire departments, both large and small, of their responsibility as a fire prevention agency as well as a fire extinguishing agency. In nearly all large cities the fire prevention functions of the municipal fire department are recognized and in many cases are being carried out quite adequately. Many of the smaller communities as well, including many strictly volunteer fire departments, have come to recognize that efforts expended in fire prevention pay off in substantial reduction of fire losses as well as increased public acceptance and support for the fire department.

The International Association of Fire Chiefs is undertaking a notable campaign to bring about a major reduction in loss of life in fires through regular inspections of all dwellings by fire departments. With the widespread utilization of two-way radio more and more fire departments are undertaking home inspections. This campaign was greatly stimulated during 1956 through a plan developed by Jay Stevens of San Francisco, chairman of the fire prevention committee of the IAFC, to secure the support of the governors of the respective states for this program. Twenty states held governors' conferences. Without doubt many more states will hold similar conferences in 1957.

Fire departments have been concerned during the past year with a matter about which there has been much discussion. In many paid fire departments the firemen have been permitted to take other full-time jobs. The majority of fire chiefs see the danger in this practice and recognize that its continuance will make it much more difficult to bring about appropriate wage and working conditions for the paid firemen. In Milwaukee the firemen have been prohibited from taking other jobs, and the courts have upheld this ruling.

Other Developments. An important addition to fire department literature made its appearance in 1956 in the new text *Municipal Fire Administration* written largely by staff personnel of NFPA and published by the International City Managers' Association (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

An interesting special survey was conducted by the fire services department of NFPA during the year. A study of all of the fire equipment in an entire county was made. The county selected was Plymouth County, Massachusetts, which includes 29 separate fire departments with 66 fire stations housing 175 pieces of apparatus. Much interesting information of value to fire departments was developed.

There was a notable number of fire tragedies involving small children during the past year. This is due to the fact that many mothers are working under present-day conditions and that many small children are often either left alone or in charge of young and untrained persons. Numerous fire departments have taken cognizance of this and are carrying on effective local campaigns to reduce such tragedies.

The year-round fire prevention educational campaign conducted under NFPA sponsorship by the Advertising Council is slowly bringing an awareness of the general public to the simple measures needed to save life and reduce fire hazards. An adjunct to this campaign has been the creation of

Sparky's Fire Department for children. Thousands of children have enrolled and through this medium are learning the simple things that will save their lives in the event of fire.

The complex work of providing standards in the field of fire protection and fire waste control continues to expand. A large volume of new standards were adopted at the annual meeting of NFPA in 1956 including new editions of such very widely used and important standards as the *National Electrical Code, the Flammable Liquids Ordinance*, the *Building Exits Code*, and the *Standards on Liquefied Petroleum Gas*.

While there continues to be general public apathy and little interest on the part of fire protection people in matters of civil defense, there were two developments during 1956 that are of interest. The first of these was the appearance of the report of a special review committee to bring up to date the report of Project East River which was made in 1952. This report proposed the setting up of metropolitan target zone areas and plans for defense of these areas based on the physical conditions, populations, and characteristics of each individual area. The committee again pointed out that the success of local civil defense activity depended upon existing municipal disaster services such as the municipal fire departments. The committee urged a strong federal program to reduce the vulnerability of metropolitan target zone areas by improved plans for spacing and dispersing and by improved programs for construction and protection of buildings and elimination of fire hazards in the areas.

The other development in this field has been the appointment of a special committee on fire research by the National Academy of Sciences. This work is sponsored by the Federal Civil Defense Administration and it is hoped that some of the leading scientists in the field of combustion will undertake research programs on mass fires and how they may be controlled.

Evidence in 1956 indicates that there has been a recurrence of the potential conflagration hazard of the wooden shingle roof in certain areas on the West Coast and in the Southwest. When the disastrous shingle roof conflagrations that occurred throughout the country in the early part of the century are recalled, it certainly seems unwise to recreate a conflagration hazard of this character.

In the NFPA competition for excellence in the observance of Fire Prevention Week, the grand awards went to Memphis in the United States and to Vancouver in Canada. Other top-ranking entries in the United States were Phoenix, Arizona; Fort Worth, Texas; Louisville, Kentucky; Chicago; Philadelphia; Minneapolis; Hartford; Anchorage, Alaska; Portland, Maine; West Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Seaford, Delaware.

The top winners of the 1955-1956 National Fire Safety Awards of the United States Chamber of Commerce were in the six classes of cities by population: San Antonio, Texas; Dayton, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky (tied); Hartford, Connecticut; Portland, Maine; Wausau, Wisconsin; and West Milwaukee. The Grand Award went to Richland, Washington.

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief municipal activity measured by general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—work of the city's police and fire departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing administrative problems. Table XIII shows individual city data for cities over 25,000 population on the number of fire department employees, hours of work, salaries of fire fighters and fire chiefs, work hours per week, mutual aid and outside fire services, fire fighting equipment, expenditures, fire loss data, and insurance classifications. The same data, except for fire loss, are shown in Table XIV for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable city officials to make some comparison as to cost, performance, and accomplishments of municipal fire departments.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average (median) city over 10,000 population employs 1.40 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 inhabitants. Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group have the highest average with 1.73 employees per 1,000 population; cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have the lowest average with 1.21 fire employees per 1,000 population (see Table 1).

The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XIII and XIV; the number of volunteers and call men also is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XIV. Volunteers and call men, however, are not included in the derivation of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

Table 1 shows the median and statistical distribution of fire department employees per 1,000 population. In almost all cases data reported for the 1957 Year Book are higher than those reported for the 1956 Year Book, thus continuing a trend that has been fairly consistent during the past 11 years. The wide variation in the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population in different cities of approximately the same size is attributable in part to variations in manpower which in turn is based on the amount of property to be protected and the areas and kinds of fire risks.

Fire Department Salaries. The salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees and fire chiefs are shown for individual cities in Tables XIII and XIV, and the statistical distributions for city population groups for 1957 are summarized in Table 1. The median annual entrance salary of firemen ranges from a high of $4,350 in cities over 500,000 to $3,600 for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Maximum salaries are also higher in larger cities. The median maximum salary ranges from $5,220 in cities over 500,000 to $3,960 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000. These figures indicate an increase over 1956 figures in both minimum and maximum salaries at the median from $40 to $309 per year.

For fire chiefs the median salary ranges from $13,500 in cities over 500,000 to $5,229 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Comparison of the fire chief's salary with those of police chiefs and other administrative officers can be made in Table VII in another part of this Year Book.

Hours of Work. Information on the hours in the firemen's work week and hours of work on the day shift, as summarized in Table 2, was obtained from city officials late in 1956 and is shown for individual cities over 10,000 in Tables XIII and XIV.

The average (median) work hours per week for all cities over 10,000 have remained unchanged at 72 hours since 1947. Table 2 shows that the average work week ranges from 60 hours in cities over 500,000 to 72 hours for cities from 10,000 to 25,000. A total of 188 cities reported a firemen's work week of 56 hours; 62 of these 188 cities rotate shifts on a 24-hours-on-48-hours-off basis, 117 cities have a 10-hour day shift and a 14-hour night shift, and the remaining 9 cities have day shifts of eight, nine, and 12 hours.

Table 2 also shows that 730 cities (78 per cent of those reporting) work a 24-hours-on-24-hours-off shift, and the next most popular arrangement

TABLE 1

FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1956)						
Cities over 500,000	18	1.02	1.34	1.49	1.73	2.75
250,000 to 500,000	23	0.96	1.32	1.51	1.84	2.07
100,000 to 250,000	66	1.05	1.50	1.73	2.11	3.04
50,000 to 100,000	128	0.16	1.31	1.55	1.91	3.48
25,000 to 50,000	270	0.03	1.18	1.54	1.89	3.61
10,000 to 25,000	501	0.06	0.88	1.21	1.55	4.20
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1957)						
Cities over 500,000	17	$3,600	$ 4,000	$ 4,350	$ 4,755	$ 5,268
250,000 to 500,000	21	3,450	3,729	3,990	4,339	5,304
100,000 to 250,000	56	2,820	3,422	3,768	4,040	5,112
50,000 to 100,000	105	2,640	3,401	3,858	4,316	5,100
25,000 to 50,000	218	2,400	3,310	3,873	4,205	5,502
10,000 to 25,000	487	2,280	3,060	3,600	4,020	5,232
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1957)						
Cities over 500,000	17	$4,460	$ 4,800	$ 5,220	$ 5,499	$ 6,366
250,000 to 500,000	21	4,080	4,440	4,704	5,100	5,820
100,000 to 250,000	57	3,456	4,008	4,441	4,723	5,712
50,000 to 100,000	105	3,040	3,960	4,300	4,867	5,760
25,000 to 50,000	216	2,653	3,842	4,212	4,872	5,724
10,000 to 25,000	487	2,340	3,477	3,960	4,512	5,585
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1957)						
Cities over 500,000	17	$9,778	$10,550	$13,500	$14,564	$25,000
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,200	9,222	9,816	11,909	13,548
100,000 to 250,000	53	4,800	7,200	7,950	9,440	12,238
50,000 to 100,000	100	5,000	6,262	6,986	8,481	11,328
25,000 to 50,000	202	3,600	5,421	6,190	7,308	11,292
10,000 to 25,000	420	2,460	4,532	5,229	6,000	9,600

is 10 hours on duty during the day, and 14 hours on duty nights with the groups rotating at least once a month. These two arrangements of duty hours accounted for 94 per cent of the reporting cities. "Other" in Table 2 includes cities that work nine, 11, or 48 hours on a single shift.

TABLE 2
HOURS PER WORK WEEK AND HOURS ON DAY SHIFT FOR FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1956

Population Group	Work Week		Number of Cities by Hours on Shift				
	Range	Median	8	10	12	24	Other
Cities over 500,000 . . .	42-67	60	1	5	1	10	1
250,000 to 500,000	48-72	63	0	5	0	18	0
100,000 to 250,000	48-84	63	1	25	1	38	1
50,000 to 100,000	48-84	67	2	34	2	89	0
25,000 to 50,000.	48-84	67	6	68	3	191	0
10,000 to 25,000.	40-108	72	14	61	11	384	10
All cities over 10,000 . .	40-108	72	24	198	18	730	12

A total of 98 cities reported reducing the work week for firemen during 1956 compared with 106 cities making such reductions in 1955 and 87 cities making such reductions in 1954. Two of the cities reducing the work week for firemen during 1956 are over 250,000 population; four between 100,000 and 250,000; nine between 50,000 to 100,000; 27 between 25,000 to 50,000; and 56 between 10,000 to 25,000.[1]

Charges for Fire Service outside City Limits. Fire chiefs were asked whether their departments rendered fire service to those areas outside the city limits not included in mutual aid arrangements, and, if so, what the charges for this service were.

A total of 1,002 cities reported on this item, and 394 cities indicated that they did not provide fire service to areas outside the city limits. Of the 608 cities that do answer outside calls, 293 provide the service free and 315 charge for the service.

[1] The 98 cities reducing firemen's work week during 1956 are: Auburn and Montgomery, Alabama; Daly City, El Centro, El Segundo, Gardena, Modesto, Monterey, Petaluma, San Anselmo, Santa Maria, South Gate, Upland, and West Covina, California; Greeley and Pueblo, Colorado; Coral Gables, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Pierce, Hialeah, Miami Beach, North Miami, and West Palm Beach, Florida; Aurora, Belleville, Danville, Elgin, Elmhurst, Freeport, Kankakee, Maywood, Melrose Park, Peoria, Quincy, Rock Island, Rockford, Springfield, and Wilmette, Illinois; Hammond, Indianapolis, and Muncie, Indiana; Boone, Charles City, Iowa City, and Sioux City, Iowa; Owensboro, Kentucky; Auburn and Waterville, Maine; Northampton, Salem, and Taunton, Massachusetts; Alpena, Livonia, Marquette, Muskegon, Roseville, St. Joseph, and Wayne, Michigan; Carthage, Columbia, Hannibal, Independence, and Kansas City, Missouri; Laconia, New Hampshire; Morristown, Nutley, and Teaneck tp, New Jersey; Corning and Jamestown, New York; Bismarck and Fargo, North Dakota; Mansfield, Painesville, Warren, Washington Court House, and Xenia, Ohio; Sapulpa, Oklahoma; Bend, Oregon; Farrell, Johnstown, Phoenixville, Uniontown, Washington, and Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; Providence, Rhode Island; Rock Hill, South Carolina; Johnson City, Tennessee; Big Spring, Bryan, Greenville, Longview, McAllen, Pampa, and Sherman, Texas; Roanoke, Virginia; Bremerton, Washington; and South Charleston and Weirton, West Virginia.

1. These 315 cities charging for outside fire service report varying methods for charges. A total of 86 cities charge on a per hour, per piece of equipment, per mile, or per manpower basis or on varying combinations of these factors. Of this total, 36 charge by the hour. The charge may be a flat rate for each hour or fraction of the hour that the service is provided such as $50 or the charge may be scaled—for example, $100 for the first hour and $50 for each additional hour or fraction thereof. Charges range from $25 per hour to $300 per hour.

Twenty-four cities make a charge per piece of equipment per hour. Again the charge may be a flat rate for each hour of service or a diminishing scaled rate. The rate may also be based on the type of equipment used. For example, one city charges $65 for the use of fire extinguishing equipment for the first hour and $50 for this same equipment for each additional hour; $30 is charged for the first hour's use of supervisory vehicles and $15 for each hour thereafter. Charges per piece of equipment per hour range from $15 to $250.

Nine cities charge a flat rate per piece of equipment sent to the scene of the fire, such charges ranging from $25 to $200. Several cities combine the factors of manpower and mileage with those of time and equipment in charging for outside fire service. For example, one city charges $25 per piece of equipment per hour plus $2 per man per hour and another bases its charge on $50 per piece of equipment, $10 per mile, plus $50 per hour.

2. In 49 cities charges for outside fire services are based upon assessed valuation of property. In some cases the charge is paid directly by the property owner to the municipality providing the service, and in other cases the charge is paid by a governmental unit for the protection of the entire unit. One city provides fire protection to those property owners outside the city limits that have contracts with the city, charging twice the city's rate for fire protection. Another city contracts with a fire district, charging a sum based upon the assessed valuation of all the property.

3. Thirty-seven cities charge a flat rate per call, the charges ranging from $15 to $366. Three cities charge $25 per call; seven, $50; three, $75; and 13, $100.

4. Thirty-four cities indicate that they charge a flat fee for services rendered but do not specify whether the charge is per call, per year, per hour, per month, and so on.

5. A flat annual fee for fire services is charged by 32 cities. These fees range from $100 to $25,000. Many of the cities reporting flat annual fees contract directly with homeowners and industry for fire services. A greater number of these 32 cities, however, indicate agreements with governmental units. One city contracts with the county for the protection of rural areas within the county for a fee of $2,000. Another contracts individually with other municipalities. Still another reports charging a yearly fee of $25,000 for fire service to one township.

6. Twelve cities base their fire service charges on the type of property protected, i.e., business, residential, industrial, and so forth. One city charges a $15 yearly fee for residences, $50 for small businesses, and $100 for large businesses. Another charges 10 cents per $100 assessed

valuation for fire service to hospitals, charitable homes, and institutions and 25 cents per $100 for all other types of property. Still another charges minimum yearly fees—$7.50 for residences, $22.50 for farms, $25 for business—and in addition charges $50 per hour for one type of equipment and $25 per hour for another type.

7. In nine cities payment for fire service is in the form of equipment provided by the county or other governmental unit and/or partial salaries paid by the serviced unit.

8. Thirty cities charge for fire service by a combination of the forementioned methods or by unique methods. Of these 30 cities, 13 combine a per call fee with charges per hour, per piece of equipment, per man hour, per mile, and so forth. For example, one city charges the fee of $25 per call plus $25 per hour for equipment, plus $2.50 per hour for manpower.

Six cities combine charges based upon assessed valuation with fees per piece of equipment, per hour, per call, and so forth—for example, two mills of assessed valuation plus $40 per hour per piece of equipment. Other bases for charges are per month, per minute, and voluntary donations.

9. In addition 25 cities indicate that they do charge for outside fire services but do not specify the amount or basis for the charge.

Of the 315 cities reporting charges for outside fire services, 57 volunteered the information that outside fire services and charges are governed by contractual agreements. Of these 57 cities, 18 require a stand-by charge. Nine cities report furnishing fire services outside city limits only to business and industry, one only to schools, and one to a United States forest. Agreements may be contractual and charges vary among those described. Four of the nine cities charging industry base their charges upon the assessed value of the business or industry protected. Seven cities indicate that payment for outside fire service is rendered by insurance companies. In return for an additional premium, the insurance company assumes, up to a specified maximum amount, the charges for municipal fire services.

Fire Equipment. Cities over 25,000 population were asked late in 1956 to report on the number of pieces of first-line fire fighting equipment of five major types: pumpers under 750 gallons per minute, pumpers 750 gallons per minute and over, hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Table 3 shows that 488 reporting cities over 25,000 population have a grand total of 7,768 pieces of equipment within these classifications. About three-fourths of the equipment is accounted for by pumpers of 750 gallons per minute and over and aerial ladder trucks.

For cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, the breakdown was not made as extensively on number of pieces of different types of fire equipment. For 535 reporting cities, the total ownership of fire fighting equipment is as follows: 718 pumpers under 750 gallons per minute; 1,224 pumpers of 750 gallons per minute and over; and 889 hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks.

Fire Department Expenditures. Tables XIII and XIV show for each city

TABLE 3

FIRE EQUIPMENT IN CITIES OVER 25,000: 1956

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	No. of Pieces of Fire Equipment				
		Pumpers under 750 GPM	Pumpers 750 GPM and over	Hose and Tank Trucks	Service Ladder Trucks	Aerial Ladder Trucks
Over 500,000	18	39	1,137	330	45	516
250,000 to 500,000	23	28	516	66	80	129
100,000 to 250,000	66	166	788	126	55	248
50,000 to 100,000	108	128	804	208	82	254
25,000 to 50,000	273	355	1,006	256	92	314
All cities over 25,000	488	716	4,251	986	354	1,461

over 10,000 the expenditures for salaries and wages, including payments to volunteers and paid call men, and total expenditures for the municipal fire department. Table XIII also includes expenditures for hydrant rental. Table 4 shows 1956 expenditures for salaries and wages and total 1956 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) on a total and a per capita basis for all population groups. Total per capita expenditures range from $8.92 in cities over 500,000 population to $5.20 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages show the highest amount in the cities between 100,000 and 250,000 and the lowest amount in cities between 10,000 to 25,000.

Fire Losses. Table 5 presents a statistical distribution, by population groups, of certain figures on fire losses reported by cities over 25,000 population. The summary figures are fire loss per capita during 1956, the number of building fires per 1,000 population, and the loss per building fire in 1956. The same data, except for 1956 per capita fire loss, are shown in Table XIII for individual cities over 25,000 population.

This particular selection of fire statistics is perhaps the most useful for municipal officials, but the wide variation in what various fire departments report as fire losses does not permit the figures being used as a basis of comparison between different cities. Certain fire department re-

TABLE 4

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1956

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1956				Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	17	25,811	$200,551	$7.77	$230,113	$8.92	87.2
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,804	55,572	7.12	60,871	7.80	91.3
100,000 to 250,000	55	8,258	64,447	7.80	71,420	8.65	90.2
50,000 to 100,000	101	7,323	51,563	7.04	58,519	7.99	88.1
25,000 to 50,000	210	7,577	46,985	6.20	56,725	7.49	82.8
10,000 to 25,000	455	8,061	35,254	4.37	41,897	5.20	84.1
All cities over 10,000	859	64,834	454,372	7.01	519,545	8.01	87.5

ports include only insured losses. Whether or not property is insured, of course, has no bearing on the actual value of property destroyed by fire. Estimating uninsured portions of losses is inaccurate even when conscientiously done. Primarily, the figures should not be used for comparisons between cities because certain losses included in the reports of one city may not be included in the figures of another.

The fire losses from year to year provide a useful statistic to the city official who wishes to determine fire experience trends within a particular city by comparing present with past fire loss experience. Even here, the figures must be used with discretion because, particularly in small cities, a single large fire in one year may distort the trend. Fire losses also reflect the composite results of many different factors other than fire department efficiency and so should not be used as the sole yardstick in comparisons for administrative purposes. For example, other factors which make fire loss comparisons between cities extremely misleading include differences in topography, climate, building construction, contents of buildings, age of buildings, and degree of industrialization.

The information for these tables was furnished through the courtesy of the National Fire Protection Association and was obtained early in 1957 from municipal fire chiefs. The data are shown in considerably more detail in the April, 1957, issue of the NFPA "Quarterly."

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by

TABLE 5

FIRE LOSS IN CITIES OVER 25,000

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1956)						
Cities over 500,000	14	$ .97	$2.26	$3.50	$4.72	$ 7.66
250,000 to 500,000	19	2.05	2.43	3.99	5.78	10.93
100,000 to 250,000	62	.78	2.28	3.79	6.65	20.26
50,000 to 100,000	121	.45	2.28	3.65	5.46	29.11
25,000 to 50,000	239	.19	1.76	3.22	5.96	34.40
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1956)						
Cities over 500,000	16	1.9	2.7	3.0	4.0	5.3
250,000 to 500,000	21	2.6	3.7	4.7	5.9	7.1
100,000 to 250,000	65	0.9	3.1	4.2	5.5	9.1
50,000 to 100,000	123	1.0	3.5	4.4	5.8	11.6
25,000 to 50,000	245	0.7	3.1	4.4	6.1	12.7
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1956)						
Cities over 500,000	12	$325	$681	$1,257	$1,776	$3,160
250,000 to 500,000	19	336	809	908	1,183	2,420
100,000 to 250,000	62	212	545	907	1,510	6,753
50,000 to 100,000	120	139	490	918	1,409	9,592
25,000 to 50,000	240	51	430	771	1,463	8,518

engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.

Tables XIII and XIV present for cities over 10,000 population the total fire insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is summarized in Table 6 for all cities for which information was available. Almost 80 per cent of the cities over 25,000 by total classification are in classes 3, 4, or 5, while only 44 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are in classes 3, 4, or 5. Only 32 cities over 25,000 are in class 2, and only one city between 10,000 and 25,000 (Modesto, California) is in class 2. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."[2]

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500 or 30 per cent of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency.

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[2] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1956). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

The distribution of cities over 25,000 according to class of fire department (Table 6) shows 59 per cent falling in classes 3, 4, and 5, with only the fire departments of Detroit; Bakersfield, Fresno, and Los Angeles, California; Rochester, New York; and Washington, D. C. in class 1, and 28 other cities in class 2. For cities between 10,000 and 25,000 only 26 per cent of the fire departments are in classes 3, 4, and 5; only the departments in Brawley, Merced, Modesto, and San Anselmo, California, are in class 2; and no fire departments are in class 1.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1956 are discussed below.

1. Cities Over 25,000. The fire defenses of 26 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1956 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with 47 cities in 1955, 25 cities in 1954, 34 cities in 1953, and 39 cities in 1952, and an annual average of 24 cities that were regraded by the National Board during the 20-year period from 1930 to 1950 inclusive. Seventeen of these cities regraded in 1956 had been previously graded sometime during the 10 years from 1947 to 1956. The average number of years since the previous grading was 9.3 with a range of one to 26 as compared with 10.5 in 1955.

As the result of the new grading in 1956, 19 of the 26 cities received a

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
2	32	6.1	8	4	9	6	5	1	28	4
3	138	26.2	6	16	33	52	31	16	81	18
4	166	31.5	3	3	24	36	100	94	99	36
5	111	21.0	0	0	1	27	83	211	84	101
6	70	13.3	0	0	1	10	59	315	78	155
7	10	1.9	0	0	0	1	9	72	51	147
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	24	15	89
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	30
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Reporting . . .	527	100.0	17	23	68	132	287	734	447	595
Not Reporting	7		1	0	0	1	5[2]	111[2]	87[3]	250[3]

[1] These columns include all cities for which data are available, including cities omitted from Table XIV.

[2] Includes cities in Texas and New Jersey, for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Table XIII and Table XIV).

[3] Includes cities in New England states (except New Hampshire), Missouri, and Pennsylvania for which only total fire insurance class is available; also includes cities in Texas and New Jersey for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Table XIII and Table XIV).

reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 11 of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: from class 3 to class 2—Bakersfield, California; from class 4 to class 3—Alhambra, California; New Orleans, Louisiana; Rochester, New York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; from class 5 to class 3—Raleigh and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; from class 5 to class 4—Union Township, New Jersey, and Muskogee, Oklahoma; from class 6 to class 4—Allentown, Pennsylvania; and from class 6 to class 5—Ontario, California. The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other eight cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Mobile, Alabama; San Jose, California; Key West, Florida; Elmhurst, Illinois; Greenville, Mississippi; Vineland, New Jersey; Ithaca, New York; and Petersburg, Virginia.

Seven of the 26 cities over 25,000 that were graded in 1956 received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in three cities to put them into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 4—Beverly Hills, California, and Jackson, Mississippi; and from class 4 to class 5—Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Four cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: Sacramento, California; Panama City, Florida; Joliet, Illinois; and Yonkers, New York.

Comparative data are available on the number of points of deficiency for the fire department in the 26 cities regraded in 1956. The fire department in 16 of these cities over 25,000 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: from class 4 to class 1—Rochester, New York; from class 2 to class 1—Bakersfield, California; from class 5 to class 2—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; from class 4 to class 3—Alhambra, California; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Petersburg, Virginia; from class 7 to class 3—Raleigh, North Carolina; from class 5 to class 4—Union Township, New Jersey; from class 6 to class 4—Winston-Salem, North Carolina; from class 6 to class 5—Key West, Florida, and Muskogee, Oklahoma; from class 7 to class 5—Ontario, California; from class 7 to class 6—Mobile, Alabama, and Ithaca, New York; from class 8 to class 6—Allentown, Pennsylvania; and from class 8 to class 7—Elmhurst, Illinois. Two of the cities received a reduction in the number of points of deficiency for the fire department but not enough to put them into a better class: Panama City, Florida, and Vineland, New Jersey.

In three cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: from class 4 to class 5—Jackson, Mississippi; from class 5 to class 6—Greenville, Mississippi; and from class 6 to class 7—Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Five cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire departments into a poorer class: Beverly Hills, Sacramento, and San Jose, California; Joliet, Illinois; and Yonkers, New York.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Sixty-three cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1956 which compares with 60 cities in 1955. The regrading was done by the rating organization (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states.

Forty-two of the cities regraded in 1956 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1947 to 1956, and the average number of years since the previous grading, where information was available, was 9.1 years as compared with 9.7 years for the cities regraded in 1955.

Forty-four of the 63 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 22 cities this reduction was sufficient to put the cities into a better class: from class 4 to class 3—Chico and Santa Cruz, California; from class 5 to class 4—Cohoes and Saratoga Springs, New York; from class 6 to class 5—Colton, California; Nampa, Idaho; Clarksville, /Tennessee; and Neenah and Stevens Point, Wisconsin; from class 7 to class 5—Ruston, Louisiana; from class 7 to class 6—Blytheville, Arkansas; Dalton, Georgia; Dixon, Glen Ellyn, and Monmouth, Illinois; Albion, Berkley, Inkster, and Roseville, Michigan; Owatonna, Minnesota; and Reidsville, North Carolina; and from class 8 to class 6—Aurora, Colorado. The remaining 22 cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: Homewood, Huntsville, Selma, Sheffield, and Talladega, Alabama; Merced, California; Hollywood, Lake Worth, Ocala, and Sanford, Florida; Valdosta, Georgia; Des Plaines, La Grange, Mattoon, and West Frankfort, Illinois; Clarksdale, Mississippi; Middletown, New York; Greenville, North Carolina; Bismarck, North Dakota; Ada, Oklahoma; Fredericksburg, Virginia; and Menasha, Wisconsin.

Nineteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1956, and in five cities the increase was sufficient to put the cities into a poorer class: from class 4 to class 5—Americus, Georgia, and Meadville, Pennsylvania; and from class 5 to class 6—Florence, Alabama; Kinston, North Carolina; and Dunmore, Pennsylvania. The 14 remaining cities that received an increase in total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses into a poorer class were: Decatur, Alabama; Camden, Arkansas; Bradenton and Fort Pierce, Florida; Calumet City, Illinois; Madison, Indiana; McComb, Mississippi; Batavia, New York; Kent, Mount Vernon, and Painesville, Ohio; Ellwood City, Pennsylvania; and South Norfolk and Waynesboro, Virginia.

Comparative data on the points of deficiency for fire departments are available for 60 of the 63 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population which were regraded in 1956: in 26 cities the points of deficiency were reduced sufficiently to put the fire department into a better class; in 10 cities the reduction in deficiency points did not change the fire department class; in 16 cities the deficiency points were increased sufficiently to put the fire department into a poorer class; in seven cities the increase in deficiency points did not change the fire department class; and in one city the fire department deficiency points were unchanged after the regrading.

TABLE XIII

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1957

This table includes all 534 municipalities over 25,000 population. All data were reported by city officials late in 1956 and early in 1957, except fire loss data which were obtained from the National Fire Protection Association, and insurance grading data which were supplied by state insurance rating agencies. Number of Employees: the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. Salary of Firemen—Entrance, Maximum: entrance figure is total salary paid to full-time fireman during his first 12 months on duty; maximum figure is the highest yearly figure paid to a full-time fireman not holding any promotional rank. Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift: figure to the left is the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; figure on the right shows number of hours on duty for a regular shift, either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off or some other plan. Mutual Aid; Outside Fire Service: to the left, "Y" is for yes for cities with mutual aid plans, "N" for no; to the right, "C" indicates charge for outside fire service, "F," that such service is provided free, and "N," that no such service is rendered. Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment: the five columns show from left to right the number of each type of municipal firefighting equipment: pumpers under 750 GPM, pumpers of 750 GPM and over, hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Fire Department Expenditures: figures are for calendar year 1956 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Salaries and Wages: followed by "v" when figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. Total Expenditures: includes equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. Fire Loss: the three columns show in order total fire loss for 1956 in thousands, number of building fires per 1,000 population in 1956 based on the 1950 census, and loss per building fire during 1956. Fire Insurance Class, Deficiency Points: the last four columns show in order the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table V for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1955 figures; notes on fire insurance gradings and longevity pay are shown at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1956 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total (in thousands)	Building Fires per 1,000 Population	Per Building Fire 1956			
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	4,295	$4,734-5,220	$17,000	56-24	Y-C	0-124-. .-2-56	$23,000	$ 0	$23,641	$8,500	4.5	$ 521	3-1189	289	39
Detroit, Mich.	1,894	4,689-5,502	14,327	63-24	N-C	0-51-0-0-31	10,231	0	11,111	8,974	2.8	1,718	2-637	108	53
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	2,865	5,004-6,366	17,500	58-24	Y-N	1-97-161-4-26	14,990	1,198	17,055	. . . .	4.8	. . . .	3-1194	138	47
New York, N. Y.	12,254	4,000-5,315	25,000	42-9	N-F	7-257-24-7-156	69,040	0	88,751	27,738	2.9	1,238	not graded		
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	2,944	3,925-4,930	15,000	48-8	N-F	7-82-39-0-31	13,329	736	14,562	. . . .	3.0	. . . .	4-1875	658	48
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	1,861	4,000-4,500	10,500	67-10	Y-. .	. .-54-3-. .-30	8,453	0	9,109	7,275	. .	. . . .	2-991	338	46
Boston, Mass.	2,204	3,840-4,460	12,000	48-24	Y-F	0-45-22-0-30	10,034	0	11,001	. . . .	. .	. . . .	2-A-note 2		

Cincinnati, Ohio	857	$4,567-5,350	$10,324	56-24	N-C	0-47-3-0-17	$ 4,548	$ 0	$ 4,799	$1,046	3.9	$ 538	2-909	162	43
Cleveland, Ohio	1,287	3,798-4,914†	11,352†	60-24	Y-C	15-26-2-0-17	6,164†	0†	6,554†	4,936	3.1	1,733	4-1521	401	54
Houston, Tex.	1,042	4,080-4,800†	11,232	60-10	N-F	0-42-8-3-13	4,369	0	4,711	3,959	2.1	3,160	4-1595	585	53
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,047	4,822-5,405[3]	14,246	67-24	Y-N	. .-41-6-3-18	5,294	280	5,937	2,336	3.1	1,174	2-825	186	55
Minneapolis, Minn.	574	4,776-5,496	12,300	60-24	Y-C	2-27-5-2-7	3,057	0	3,352	2,437	1.9	2,418	3-1391	183	47
New Orleans, La.	930	3,600-4,500	10,600	60-12	Y-N	7-40-. .-2-11	3,501	0	3,772	1,992	2.7	1,311	3-1414	360	56
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,070	4,000-5,000	10,500	55-10	N-F	0-51-. .-11-11	5,043†	0†	5,182†	1,462	5.3	413	4-1791	647	51
St. Louis, Mo.	1,104	4,384-4,935	9,778	67-24	. .-N	0-43-9-2-21	5,086	0	5,295	829	3.0	325	3-1104	201	50
San Francisco, Calif.	1,775	5,268-5,868	15,792	56-24	Y-F	0-48-15-9-9	10,176	0	10,608	. . . .	4.1	. . . .	2-914	185	51
Washington, D. C.	1,117	4,193-5,635	14,083	60-10	Y-N	0-31-31-0-17	6,147	0	6,568	2,382	2.8	1,069	2-887	148	40
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	296	4,118-4,992	9,120	63-24	Y-N	0-16-. .-. .-5	1,379	0	1,498	687	3.0	832	3-1438	587	50
Atlanta, Ga.	684	3,456-4,260	11,817	60-10	N-C	5-25-. .-4-12	2,661	0	3,058	2,285	5.9	1,182	3-1489	460	54
Birmingham, Ala.	434	3,768-4,440	9,324	56-24	Y-N	3-22-3-1-2	1,744	91	1,963	675	3.6	622	3-1458	416	50
Columbus, Ohio	587	4,056-4,704	9,816	56-24	Y-C	2-24-2-1-9	2,678	0	2,886	772	6.1	336	4-1691	387	53
Dallas, Tex.	800	3,480-4,680	12,480	72-24	Y-N	. .-36-4-6-8	3,532	0	3,905	4,743	4.5	2,420	3-1450	382	52
Denver, Colo.	550	3,780-5,160	9,480	72-24†	N-N	. .-. .-. .-4-8	2,742	136	3,084	. . . .	. .	. . . .	3-1146	306	53
Fort Worth, Tex.	389	3,930-4,080	10,500	72-24	N-N	2-20-6-7-3	1,628	3	1,756	1,938	5.9	1,183	4-1857	638	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	735	4,300-4,800	8,300	68-24	N-C	6-25-. .-10-7	3,177	0	3,926	1,311	5.8	529	3-1188	344	54
Jersey City, N. J.	605	4,200-4,600†	15,500†	56-10	Y-N	0-21-6-. .-12	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	656	4.1	533	3-1175	519	53
Kansas City, Mo.	602	3,450-4,170	7,740	56-24	Y-N	1-32-0-2-10	2,527	0	2,704	2,588	4.3	1,369	3-1435	281	53
Long Beach, Calif.	377	4,890-5,820	11,424	67-24	Y-N	1-17-3-1-2	2,027	8	2,138	1,034	3.7	1,155	3-1474	394	44
Louisville, Ky.	464	3,720-4,440	7,200	72-24	N-C	. .-19-. .-6-3	1,758	0	2,013	. . . .	6.0	. . . .	3-1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn.	614	3,550-4,476	9,780	72-24	Y-C	0-24-6-. .-9	2,515	0	2,802	2,168	5.2	1,053	2-968	273	34
Newark, N. J.	888	4,300-5,200	12,000	56-10	Y-F	1-25-11-0-12	4,389	0	4,575	2,173	6.2	809	2-895	263	52
Oakland, Calif.	626	5,304-5,700	13,548	67-24	Y-F	3-28-13-3-6	3,613	0	3,847	1,485	4.5	865	3-1241	212	50
Omaha, Neb.	389	3,840-4,080†	7,560†	72-24	Y-N	1-18-0-5-4	1,537†	215†	1,943†	1,553	4.2	1,492	3-1394	367	30
Portland, Ore.	731	3,913-4,609	9,840	56-24	Y-C	1-25-10-4-4	3,512	0	3,764	. . . .	7.1	. . . .	2-931	170	39
Rochester, N. Y.	611	3,990-4,830	10,830	56-10	Y-N	. .-20-. .-10-. .	2,863v	24	3,079	788	2.6	908	3-1056	131	56
St. Paul, Minn.	420	4,278-5,040	11,196	63-24	Y-F	0-18-. .-5-6	2,080	28	2,214	1,913	4.7	1,326	3-1353	344	52
San Antonio, Tex.	516	4,080-4,680	9,000	72-24†	N-C	2-26-. .-3-4	2,277	0	2,468	1,554	3.7	1,035	4-1718	455	52
San Diego, Calif.	416	4,650-5,520	13,260	67-24	Y-N	0-27-0-0-2	2,153	178	2,579	1,149	4.4	820	3-1392	396	42
Seattle, Wash.	908	4,500-4,980	13,000	48-10	Y-F	0-37-2-8-3	4,070	48	4,265	. . . .	. .	. . . .	2-993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio	436	3,980-4,410	9,426	56-24	N-C	. .-21-. .-4-4	2,247	0	2,347	743	3.0	822	3-1324	546	45
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	. . . .	2,934-3,184†	5,225†	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	558†	0†	675†	. . . .	. .	. . . .	3-1191	551	55
Allentown, Pa.	123	3,480-3,880†	5,190†	56-10†	Y-F	1-11-2-2-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	294	3.0	933	4-1603	789	56
Austin, Tex.	218	3,540-4,200	7,700	63-24	N-F	0-14-6-0-4	778	0	817	712	2.9	1,845	4-1761	548	50
Baton Rouge, La.	244	3,600-3,960	10,560	60-10	Y-F	. .-13-. .-. .-3	947	108	1,099	262	3.5	604	2-855	195	54
Berkeley, Calif.	179	5,112-5,640	. . . .	67-24	Y-C	3-7-3-1-2	970	0	1,025	391	4.9	699	3-1339	296	51
Bridgeport, Conn.	376	3,738-4,441	8,215	56-10†	Y-N	9-11-3-3-3	1,747	1	1,906	338	3.8	554	3-B-note 2		
Cambridge, Mass.	254	3,950-4,700	. . . .	48-10	Y-F	4-5-9-0-4	1,146	. . . .	1,425	444	5.0	733	3-B-note 2		
Camden, N. J.	225	2,800-3,800†	5,525†	56-10	Y-F	0-9-0-0-3	858†	0†	939†	618	3.4	1,437	3-1457	464	50
Canton, Ohio	145	4,070-4,070†	6,500†	63-24	Y-C	1-9-1-1-1	570†	. . . .	. . . .	174	1.8	857	4-1851	684	50
Charlotte, N. C.	240	3,444-4,380	10,032	72-10	Y-C	1-13-2-1-4	1,010	0	1,102	379	5.9	482	3-1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	200	3,300-4,020†	6,300†	72-24	N-N	0-14-2-0-2	811†	55†	948†	1,209	6.4	1,448	3-1309	461	55
Corpus Christi, Tex.	191	3,378-4,644	7,872	72-24	Y-. .	. .-12-. .-. .-2	730	0	909	222	4.0	509	6-2509	663	47

TABLE XIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1956 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total (in thou-sands)	Building Fires per 1,000 Population	Per Building Fire 1956		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Dayton, Ohio	384	$4,161-4,513	$ 9,217	56-24	N-C	0-17-3-0-8	$ 1,818	$ 0	$ 1,966	$ 567	2.4	$ 971	3-1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa	236	3,672-4,560	7,560	74-24	Y-N	2-14-. .-5-2	1,009	0	1,085	2,587	3.9	3,793	4-1795	645	46
Duluth, Minn.	154	3,684-4,476	7,560	65-24	Y-N	1-9-2-1-2	699	29	795	800	4.9	1,566	4-1910	654	54
El Paso, Tex.	184	3,511-3,991	8,007	72-24	Y-F	1-15-. .-1-2	702	69	930	411	3.8	837	4-1709	624	49
Elizabeth, N. J.	225	4,654-5,054	7,950	56-10	Y-N	. .-9-. .-. .-3	1,186	0	1,270	. . . .	0.9	. . . .	2-996	291	55
Erie, Pa.	205	4,050-4,290	6,000	56-10	Y-F	0-11-. .-1-3	827	0	885	197	4.3	520	4-1752	696	41
Evansville, Ind.	209	3,960-4,074	6,175	72-24	N-F	. .-13-1-2-2	868	0	940	1,174	4.9	2,182	3-1414	321	55
Fall River, Mass.	297	3,300-3,700	6,500	48-10	Y-N	0-11-. .-0-5	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	165	3.8	386	2-A-note 2		
Flint, Mich.	253	4,459-5,629	10,842	63-24	Y-N	1-10-. .-1-5	1,369	16	1,504	447	7.2	384	4-1652	539	50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	197	. . . .-4,446	7,020	67-24	Y-F	3-12-0-0-3	900	0	974	105	6.3	121	3-1445	448	34
Fresno, Calif.	220	4,416-5,220	. . . .	66-24	Y-N	. .-9-3-1-3	1,143	9	1,339	415	4.1	1,116	3-1149	120	55
Gary, Ind.	201	4,395-4,800†	7,800†	67-24	Y-F	0-9-11-3-3	994†	0†	2,042†	1,109	6.3	1,327	4-1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	274	4,036-4,550	10,478	63-24	N-C	0-13-1-1-4	1,272	113	1,460	376	1.6	1,377	3-1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn.	435	3,900-4,368	9,672	56-10	Y-N	0-21-2-0-6	1,906	13	2,034	3,586	3.0	6,753	2-A-note 2		
Jacksonville, Fla.	360	3,964-5,070	9,079	72-24	Y-F	9-7-1-4-. .	1,664	0	1,868	961	3.7	1,307	4-1564	539	51
Kansas City, Kan.	274	3,840-4,020	7,200	56-9†	Y-F	1-12-. .-4-2	1,108	0	1,164	820	4.2	1,491	4-1875	537	53
Knoxville, Tenn.	176	3,426-3,636	6,120	72-24	Y-N	0-15-0-0-2	673	84	916	227	8.7	212	3-1378	382	48
Little Rock, Ark.	160	3,215-3,575	6,200	72-24	Y-C	10-3-2-1-3	604	39	681	. . . .	6.2	. . . .	4-1988	589	47
Miami, Fla.	617	3,510-4,800	11,000	56-24	Y-N	4-11-2-0-7	2,435	55	2,850	569	2.9	787	3-1444	273	51
Mobile, Ala.	156	3,264-3,744	6,984	84-24	Y-C	3-9-. .-. .-4	475	. . . .	589	153	5.2	231	5-2138	790	56
Montgomery, Ala.	182	2,820-3,456	7,560	72-24	N-N	2-8-. .-. .-3	587	130	783	399	2.4	856	3-1278	270	52
Nashville, Tenn.	379	3,180-3,816	9,000	60-12	Y-C	22-18-0-0-4	1,348	0	1,416	1,221	5.7	1,238	3-1249	349	46
New Bedford, Mass.	276	3,350-3,850	6,150	48-10	Y-F	0-10-1-1-4	1,024	0	1,079	226	2.6	796	2-A-note 2		
New Haven, Conn.	365	3,975-4,250	9,500	56-10†	Y-F	2-13-3-1-5	1,681	. . . .	1,836	607	4.7	792	3-B-note 2		
Norfolk, Va.	370	3,396-4,080	8,472	72-24	Y-F	4-22-0-0-7	1,497v	0	1,591	901	5.4	881	3-1402	346	54
Oklahoma City, Okla.	359	3,299-4,602[3]	8,400	72-24	Y-C	14-9-2-. .-9	1,550	0	1,592	984	4.2	973	3-1329	301	52
Pasadena, Calif.	175	4,566-5,424	10,560	67-24	Y-N	2-12-1-1-2	927	0	975	119	3.7	310	3-1429	281	46
Paterson, N. J.	243†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	7.2	. . . .	3-1487	487	53
Peoria, Ill.	151	4,043-4,654	7,200	63-24	Y-N	1-7-3-1-2	716	73	874	726	3.9	1,658	4-1759	661	52
Phoenix, Ariz.	273	3,780-4,320	7,275	48-8†	Y-. .	2-14-2-2-2	1,126	0	1,181	619	6.5	900	4-1948	486	38
Providence, R. I.	510	3,471-3,809	7,241	56-10	Y-F	. .-18-2-. .-8	1,960	22	2,194	2,099	1.3	5,798	2-A-note 2		
Reading, Pa.	114	. . . .-. . . .	4,700†	72-10†	Y-F	4-19-. .-0-4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-1950	859	51
Richmond, Va.	392	3,510-4,160	7,800	72-24	Y-C	11-16-4-0-7	1,764	298	2,163	932	9.1	445	3-1358	375	52
Rockford, Ill.	152	4,200-4,516†	9,400	68-24	Y-N	0-7-1-. .-3	469†	0†	495†	1,075	5.6	2,075	4-1865	580	55
Sacramento, Calif.	261	4,332-5,160	11,040	60-10	Y-N	2-8-5-. .-4	1,275†	6†	1,306†	1,097	4.5	1,775	3-1450	426	56
Salt Lake City, Utah	224	3,300-4,116	7,200	63-24	N-N	0-14-0-0-4	1,049	0	1,145	463	3.3	778	4-1718	538	54
San Jose, Calif.	181	4,704-5,712	12,238	70-24	Y-F	0-13-5-. .-3	918	38	1,023	291	2.5	1,227	4-1624	344	56
Savannah, Ga.	165	2,880-3,600	8,500	72-24	Y-F	1-9-2-1-2	580	0	624	260	7.7	285	4-1807	669	50
Scranton, Pa.	228	3,424-3,960†	4,800†	56-10	Y-F	7-2-5-2-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	342	2.6	1,056	4-1999	851	53

Shreveport, La.	219	$3,600-3,600	$ 7,500	60-24	Y-F	0-13-. .-1-3	$ 883	$ 0	$ 984	$1,598	3.9	$ 329	4-1775	561	55
Somerville, Mass. . . .	236	4,000-4,800	6,250	48-10	Y-F	0-7-5-0-4	990	0	1,030	1,304	3.0	4,304	4-B-note 2		
South Bend, Ind.	248	4,717-4,717	6,900	68-24	Y-N	2-14-0-3-3	1,206	97	1,276	186	4.8	336	3-1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash.	239	3,996-4,800	9,000	63-24	N-N	21-14-. .-3-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	863	8.6	629	3-1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass. . . .	493	3,887-4,470	9,140	48-10	Y-F	0-9-11-0-8	2,144	0	2,272	966	4.2	1,419	2-A-note 2		
Syracuse, N. Y.	430	3,800-4,400	9,499	63-10	Y-..	0-18-0-0-8	1,693	0	1,826	1,698	3.3	2,332	3-1251	505	50
Tacoma, Wash.	304	4,140-5,040	10,020	56-10	..-C	1-14-. .-. .-4	1,437	50	1,576	367	. .	. . . .	3-1217	343	49
Tampa, Fla.	259	3,420-3,996	7,476	72-24	N-N	8-9-5-. .-3	972	52	1,197	1,319	6.5	1,645	4-1824	809	55
Trenton, N. J.	238	4,000-5,300	8,500	56-10	Y-N	1-9-. .-. .-4	1,126	0	1,191	2,247	3.9	4,530	3-1488	469	53
Tulsa, Okla.	344	3,360-4,728	7,692	56-24	Y-C	3-16-0-0-5	1,377	0	1,429	1,194	5.7	1,155	3-1378	473	44
Utica, N. Y.	208	3,450-3,900	6,400	72-24	Y-C	0-12-. .-. .-5	833	68	951	747	3.1	2,394	2-941	170	40
Waterbury, Conn. . . .	269	3,889-4,140†	8,776†	56-10	Y-F	0-11-0-0-3	1,102†	84†	1,260†	473	4.4	1,028	3-B-note 2		
Wichita, Kan.	279	3,756-4,608	9,360	66-24	Y-C	0-15-1-3-4	1,153	263	1,493	1,073	4.7	2,383	3-1407	352	55
Wilmington, Del.	249	3,800-4,200	. . . .	56-10†	Y-C	4-17-3-0-3	1,066	0	1,125	366	6.5	518	3-1218	235	50
Worcester, Mass. . . .	451	3,318-4,028	9,480	56-10	Y-N	0-14-7-3-7	1,829	0	1,883	599	5.3	613	2-A-note 2		
Yonkers, N. Y.	260	3,600-4,600†	8,600†	56-10	Y-F	0-9-3-0-6	898†	0†	957†	352	3.8	612	3-1459	448	56
Youngstown, Ohio	266	4,711-4,711	8,651	56-24	N-..	0-15-. .-. .-3	1,281	0	1,377	193	2.4	477	4-1942	873	50
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	87	4,380-4,980	9,660	67-24	N-N	. .-4-. .-1-1	463	0	493	162	3.0	839	3-1480	353	44
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	150	3,390-4,272	7,560	72-10	N-C	. .-14-. .-. .-2	485	0	563	668	4.9	1,406	6-2528	969	49
Alexandria, Va.	83	3,550-4,300	7,300	72-24	Y-F	2-8-. .-. .-3	345v	0	475	79	7.4	174	4-1675	537	55
Alhambra, Calif.	72	4,638-5,628	9,852	67-24	Y-F	. .-4. .-. .-1	367	0	449	41	2.5	318	3-1199	306	56
Altoona, Pa.	124	3,115-3,527†	4,644†	56-10	Y-N	3-4-0-1-2	433†	0†	451†	111	3.7	395	6-2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	120	3,480-4,080	6,600	72-24	Y-F	7-1-12-. .-1	474	0	519	318	2.6	1,674	5-2211	919	48
Asheville, N. C.	82	3,380-3,900	6,760	72-10	Y-..	. .-7-. .-1-1	310	0	354	194	1.1	3,404	5-2021	727	53
Atlantic City, N. J. . .	204	3,800-4,300	6,750	70-10	Y-F	0-8-6-0-6	862	0	932	465	6.4	1,186	3-1405	477	53
Augusta, Ga.	129	3,060-3,486†	6,420†	72-24	Y-N	2-8-1-1-2	460†	0†	516†	186	5.4	481	3-1492	388	52
Aurora, Ill.	66	4,260-4,680	6,732	63-24	Y-C	1-7-1-1-1	386	0	455	480	4.8	1,943	4-1828	712	52
Bay City, Mich.	112	4,239-4,618	7,393	63-24	N-..	2-5-. .-1-2	496	40	574	260	6.1	820	4-1925	532	53
Bayonne, N. J.	180	4,600-4,600	8,100	56-10	Y-N	0-6-2-. .-3	836	38	922	. . . .	1.8	. . . .	3-1087	372	39
Beaumont, Tex.	103	3,570-4,140	7,620	72-24	Y-F	0-8-2-0-3	417	0	488	398	4.7	898	5-2285	841	55
Berwyn, Ill.	40	4,145-4,898[3]	5,310	72-24	Y-C	1-2-. .-. .-1	187	0	198	23	3.2	139	5-2135	699	50
Bethlehem, Pa.	85	3,120-3,718†	4,914†	56-10†	Y-F	0-8-2-0-2	312v†	0†	318†	169	1.6	1,625	4-2000	853	40
Binghamton, N. Y. . . .	170	4,200-4,400	8,000	56-24	Y-..	. .-8-1-. .-3	701	0	742	361	2.3	1,930	3-1332	270	50
Brockton, Mass.	178	3,850-4,100	6,250	56-10	Y-F	. .-5-7-. .-3	719	0	799	451	6.1	1,183	3-B-note 2		54
Brookline t, Mass. . . .	202	4,175-. . . .†	. . . .	48-10	Y-F	0-7-0-0-3	884†	0†	1,083†	159	11.6	241	2-A-note 2		
Burbank, Calif.	95	4,764-5,736	10,968	68-24	Y-N	0-6-3-0-1	529	0	737	261	4.6	733	4-1638	448	50
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . .	100	4,020-4,320	6,480	70-24	Y-F	. .-8-. .-2-2	438	0	492	288	6.8	587	3-1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	105†	3,060-3,400	6,000	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	366	0	410	342	6.7	747	4-1886	556	55
Charleston, W. Va. . .	125	3,165-3,720†	5,300†	56-24	Y-F	. .-8-. .-. .-2	369†	52†	455†	531	3.7	1,989	3-1429	520	54
Chester, Pa.	18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-. .	Y-F	2-7-. .-. .-3	111v†	19†	148†	390	4.1	1,444	5-2460	1101	54
Cicero, Ill.	73	3,954-4,834[3]	. . . .	72-24	N-C	6-5-0-. .-1	422	5	461	344	3.8	1,354	5-2178	742	55
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio .	65	4,200-5,000	8,000	72-24†	Y-C	. .-3-0-0-2	330	0	402	106	3.7	488	4-1533	394	43
Clifton, N. J.	97	3,900-4,650	7,000	67-24	Y-N	1-5-1-. .-1	492	58	584	387	1.5	4,031	3-1466	518	55
Columbia, S. C.	136	3,159-3,692	7,200	72-12	Y-C	5-7-1-1-2	453	0	508	407	7.9	597	3-1310	487	51
Columbus, Ga.	116	2,880-3,600	6,000	72-24	Y-N	3-5-. .-. .-2	423	. . . .	448	204	4.6	559	3-1177	342	53
Compton, Calif.	48	4,866-5,328	9,096	67-24	Y-N	. .-3-2-. .-. .	245	0	293	191	3.6	1,124	4-1662	439	52
Covington, Ky.	107	3,857-3,857	6,500	56-24	N-C	. .-6-. .-1-1	449	0	482	1,286	4.8	4,203	4-1596	444	51

Table XIII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1956 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total (in thousands)	Building Fires per 1,000 Population	Per Building Fire 1956			
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Cranston, R. I.	102	$3,300-3,800	$ 5,500	56-10	Y-F	. .-4-1-2-2	$ 332	$ 33	$ 418	$. . . .	. .	$. . . .	5-C-note 2		
Davenport, Ia.	93	4,080-4,320	6,120	70-24	Y-N	. .-7-1-. .-3	398	55		574	6.0	1,305	3-1450	553	51
Dearborn, Mich.	127	4,826-5,300	8,000	63-24	Y-F	. .-7-. .-2-1	726	0	753	341	2.7	1,337	3-1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill.	86	4,050-4,320	6,000	56-24	Y-F	0-4-0-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	319	5.7	826	5-2096	824	52
Dubuque, Ia.	69	3,858-4,155	7,361	72-24	N-C	. .-5-. .-. .-2	301	0	357	69	6.2	224	3-1296	407	46
Durham, N. C.	106	2,640-3,660	6,900	72-24	Y-C	3-5-8-1-1	345	40	429	155	7.1	310	3-1436	492	55
East Chicago, Ind.	101	4,320-4,920†	7,200†	67-24	Y-F	2-3-1-. .-1	460†	48†	548†	270	4.3	1,169	4-1827	534	54
East Orange, N. J.	159	4,350-5,100	8,500	56-10	Y-N	. .-5-. .-1-3	801	0	845	. . . .	. .	. . . .	2-865	275	51
East St. Louis, Ill.	74†	4,200-4,200†	7,200†	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	357†	32†	447†	1,328	5.9	2,767	5-2151	772	51
Evanston, Ill.	101	4,260-4,860†	8,040†	68-24	Y-N	. .-6-. .-. .-3	515†	0†	557†	325	4.6	976	3-1482	334	35
Fort Smith, Ark.	87	2,845-. . . .†	4,200†	72-24	N-N	4-6-. .-1-1	271†	. . . .	284†	. . . .	4.2	. . . .	4-1944	585	49
Gadsden, Ala.	55	3,180-3,300	5,400	72-24†	Y-F	3-4-1-. .-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	193	3.7	937	6-2866	1219	47
Galveston, Tex.	107	2,820-3,420†	6,240†	72-10	Y-F	. .-9-5-1-2	358†	0†	392†	127	4.1	465	5-2170	643	51
Glendale, Calif.	148	4,788-5,760	10,920	67-24	Y-..	. .-9-1-. .-2	752	42	895	350	3.5	1,051	3-1479	367	46
Green Bay, Wis.	97	3,720-4,320†	6,300†	72-24	N-F	0-5-1-2-1	376†	74†	480†	248	5.1	925	4-1904	562	54
Greensboro, N. C.	121	3,216-4,128	8,208	72-24	Y-C	4-4-2-1-1	496	0	595	241	6.4	515	3-1303	459	51
Greenville, S. C.	90	2,976-3,792	5,900	72-12	Y-C	0-7-0-1-1	328	0	390	159	6.0	457	4-1774	686	47
Hamilton, Ohio	101	4,157-4,577	. . . .	56-24	Y-C	2-6-1-6-2	475	0	542	112	4.6	426	5-2110	862	46
Hammond, Ind.	129	4,620-4,980	. . . .	63-24	Y-F	. .-7-3-0-2	627	0	681	82	5.6	168	4-1970	596	53
Hampton, Va.	24	3,500-3,980	6,310	72-24	Y-F	4-12-2-1-. .	92	37	183	338	4.0	1,391	not available		
Harrisburg, Pa.	101	3,033-3,328	4,125	56-10	Y-F	0-10-4-0-3	327	0	413	300	3.9	859	5-2088	1007	55
Hoboken, N. J.	155†	3,900-4,700	7,050	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	773	0	838	225	6.2	714	3-1448	447	54
Holyoke, Mass.	141	3,538-3,768†	6,225†	56-10	Y-N	2-7-2-1-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	172	7.1	443	2-A-note 2		
Huntington, W. Va.	137	3,258-3,650	5,300	60-24	Y-C	8-2-1-0-3	494	0	613	602	4.9	1,413	5-2057	895	35
Inglewood, Calif.	72	5,004-5,568	10,104	68-24	Y-N	0-5-1-. .-1	333	0	354	427	4.4	2,124	4-1726	371	53
Irvington, N. J.	125	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-N	0-5-1-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	57	3.9	247	2-941	244	50
Jackson, Mich.	86	4,225-5,032	8,270	68-24	N-C	. .-5-1-1-1	445	0	470	236	9.1	508	4-1648	583	52
Jackson, Miss.	123	3,411-3,840	6,732	72-24	Y-F	1-9-0-0-3	483	0	504	233	4.5	525	4-1750	621	56
Johnstown, Pa.	106	3,684-4,140	5,724	56-10	Y-F	0-7-0-0-1	371	34	423	30	3.3	144	3-1611	640	41
Joliet, Ill.	61	3,900-4,380	5,780	73-24	Y-F	0-5-2-. .-2	271	0	290	188	5.3	676	5-2138	732	56
Kalamazoo, Mich.	116	4,108-5,000	8,675	68-24	Y-N	. .-8-. .-1-1	521	40	649	113	3.7	592	3-1249	362	33
Kenosha, Wis.	110	4,656-4,836	9,666	68-24	Y-N	0-7-6-0-3	549	124	729	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-1552	556	37
Lakewood, Ohio	68	3,840-4,765	7,335	72-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-2	332	5	390	110	1.0	1,594	3-1408	328	50
Lancaster, Pa.	89	3,531-3,959†	5,505	56-10	Y-F	0-6-0-0-2	365†	0†	399†	528	3.7	2,228	5-2234	883	54
Lansing, Mich.	203	4,325-4,834	9,350	65-24	Y-N	. .-9-2-. .-4	920	70	1,119	206	3.8	597	3-1330	425	50
Laredo, Tex.	68	2,508-3,096†	4,980†	72-24	N-N	4-1-. .-1-. .	185†	0†	199†	147	1.9	1,515	6-2563	692	51
Lawrence, Mass.	209	3,669-3,669	5,356	48-10	Y-F	1-9-1-1-3	729	0	759	412	3.8	1,342	3-B-note 2		
Lexington, Ky.	109	3,438-3,948	6,552	72-24	Y-F	. .-8-. .-1-2	405	52	543	1,630	6.2	4,837	3-1446	340	54
Lima, Ohio	56	4,260-4,260	6,972	63-24	Y-C	0-4-0-1-2	234	0	260	323	5.7	1,141	5-2102	787	52

Lincoln, Neb.	131	$3,375-3,540	$ 6,600	72-24	N-F	0-9-2-1-3	$ 463	$ 0	$ 512	99	4.7	$ 217	4-1913	386	32
Lorain, Ohio	67†	4,080-4,080†	. . . .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	0†	. . . .	251	2.2	2,202	4-1756	633	50
Lowell, Mass.	230	4,050-4,050	6,500	48-10	Y-F	0-11-0-0-4	884	0	944	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Lubbock, Tex.	124	. . . .-. . . .	6,600	72-24	Y-C	. .-8-10-1-2	459	30	532	688	6.8	1,424	7-3393	1261	48
Lynn, Mass.	302	3,300-3,900†	6,300†	48-10	Y-F	0-13-. .-0-4	1,139†	0†	1,179†	. . . .	5.7	. . . .	3-B-note 2		
McKeesport, Pa.	78	4,380-4,380	5,520	48-8	Y-F	. .-5-. .-1-1	310	0	321	263	6.2	835	6-2588	374	33
Macon, Ga.	118	2,925-3,445†	6,200†	72-24	Y-N	1-6-. .-. .-2	424†	. . . .	. . . .	161	5.1	447	4-1633	501	55
Madison, Wis.	194	4,230-4,861	10,385	63-24	N-F	2-6-3-2-3	899	125	1,120	60	3.7	170	3,1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.	163	3,540-4,260	6,420	48-10†	Y-F	1-6-. .-. .-3	705	0	739	555	2.3	3,993	3-B-note 2		
Manchester, N. H. . . .	228	3,139-3,439	6,854	48-10	Y-C	0-11-3-1-4	781	0	883	. . . .	. .	. . . .	3-1255	323	49
Medford, Mass.	164†	4,140-4,800	7,900	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	706	0	740	. . . .	. .	. . . .	3-B-note 2		
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	108	4,200-5,200	8,650	56-10	Y-F	3-3-. .-. .-3	526	0	596	281	3.9	1,011	3-1409	569	36
Muncie, Ind.	89	4,200-4,200	6,040	67-24	Y-F	1-8-0-. .-1	352	0	385	1,453	6.2	3,992	6-2627	976	55
New Britain, Conn. . .	153	4,155-4,380	7,974	56-10	Y-F	. .-8-. .-1-1	616v	0	685	188	3.0	847	4-B-note 2		
New Rochelle, N. Y. . .	133	4,400-5,650	9,450	48-10	Y-N	0-8-. .-1-3	668	88	881	273	4.9	935	3-1224	247	36
Newton, Mass.	236	3,800-4,250	7,000	48-10	Y-F	1-9-. .-1-2	1,025	0	1,207	528	6.1	1,062	2-A-note 2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	184	4,430-5,100	8,100	62-24	Y-F	0-9-1-0-4	898	35	993	111	4.3	284	3-1493	491	55
Oak Park, Ill.	77	4,350-5,100	8,760	68-24	N-N	. .-3.-2-. .-2	388	0	537	200	4.0	787	3-1472	367	47
Ogden, Utah.	69	3,540-4,080	6,360	72-24	N-N	1-4-5-2-1	277	0	336	458	3.9	2,091	4-1976	659	53
Orlando, Fla.	92	3,120-3,720†	6,000†	72-24	Y-N	0-6-. .-0-1	216†	23†	269†	137	1.1	2,446	5-2041	815	52
Passaic, N. J.	110	4,350-5,000	7,750	62-24	Y-F	. .-6-. .-0-2	559	28	607	1,199	2.2	9.592	4-1947	765	50
Pawtucket, R. I.	124	3,120-3,120†	9,175†	68-10	Y-F	0-4-3-3-1	395†	0†	421†	335	3.7	1,113	4-B-note 2		
Pittsfield, Mass.	114	3,848-4,368	6,916	56-10	Y-F	. .-6-1-. .-2	482	0	507	131	3.7	675	5-B-note 2		
Pontiac, Mich.	111	4,661-4,973	8,639	53-24	Y-F	. .-5-. .-2-1	548	51	674	136	5.3	353	4-1824	753	44
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	68	3,540-4,092	6,507	72-10	Y-F	. .-5-. .-1-. .	276	0	300	191	1.4	2,388	6-2664	1049	48
Portland, Me.	196	3,211-3,524	6,108	67-10	Y-N	2-8-7-0-5	722v	10	808	206	2.1	1,264	2-A-note 2		
Portsmouth, Va.	99	3,240-4,080	7,080	72-24	Y-F	. .-8-. .-. .-2	390	24	439	320	4.5	997	5-2064	782	55
Pueblo, Colo.	113	3,738-4,254	7,863	67-24	Y-N	6-2-0-1-1	450	22	550	76	5.2	228	4-1601	479	55
Quincy, Mass.	210	3,500-4,050	6,800	48-10	Y-F	0-7-1-0-4	897	0	935	418	4.4	1,139	3-B-note 2		
Racine, Wis.	132	4,380-4,716	8,407	70-24	Y-C	. .-7-. .-1-2	621	125	772	201	3.1	926	3-1226	426	48
Raleigh, N. C.	122	3,216-3,780	6,144	84-24	N-C	1-7-. .-1-1	413	0	456	581	5.9	1,521	3-1340	449	56
Richmond, Calif.	137	5,100-5,592	11,328	63-24	Y-F	3-4-1-1-1	681	0	780	229	3.1	741	3-1447	324	52
Riverside, Calif.	91	4,224-5,136	9,036	72-24	Y-N	1-7-0-0-1	336	5	364	81	3.3	536	5-2330	764	37
Roanoke, Va.	131	3,180-4,020	6,840	78-24	Y-F	3-9-1-0-2	514v	23	575	495	. .	. . . .	3-1478	474	49
Saginaw, Mich.	146	4,605-4,785	8,900	63-24	Y-C	0-9-1-1-2	661	43	764	331	2.8	1,293	3-1497	378	44
St. Joseph, Mo.	124	3,040-3,040	5,070	72-24	Y-C	. .-10-11-1-1	387	76	478	152	3.7	543	6-2603	948	47
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	119	3,120-3,900	7,500	72-24	Y-N	0-6-6-0-2	424	0	461	143	2.9	518	5-2068	753	53
San Angelo, Tex.	68	3,270-4,020	6,300	72-24	N-N	2-6-. .-1-. .	260	15	296	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-note 1		
San Bernardino, Calif.	114	4,596-5,412	10-416	63-24	Y-N	1-8-4-0-1	589	0	646	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-1731	473	55
San Mateo, Calif.	80	4,752-5,460	9,756	63-24	Y-N	. .-5-4-. .-2	392	21	468	238	4.6	1,246	3-1395	437	49
Santa Ana, Calif.	101	4,620-5,400	10,200	67-24	Y-N	0-5-1-. .-1	439	7	589	84	4.5	414	3-1491	421	54
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	95	4,776-5,604	10-644	68-24	Y-N	0-5-2-. .-1	506	1	586	305	4.7	910	3-1469	345	50
Schenectady, N. Y. . . .	205	3,767-4,430	8,500	56-24	Y-N	. .-11-1-. .-4	833v	0	979	. . . .	. .	. . . .	3-1496	500	53
Sioux City, Iowa	106	3,690-4,200	6,600	74-24	Y-N	6-0-3-2-1	413	0	453	191	4.9	468	4-1830	685	47
Sioux Falls, S. D.	70	3,900-4,356†	6,684†	70-24	Y-N	1-4-. .-2-1	288†	0†	301†	316	3.2	1,870	5-2126	702	50
South Gate, Calif.	54	4,728-5,568	. . . .	60-24	Y-C	. .-4-1-. .-. .	266	0	298	95	4.6	409	4-1770	462	49
Springfield, Ill.	107	4,200-4,368	6,731	56-24	Y-C	. .-7-7-. .-2	394	0	438	1,143	7.0	2,012	5-2408	923	49
Springfield, Mo.	97	3,224-3,926	6,000	72-24	N-N	0-6-1-. .-2	318	110	449	443	7.1	936	5-2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio	118	4,116-4,440	7,416	63-24	Y-C	2-6-. .-. .-3	509	0	567	230	6.2	472	4-1820	470	54

Table XIII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1956 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total (in thousands)	Building Fires per 1,000 Population	Per Building Fire 1956			
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Stamford, Conn.	147	$3,926-4,628	$ 8,424	56-10	Y-N	1-5-9-. .-4	$. . . .	$. . . .	$. . . .	$ 319	2.0	$2,155	4-B-note 2		
Stockton, Calif.	135	4,306-5,124	10,008	67-24	Y-F	0-9-11-1-1	694	16	839	282	4.2	940	3-1379	303	52
Terre Haute, Ind. . . .	122	3,990-3,990	5,670	72-24	Y-C	1-8-. .-2-2	483	83	598	301	6.7	700	3-1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan.	136	3,600-3,900	6,720	72-24	Y-C	2-6-1-. .-2	543	45	650	94	4.7	256	3-1499	535	44
Troy, N. Y.	160	3,235-3,400	5,200	68-24	Y-F	. .-11-2-0-3	523	0†	. . . .	240	6.8	495	3-1200	447	45
Union City, N. J.	117	4,400-4,800†	7,400	56-24	N-..	. .-7-. .-. .-3	485†	56†	558†	449	4.0	2,031	3-1430	524	55
Upper Darby tp, Pa. . .	14	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	65-8	Y-F	2-9-. .-. .-4	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	207	1.1	1,025	5-2308	961	46
Waco, Tex.	108	3,390-3,480	6,000	72-24	N-F	1-6-. .-1-1	372	0	396	576	5.9	1,159	5-2303	554	48
Waterloo, Iowa	94	3,960-4,440	6,540	74-24	Y-C	1-8-. .-1-1	410	0	448	76	5.1	233	3-1307	475	50
Wheeling, W. Va.	99	3,718-4,188	5,880	60-24	Y-N	7-1-. .-. .-2	364	1	395	149	3.9	651	4-1905	653	50
Wichita Falls, Tex. . .	111	3,600-4,200	6,900	72-24	Y-F	2-7-0-1-1	398	0	469	50	5.9	125	6-2841	991	48
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	115	3,334-3,807	5,582	56-10	Y-C	. .-8-5-. .-5	399	10	441	96	1.9	658	5-2147	752	53
Winston-Salem, N. C. .	129	3,096-3,960	8,700	66-24	Y-C	0-7-0-0-1	511	0	559	1,688	4.2	4,612	3-1355	478	56
Woonsocket, R. I. . . .	123	2,912-3,380	6,000	56-10	Y-F	. .-6-. .-. .-3	458	0	543	431	7.3	1,178	4-B-note 2		
York, Pa.	63	3,600-4,100	5,000	56-10	Y-F	. .-9-7-. .-2	245	20	299	126	2.8	754	4-2269	851	36
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	82	3,660-3,800	6,600	72-24	Y-F	1-5-12-1-2	313	0	346	324	7.1	973	5-2039	534	48
Abington tp, Pa.	0†	. . . .-. . . .	4,800	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	15	65	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2126	688	48
Albany, Ga.	55	3,180-3,780	6,120	72-24	N-N	1-5-. .-. .-1	205	. . . .	243	193	12.7	490	4-1718	674	55
Alexandria, La.	96	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-12†	..-N	1-6-0-. .-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	271	5.4	1,449	4-1884	732	54
Aliquippa, Pa.	17	4,170-4,356	5,256	72-24	Y-F	1-3-. .-1-1	72v	11	91	46	3.7	479	6-note 2		
Alliance, Ohio	26†	3,750-3,840	4,560	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	105	0	115	38	2.8	528	6-2525	1007	49
Alton, Ill.	32	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24†	Y-N	5-4-. .-. .-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	175	8.1	676	6-2560	962	48
Amsterdam, N. Y. . . .	60	3,060-3,360	4,750	68-24	Y-N	. .-4-. .-1-1	208	0	221	63	2.7	724	4-1830	679	41
Anaheim, Calif.	48	4,410-5,160	7,440	72-24	Y-N	. .-4-1-1-1	257v	0	337	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-2948	1102	50
Anderson, Ind.	93	3,855-3,900†	. . . .	68-24	Y-F	0-6-0-1-1	369†	. . . .	. . . .	49	6.3	166	5-2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich. . . .	65	4,200-4,860	7,896	64-24	Y-N	1-5-0-3-2	267	5	294	184	1.8	2,139	5-2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	32	3,420-3,540	5,580	72-24	Y-N	0-. .-5-. .-1	119	11	144	53	6.3	272	6-2654	1041	50
Appleton, Wis.	52	3,676-3,956	7,100	72-24	Y-C	0-5-5-1-1	229v	0	250	156	2.1	2,197	4-1644	478	53
Arcadia, Calif.	40	4,452-5,280	8,196	72-24	Y-N	1-3-. .-. .-. .	194	0	205	173	4.2	1,784	5-2350	687	53
Arlington t, Mass. . . .	94	3,776-4,428	6,848	48-10	Y-F	. .-4-. .-. .-3	426	0	452	47	5.9	181	3-B-note 2		
Ashland, Ky.	35	3,300-3,696†	4,812†	72-24	Y-N	. .-3-. .-. .-1	131†	14†	156†	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-1934	746	53
Athens, Ga.	39†	3,300-3,600	5,400	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	156	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-1755	738	54
Auburn, N. Y.	67	3,750-4,000	5,600	72-10†	Y-N	. .-4-. .-1-1	275	0	293	113	4.4	706	4-1624	445	38
Bakersfield, Calif. . . .	122	4,416-5,064	11,292	72-24	Y-N	0-7-4-0-2	545	17	699	149	5.9	738	2-937	85	56
Bangor, Me.	78	2,925-3,562	6,003	63-10	Y-C	2-4-. .-1-2	283	0	316	111	9.8	358	5-B-note 2		
Barberton, Ohio	38	3,660-3,960†	5,148†	63-24†	Y-N	0-3-. .-1-1	136†	0†	151†	55	3.3	598	5-2146	922	49
Battle Creek, Mich. . .	81	3,684-4,100†	7,488†	74-24	N-N	1-4-2-0-2	327†	0†	402†	287	3.4	1,719	4-1801	740	46

Belleville, Ill.	39	$3,900-4,146	$ 5,346	56-24	Y-N	1-2-. .-. .-1	$ 136	$ 25	$ 166	$. . . .	3.6	$. . . .	6-2555	876	51
Belleville, N. J.	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-N	1-3-. .-. .-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	74	3.4	685	3-1057	349	47
Bellingham, Wash. . . .	58	3,960-4,380	5,760	56-10	Y-N	0-5-1-. .-1	243	16	293	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-1755	792	45
Belmont t, Mass.	51	4,100-4,300	6,700	56-10	Y-F	. .-3-. .-0-1	212	0	233	52	8.4	227	4-B-note 2		
Beloit, Wis.	43	4,080-4,666	7,060	72-24	Y-C	2-4-. .-. .-1	185	64	302	58	5.7	345	4-1860	685	50
Bessemer, Ala.	31	3,600-4,224	6,000	56-24	Y-C	5-4-. .-. .-. .	122	6	139	38	4.2	317	6-2722	1037	54
Beverly, Mass.	81	3,905-3,905	5,572	56-10†	Y-N	. .-4-3-1-2	322v	0	436	119	8.5	488	4-B-note 2		
Beverly Hills, Calif. . .	77	4,764-5,736	10,320	63-24	Y-N	0-8-. .-. .-1	411	1	455	139	5.1	952	4-1545	394	56
Billings, Mont.	59	4,380-4,500	6,240	47-8	N-N	. .-4-2-. .-2	258	17	293	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-1968	819	49
Biloxi, Miss.	34	2,653-2,653	3,980	84-24	Y-F	4-0-4-. .-1	. . . .	0	. . . .	212	2.6	2,232	6-2968	1092	53
Bloomfield, N. J.	83	4,000-5,200	8,000	56-10	Y-F	0-2-2-1-1	387	0	412	50	3.5	286	2-901	397	48
Bloomington, Ill.	38	4,142-4,284	5,670	56-24	Y-F	0-2-0-1-1	140	0	146	133	6.1	639	5-2366	861	50
Bloomington, Ind. . . .	33	3,796-4,160	5,500	72-24	Y-C	4-0-1-1-. .	155	0	172	45	6.5	246	7-3039	1196	42
Boise City, Idaho	75	3,120-3,600†	5,700†	72-24	Y-N	2-4-. .-. .-1	275†	11†	311†	312	3.8	2,382	4-1510	406	52
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	53	4,320-4,800	6,216	56-24	Y-N	3-2-. .-2-1	231	10	281	49	8.8	200	3-1429	499	48
Bristol, Conn.	90	3,625-4,250	6,800	56-10†	Y-F	. .-5-1-. .-1	251v	5	284	73	2.5	802	5-B-note 2		
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	58	2,346-3,060†	4,320†	72-24	Y-C	2-3-3-. .-1	161†	12†	183†	. . . .	. .	. . . .	7-2961	823	49
Burlington, Iowa	39	3,703-4,020	4,290	70-24	Y-C	1-4-1-. .-1	155	0	173	176	3.9	1,479	4-1991	711	55
Burlington, Vt.	58	3,019-3,231†	5,202†	66-24†	Y-C	2-3-1-. .-1	182†	0†	211†	. . . .	8.3	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Butte, Mont.	45	4,740-4,860	5,820	48-8	N-N	2-3-2-. .-1	205	13	248	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-2856	1151	52
Champaign, Ill.	27	3,900-4,400	6,500	72-24	N-C	1-4-5-. .-1	103	10	127	187	4.2	1,120	5-2314	901	40
Charlottesville, Va. . .	15	2,880-3,120	. . . .	84-24	Y-C	2-3-. .-. .-1	44	0	61	269	5.1	2,053	6-2619	980	51
Chelsea, Mass.	91	3,660-4,260†	7,160†	56-10	Y-F	. .-5-1-. .-2	374v†	3†	394†	230	1.8	3,333	3-B-note 2		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	50	3,360-4,080†	5,520†	72-24	Y-F	2-3-0-0-1	205†	0†	213†	62	3.2	602	5-2245	798	46
Chicopee, Mass.	95	3,725-3,725†	6,500†	56-10	Y-N	2-4-3-1-2	371†	0†	395†	79	2.7	590	4-B-note 2		
Chula Vista, Calif. . .	21	4,218-5,004	7,764	72-24	Y-N	. .-2-1-. .-. .	89	11	106	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2493	691	49
Clarksburg, W. Va. . .	35†	3,126-3,456†	4,620†	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	106†	0†	120†	60	4.5	423	6-2581	969	46
Clinton, Iowa	35†	3,765-4,350³	5,592	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	147	33	189	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2145	618	46
Colorado Springs, Colo.	80	3,888-4,440	7,728	70-24†	Y-C	0-5-1-0-2	340	0	376	455	. .	. . . .	4-1682	627	40
Columbia, Mo.	32	2,802-3,216	5,820	72-24	Y-N	2-3-. .-. .-1	92	7	113	75	3.5	676	7-note 2		
Concord, N. H.	50	3,170-3,650	6,650	72-24	Y-..	2-6-2-1-2	195v	0	209	184	5.9	1,122	4-1578	603	50
Council Bluffs, Iowa . .	55	3,876-4,008	5,748	72-24	Y-N	4-1-. .-. .-1	215	0	240	318	3.5	1,988	4-1950	750	51
Culver City, Calif. . . .	46	4,872-5,724	9,576	63-24	Y-N	1-2-1-1-0	241	8	305	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-1748	331	55
Cumberland, Md. . . .	58	3,120-3,558	5,256	60-10	Y-F	2-2-. .-. .-1	209	0	234	. . . .	5.2	. . . .	5-2436	814	49
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	30	4,320-4,920	5,880	72-24	Y-N	1-1-. .-1-. .	152v	0	172	32	5.5	201	4-1802	658	54
Danville, Ill.	49	3,900-4,068	5,100	70-24	Y-C	. .-5-. .-. .-1	195	26	240	108	3.0	956	6-2727	890	51
Danville, Va.	55	. . . .-3,720†	6,200†	72-24	Y-C	5-1-1-. .-2	203†	37†	259†	121	6.2	565	5-2187	791	51
Daytona Beach, Fla. . .	56	2,808-3,036†	5,040†	78-24	Y-C	5-. .-. .-1-1	168†	54†	261†	881	3.9	7,660	5-2475	797	52
East Cleveland, Ohio. .	37	4,200-5,000	8,000	72-24	Y-N	. .-2-. .-1-. .	190	0	200	22	1.8	310	4-1933	703	41
East Hartford t, Conn.	57	4,463-4,613	7,293	60-10	N-..	4-2-1-. .-1	263v	7	308	61	3.3	629	5-C-note 2		
East Providence t, R. I.	97	3,936-3,936	. . . .	56-10	..-F	. .-5-. .-1-2	401	28	492	102	2.5	1,121	4-B-note 2		
Easton, Pa.	50	3,335-3,931	5,460	56-10	Y-F	2-2-. .-. .-1	118	0	218	276	3.5	2,319	5-2272	858	54
Eau Claire, Wis.	53	3,870-4,800	7,050	72-24	Y-N	0-4-1-0-2	232	96	343	171	4.7	1,024	4-1616	543	51
Elgin, Ill.	40	3,900-4,620	5,820	72-24	Y-C	. .-5-. .-. .-1	169	9	186	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-1759	666	54
Elkhart, Ind.	66	4,440-4,650³	5,710	72-24	..-C	. .-5-. .-1	291	36	355	39	4.5	242	4-1973	528	48
Elmhurst, Ill.	11	4,260-4,896	. . . .	79-24	Y-C	1-4-4-. .-. .-1	49v	0	59	49	3.7	620	6-2769	1025	56
Elmira, N.Y.	110	3,836-4,048	6,500	56-10	Y-C	0-4-0-0-1	466	0	489	119	3.1	773	4-1881	705	38
Elyria, Ohio	55	3,864-4,200	5,544	63-24	Y-C	. .-4-. .-. .-1	232	0	480	407	4.3	3,180	5-2335	864	38
Enid, Okla.	45	3,180-3,360	5,040	72-24	Y-C	4-1-. .-. .-1	151	0	161	98	6.3	436	6-2766	874	46

TABLE XIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1956 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total (in thousands)	Building Fires per 1,000 Population	Per Building Fire 1956			
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Euclid, Ohio	49	$3,765-4,930	$ 7,627	56-24	Y-N	. .-3-. .-1-. .	$ 243	$ 0	$ 255	$ 50	6.9	$ 174	5-2424	854	53
Eugene, Ore.	73	3,882-4,308	7,200	72-24	Y-C	2-3-1-1-1	284	16	361	434	12.5	975	4-1762	640	50
Everett, Mass.	126	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	Y-F	0-6-0-0-3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	190	2.9	1,418	3-B-note 2		
Everett, Wash.	73	4,380-4,740	6,240	56-24†	Y-C	0-4-1-1-1	345	15	385	792	6.3	3,701	3-1335	529	47
Fairfield t, Conn.	36	3,300-4,100†	. . . .	56-10	N-F	4-3-. .-. .-1	150v†	100†	274†	117	0.8	5,087	6-C-note 2		
Fairmont, W. Va. . . .	38	3,240-3,240†	4,800†	60-24	Y-F	. .-4-. .-. .-1	101†	0†	108†	29	4.3	232	6-2905	1214	50
Fargo, N. D.	63	3,528-4,068	. . . .	56-24	Y-C	0-4-0-1-1	233	35	523	121	3.5	924	4-1703	604	50
Fayetteville, N. C. . . .	62	2,880-3,540†	. . . .	84-24	Y-N	2-3-2-1-1	178†	0†	204†	226	8.0	816	4-1620	623	53
Ferndale, Mich.	38	4,890-5,316	7,656	63-24	Y-C	0-3-1-1-0	199	2	223	60	3.8	531	5-2370	841	52
Fitchburg, Mass. . . .	107	4,000-4,000	6,500	56-10	Y-F	. .-5-2-. .-3	451	0	545	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Fond du Lac, Wis. . . .	47	4,128-4,128	5,556	74-24	Y-C	1-3-. .-. .-1	195	57	272	78	5.2	503	4-1877	736	53
Fort Dodge, Iowa	29†	3,750-4,290	5,970	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	121	0	130	479	2.5	7,603	4-1749	781	53
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. .	86	3,138-3,783	6,419	56-24†	Y-N	2-4-. .-. .-2	396	16	483	222	3.4	1,644	4-1854	561	52
Framingham t, Mass. .	. . . .	3,700-4,000	6,185	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	328	0	364	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-B-note 2		
Fullerton, Calif.	32	4,500-5,256	8,280	72-24	Y-N	1-3-1-. .-. .	130v	0	156	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2459	695	54
Gainesville, Fla.	43	2,880-3,710	. . . .	72-24	N-F	3-2-. .-. .-1	134	12	187	. . . .	4.4	. . . .	5-2385	981	55
Galesburg, Ill.	31	4,260-4,260	4,500	72-24	Y-C	. .-3-. .-. .-1	97	0	103	88	3.4	830	6-2641	938	54
Garfield, N. J.	0†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	13v	12	39	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2290	794	53
Gloucester, Mass. . . .	57	3,300-3,300†	4,750†	56-10	Y-F	1-4-2-1-1	203v†	0†	224†	322	7.8	1,643	4-B-note 2		
Grand Forks, N. D. . .	32	3,312-4,080	5,880	72-24	Y-C	1-3-. .-. .-1	122	0	135	57	5.5	393	6-2541	1026	51
Granite City, Ill.	24†	4,335-4,560	6,000	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	108	12	127	. . . .	. .	. . . .	7-3071	1204	51
Great Falls, Mont. . . .	57	4,350-4,680	6,096	44-8	Y-C	. .-4-. .-. .-1	242	6	281	169	4.9	889	6-2628	1043	54
Greenville, Miss.	33	2,940-3,600	4,800	84-24	Y-F	1-3-. .-1-. .	109	. . . .	120	35	7.6	154	5-2083	804	57
Greenwich t, Conn. . .	47	4,008-4,872	9,840	56-10	Y-N	4-10-. .-1-5	231	29	363	126	3.8	824	5-C-note 2		
Hackensack, N. J. . . .	56	4,100-4,900	7,200	70-24	Y-F	0-4-. .-. .-1	277	49	354	39	2.7	500	3-1035	385	49
Hagerstown, Md.	21	3,498-3,720	4,920	84-24	Y-C	0-5-1-0-3	79	27	165	77	8.0	266	6-2816	1101	47
Hamden t, Conn.	57	3,600-4,200†	6,000†	56-10†	Y-F	6-3-. .-1-. .	242†	29†	304†	183	1.1	5,719	6-C-note 2		
Hamilton tp, N. J. . . .	0†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	not available		
Hamtramck, Mich. . . .	79	4,438-4,918	. . . .	63-24	Y-N	. .-4-. .-1-1	402	15	485	227	6.7	785	3-1343	408	35
Hattiesburg, Miss. . . .	38	2,595-2,712	3,600	72-24	Y-..	1-3-. .-0-1	104	0	115	140	7.0	683	6-2639	705	54
Haverford tp, Pa. . . .	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	3-7-1-1-2	. . . .	14†	35†	74	1.8	1,028	5-2088	904	47
Haverhill, Mass.	129	3,328-3,432†	4,600†	48-10	Y-F	0-5-2-0-2	468v†	0†	498†	320	2.2	3,077	4-B-note 2		
Hayward, Calif.	42	4,524-5,508	9,948	67-24	Y-N	2-2-2-. .-1	185	0	204	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2351	869	50
Hazleton, Pa.	33	3,636-3,636	3,800	56-10	N-F	1-5-. .-2-2	107	0	124	179	1.5	3,315	5-2351	902	37
Hempstead, N. Y. . . .	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	14-8-. .-. .-2	36v	0	80	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2420	937	34
High Point, N. C. . . .	71	3,024-3,960	6,000	72-24	Y-N	0-5-0-1-1	243	32	318	196	7.7	638	4-1725	451	54
Highland Park, Mich. .	97	5,502-5,502	9,750	63-24	Y-N	0-3-1-. .-2	. . . .	0	. . . .	62	5.3	253	3-1225	379	33
Hot Springs, Ark.	45	2,580-3,180†	4,200†	72-24	Y-C	1-5-1-. .-1	132†	0†	162†	228	5.0	1,551	5-2472	871	51
Huntington Park, Calif.	46	5,088-5,280	9,288	67-24	Y-N	. .-3-. .-. .-2	258	1	275	481	3.9	4,147	4-1881	482	51

Hutchinson, Kan.	49	$3,324-3,588[3]	$ 6,288	78-24	Y-C	. .-5-. .-. .-1	$ 182	$ 38	$ 251	$ 244	8.8	$ 827	4-1793	484	54
Independence, Mo. . . .	55	3,840-3,840	. . . .	72-10	Y-N	7-. .-. .-1-1	157	37	213	41	5.0	224	5-note 2		
Iowa City, Iowa	21	3,862-4,189	5,490	70-24	N-C	1-1-. .-. .-1	86	18	112	44	2.5	638	6-2857	1096	46
Ithaca, N. Y.	36	4,000-4,600	. . . .	56-10	Y-C	2-4-. .-. .-2	160v	0	174	265	2.4	3,732	5-2139	845	56
Jackson, Tenn.	53	2,940-3,360	5,300	84-24	Y-C	. .-5-. .-. .-1	171	0	181	392	8.4	1,549	5-2466	973	37
Jamestown, N. Y. . . .	85	4,088-4,404	5,943	56-10	Y-N	1-4-. .-0-2	348	31	428	53	3.6	342	3-1316	433	41
Jefferson City, Mo. . .	21†	3,000-3,000†	3,900†	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	59†	0†	68†	55	5.3	417	6-note 2		
Johnson City, Tenn. . .	35	2,640-3,000	5,190	72-10	Y-C	0-4-. .-1-1	104	0	119	97	6.5	542	5-2169	662	52
Joplin, Mo.	55	3,744-3,744	5,000	72-24	Y-C	2-5-4-0-1	174	13	229	106	7.4	385	6-2690	940	48
Kankakee, Ill.	31	4,050-4,200	6,000	67-24	Y-C	. .-3-. .-. .-1	107	. . . .	135	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-2754	1113	53
Kearny, N. J.	114	4,050-4,550†	6,550†	56-24	Y-N	3-2-10-. .-3	528†	0†	548†	520	2.5	515	2-892	297	51
Kettering, Ohio	. . . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	. .-4-. .-. .-. .	19v	0	46	. . . .	. .	. . . .	not available		
Key West, Fla.	40	2,790-3,300	5,407	60-24	Y-N	1-2-0-1-. .	127	4	147	222	1.9	5,415	6-2590	672	56
Kingston, N. Y.	49	4,360-4,600	6,300	56-10	Y-N	3-5-1-. .-2	210	. . . .	238	129	7.0	645	4-1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind.	75	3,640-4,000†	5,340†	72-24	Y-C	. .-4-1-1-1	243†	21†	340†	247	6.9	925	5-2401	884	51
La Crosse, Wis.	91	4,164-4,536	7,200	67-24	Y-C	1-5-. .-2-1	402	92	510	141	2.1	1,396	3-1434	368	38
La Grange, Ga.	25	2,400-3,300	5,100	84-24	Y-N	. .-3-. .-. .-1	78	37	126	52	4.2	495	6-2635	1029	52
Lackawanna, N. Y. . . .	85	4,500-4,500	6,150	48-8	Y-..	. .-2-. .-. .-2	378	25	422	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2140	888	53
Lafayette, Ind.	67	4,200-4,440	6,240	72-24	Y-C	3-4-1-. .-1	275	0	311	97	1.4	2,020	5-2374	844	34
Lafayette, La.	39	. . . .-. . . .	6,000	60-10	Y-F	1-5-. .-. .-1	157	0	326	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-2746	788	38
Lake Charles, La. . . .	67	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	Y-F	. .-7-0-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2440	952	52
Lakeland, Fla.	52	3,120-3,420†	. . . .	72-24	Y-F	1-3-. .-. .-1	152†	27†	195†	19	4.8	128	5-2241	885	55
Laurel, Miss.	31	2,999-2,999	4,089	72-24	Y-N	2-2-. .-. .-1	97	0	107	176	4.9	1,443	7-3362	1005	54
Lawton, Okla.	37	3,084-3,204	4,800	72-24	Y-C	2-3-1-. .-1	111	0	123	824	8.6	2,774	6-2654	944	48
Lebanon, Pa.	18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	Y-F	1-7-. .-. .-2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	32	2.9	390	5-2317	965	53
Lewiston, Me.	63	3,068-3,848	5,304	84-24	Y-C	1-5-. .-. .-2	234	0	261	279	4.8	1,416	4-B-note 2		
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	29	4,925-5,250	7,150	63-24	Y-N	1-2-. .-1-. .	140	0	154	268	5.0	1,836	5-2404	1134	54
Linden, N. J.	112	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-C	2-3-1-. .-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	279	5.7	1,622	3-1497	419	50
Lockport, N. Y.	49	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	Y-N	0-4-. .-. .-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	96	4.7	814	4-1858	580	55
Lower Merion tp, Pa. .	17	. . . .-. . . .	6,540	84-24	Y-F	3-14-4-1-4	0v	25	42	317	4.4	1,481	5-2256	678	47
Lynchburg, Va.	77	3,366-3,762	6,118	84-24	Y-C	. .-7-. .-. .-1	272	21	310	54	5.2	218	3-1436	550	55
Lynwood, Calif.	23	4,764-5,448	8,640	68-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-0	136	2	143	46	3.1	590	4-1937	554	53
Manchester t, Conn. . .	21	4,940-5,200	7,020	56-10	Y-N	. .-4-. .-1-1	122	32	186	81	3.0	802	7-D-note 2		
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	24	4,146-4,956	7,320	72-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-0	114v	2	127	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-2897	798	32
Manitowoc, Wis.	49	3,978-4,290	5,430	72-24	Y-N	. .-3-1-. .-1	207	47	267	147	5.8	925	4-1960	648	41
Mansfield, Ohio	56	3,939-4,128†	4,436†	63-24	Y-N	. .-7-. .-. .-2	235†	0†	267†	70	6.9	233	4-1981	672	54
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	48	3,708-5,100	7,500	56-10	Y-N	. .-3-. .-. .-1	220	27	267	20	4.4	180	3-1231	436	47
Marion, Ind.	55†	3,360-3,960	4,680	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	199	40	266	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2340	898	48
Marion, Ohio	40	4,020-4,020	5,130	72-24	Y-. .	. .-5-. .-. .-1	157	32	203	81	5.3	455	6-2514	1042	40
Mason City, Iowa	38	3,696-3,888	6,000	70-24	Y-C	. .-3-1-1-1	152	0	179	66	3.1	767	4-1750	602	54
Massillon, Ohio	31	4,020-4,170	4,770	56-24	Y-C	1-3-5-. .-1	136	0	149	84	4.2	683	5-2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill.	26	4,032-4,872†	6,504	56-24	Y-C	1-2-. .-. .-1	120	0	133	937	4.0	8,518	6-2800	1171	44
Melrose, Mass.	50	3,284-4,119	6,512	56-10	Y-F	3-. .-. .-. .-1	220	11	251	25	1.1	862	4-B-note 2		
Meriden, Conn.	72	3,895-3,895	6,194	56-10	Y-F	1-3-0-0-1	278	0	384	170	4.2	924	4-B-note 2		
Meridian, Miss.	56	2,928-3,300	5,220	72-24	Y-F	2-5-. .-. .-1	168	0	186	113	5.5	493	5-2153	801	53
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	122	3,924-4,896	8,400	60-24	Y-F	0-4-. .-1-1	535	5	588	162	5.2	681	3-1324	393	55
Michigan City, Ind. . . .	51	4,241-4,241	5,320	65-24	Y-C	0-6-0-0-1	262	35	329	172	8.4	719	5-2085	810	52
Middletown, Conn. . . .	27	3,208-3,978	6,285	56-10	Y-C	3-1-. .-. .-1	117v	0	155	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-C-note 2		
Middletown, Ohio	67	3,949-4,580	7,208	56-24	N-N	. .-4-. .-. .-1	300	0	326	468	5.9	2,352	4-1593	482	55

Table XIII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1956 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total (in thousands)	Building Fires per 1,000 Population	Per Building Fire 1956			
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Milford t, Conn.	59	$3,456-4,158	$ 6,400	56-10	Y-N	4-4-3-. .-1	$ 252	$ 32	$ 338	$ 161	3.1	1,963	5-C-note 2		
Mishawaka, Ind.	52	4,515-4,803	5,665	72-24	Y-N	1-4-. .-1-1	283	0	303	51	3.0	526	4-1604	617	55
Moline, Ill.	45†	3,900-4,134	5,481	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	177	0	196	61	4.0	409	4-1664	655	37
Monroe, La.	119	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	Y-F	1-9-1-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	206	5.0	1,084	6-2526	663	49
Montclair, N. J.	92	3,800-5,050†	. . . .	56-10†	Y-F	. .-5-. .-1-1	464v	40	519	166	6.1	622	3-1150	390	48
Montebello, Calif. . . .	40	4,485-5,208	8,705	72-24	Y-N	1-3-4-0-1	205	3	238	120	4.0	1,395	6-2595	739	39
Monterey Park, Calif. .	25	4,416-5,196	7,704	68-24	Y-N	. .-2-0-0-0	108	0	117	25	2.9	424	6-2934	802	52
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	27	2,898-3,528	4,476	60-24	Y-N	2-4-. .-. .-1	87	38	129	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-2924	1008	48
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa. . .	9	3,660-4,200	6,300	51-8	Y-N	. .-3-5-. .-5	42v	14	83	5	3.7	51	4-note 2		
Muskegon, Mich.	84	4,250-4,600	7,600	63-24	Y-N	1-5-. .-1-1	385	26	443	84	6.7	260	4-1732	491	32
Muskogee, Okla.	59	2,760-2,880	4,908	56-10	Y-C	0-4-0-0-1	177	0	197	193	3.7	1,388	4-1876	683	56
Nashua, N. H.	73	3,591-3,890	5,980	72-24	Y-F	. .-4-5-2-1	297v	0	343	225	7.2	904	4-1552	516	50
National City, Calif. . .	23	4,500-5,340	7,884	72-24	Y-N	. .-2-1-. .-. .	94	11	113	24	2.3	500	6-2816	897	52
New Albany, Ind.	45	3,360-3,480†	4,440†	72-24	Y-C	1-3-0-0-1	134†	0†	144†	433	7.5	1,977	6-2802	942	46
New Brunswick, N. J. .	78	3,600-4,500†	6,100†	56-10	Y-F	0-4-. .-1-. .	334†	10†	373†	289	5.1	1,467	4-1925	752	48
New Castle, Pa.	58	3,456-3,724	4,609	56-10	Y-F	5-2-7-. .-1	215v	16	240	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-2694	991	54
New Kensington, Pa. . .	6	4,183-4,183	5,129	48-8	Y-F	2-3-2-. .-1	26	1	56	25	1.7	568	4-1743	536	41
New London, Conn. . .	40	4,428-4,714	6,600	56-10	Y-N	0-6-0-0-2	179v	0	212	151	2.9	1,696	5-B-note 2		
Newark, Ohio	45	3,840-4,200	5,100	56-24	Y-C	3-1-. .-. .-1	163	0	178	62	0.7	2,696	6-2706	1053	55
Newburgh, N. Y.	71†	3,500-3,900†	5,675†	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	275†	0†	290†	103	3.7	873	3-1172	430	42
Newport, Ky.	50	3,280-3,645	5,000	63-24	Y-C	1-3-1-0-1	206	0	223	34	7.6	144	4-1790	707	49
Newport, R. I.	77	3,254-3,794[3]	6,000	56-10	Y-N	. .-6-. .-. .-2	287v	21	330	174	6.0	902	5-C-note 2		
Newport News, Va. . . .	75	3,815-4,319	8,000	84-24	Y-N	. .-5-2-. .-3	311	25	363	685	8.3	1,986	3-1431	549	48
Norman, Okla.	25	2,952-3,072	4,182	72-24	Y-C	2-. .-1-. .-1	83v	0	173	31	2.0	564	6-2757	701	39
Norristown, Pa.	. . . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	5v	0	86	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-2109	864	47
North Bergen tp, N. J.	79†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	394	1.8	5,549	4-1794	658	55
North Little Rock, Ark.	70	2,917-3,720	5,400	72-24	Y-F	2-4-. .-. .-1	281	10	308	587	5.7	2,466	5-2163	621	47
Northampton, Mass. . .	57	3,432-3,848	5,428	48-10	Y-F	3-1-. .-1-1	238	0	253	169	2.1	2,770	5-B-note 2		
Norwalk, Conn.	80	3,900-4,500	7,600	56-10	Y-F	2-4-. .-1-2	370	10	407	235	4.6	1,044	4-B-note 2		
Norwich, Conn.	54	3,304-3,871	5,250	56-10	Y-N	5-. .-. .-. .-1	208	53	301	44	3.5	530	4-B-note 2		
Norwood, Ohio	56	4,709-5,261†	7,135†	63-24	Y-N	. .-3-. .-. .-1	246†	. . . .	302†	30	3.1	278	4-1899	650	54
Nutley, N. J.	19	3,300-4,700	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	1-3-. .-. .-1	95v	. . . .	107	22	2.8	289	4-1662	819	49
Odessa, Tex.	83	3,900-4,020	8,736	70-24	Y-F	2-8-1-0-1	345	0	394	125	8.9	477	4-note 1		
Ontario, Calif.	40	4,410-5,160	7,764	72-24	Y-N	1-3-. .-1-0	160	0	194	65	5.6	508	5-2311	626	56
Orange, N. J.	63	3,400-4,452†	6,500†	56-10	Y-N	. .-3-. .-. .-1	291†	0†	326†	51	5.5	241	4-1628	537	41
Oshkosh, Wis.	81	3,840-4,320	6,120	72-24	Y-N	. .-4-. .-1-1	343	72	433	89	5.0	432	3-1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa	40	3,870-4,560	6,060	72-24	Y-F	2-3-. .-. .-1	173	0	199	226	3.6	1,837	5-2459	1026	51
Owensboro, Ky.	67	3,168-3,312	5,280	56-24	Y-F	4-. .-1-1-1	193	0	219	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-1814	497	47
Oxnard, Calif.	32	4,002-4,692	8,496	72-24	Y-N	. .-4-1-. .-. .	132	6	147	10	2.5	192	5-2425	673	51

Paducah, Ky.	70	$2,940-3,180	$ 4,800	72-24	Y-N	6-5-. .-. .-1	$ 230	$ 0	$ 252	$ 254	. .	$ 988	4-1790	597	54
Palo Alto, Calif.	57	4,602-5,604	9,600	67-24	Y-N	1-4-2-. .-1	267	16	297	89	7.2	492	3-1405	380	54
Panama City, Fla.	34	2,820-3,180	5,226	72-24	Y-..	2-3-1-. .-. .	119	0	128	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-2534	717	56
Parkersburg, W. Va.	50	3,150-3,600	5,100	60-24	Y-F	2-3-0-0-1	153	0	172	301	2.3	3,237	5-2034	917	40
Parma, Ohio	43	4,149-5,025	7,315	63-24	N-C	1-2-. .-. .-. .	196	0	212	100	2.3	1,493	4-1897	601	51
Penn tp, Pa.	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-N	0-7-7-7-1	0	34	57	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-2662	982	28
Pensacola, Fla.	96	3,456-4,092	7,560	56-24	N-N	1-4-1-0-2	395	0	420	127	4.2	690	4-1703	543	50
Perth Amboy, N. J.	49	3,660-5,100	. . . .	56-24	Y-N	. .-6-. .-. .-3	243v	25	300	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2213	906	56
Petersburg, Va.	52	3,360-3,600	5,592	84-24	Y-C	3-4-3-1-1	176	0	196	93	9.4	283	4-1543	427	56
Pine Bluff, Ark.	45	3,000-3,300	5,000	72-24	N-F	4-2-. .-1-. .	137	0	160	. . . .	5.9	. . . .	6-2766	1022	49
Plainfield, N. J.	78	3,900-5,000	7,700	56-10	Y-F	. .-4-. .-. .-2	390	71	509	. . . .	4.1	. . . .	3-1493	466	55
Pocatello, Idaho	30	3,840-3,900	5,700	72-24	Y-N	. .-3-1-. .-1	121	0	135	55	5.5	387	5-2476	983	54
Pomona, Calif.	63	4,614-5,400	9,300	72-24	Y-N	0-5-1-1-0	295	6	318	562	4.4	3,649	6-2553	913	49
Port Huron, Mich.	60	4,280-4,500	. . . .	63-24	Y-. .	0-4-1-1-1	260	0	283	118	3.4	242	4-1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio	46	4,040-4,240	6,300	72-24	Y-N	0-4-. .-. .-1	200	0	220	39	3.7	289	4-1576	597	55
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	68	4,400-5,000	7,390	56-10	Y-N	. .-7-. .-. .-2	349v	0	382	337	4.6	1,774	4-1564	587	50
Provo, Utah	29	3,144-4,020	5,736	56-24	Y-C	. .-4-1-. .-1	112v	0	140	42	2.7	545	5-2443	771	53
Quincy, Ill.	55	3,900-4,200	4,500	67-24	Y-C	1-4-5-0-1	220	. . . .	252	139	2.7	1,241	5-2237	733	55
Rapid City, S. D.	41	3,240-3,792	5,136	72-24	Y-C	1-3-. .-. .-1	141	0	157	64	1.8	1,391	6-2843	1039	51
Redondo Beach, Calif.	38	4,572-5,424	8,832	68-24	Y-N	. .-. .-. .-. .-. .	. . . .	9	. . . .	77	5.6	542	5-2377	753	55
Redwood City, Calif.	45	4,452-5,412	. . . .	65-24	Y-N	. .-3-2-1-1	209	0	257	52	3.4	612	3-1437	520	54
Reno, Nev.	86	4,824-4,944	8,060	72-24	N-N	0-7-. .-0-2	421	13	490	121	9.9	378	4-1980	605	45
Revere, Mass.	112	3,500-3,700†	5,700†	48-10	Y-F	. .-5-. .-. .-2	416†	0†	439†	187	1.9	2,710	4-B-note 2		
Richfield, Minn.	11	4,296-4,980	6,672	67-24	Y-N	3-1-4-3-. .	46v	0	63	. . . .	. .	. . . .	9-not graded		
Richmond, Ind.	60	4,200-4,200	5,900	72-24	..-C	6-. .-2-1-1	264v	40	325	63	6.4	248	4-1868	689	40
Rochester, Minn.	71	3,885-4,200	6,000	68-24	Y-N	. .-. .-4-1-1	244	15	283	563	8.3	2,279	5-2044	851	47
Rock Island, Ill.	58	3,900-4,200	6,240	63-24	Y-..	0-5-. .-. .-1	189	0	211	132	3.0	904	4-1843	595	55
Rocky Mount, N. C.	33	2,962-3,909	5,320	84-24	Y-N	2-3-. .-. .-1	109	6	173	73	2.9	913	5-2085	828	55
Rome, Ga.	67	3,000-3,360	5,700	72-24	Y-C	2-9-. .-1-1	210	0	256	96	7.6	429	5-2006	791	47
Rome, N. Y.	49	3,497-4,372	6,392	68-24	Y-N	1-3-1-1-1	226	0	245	765	2.8	6,538	4-1797	898	48
Roswell, N. M.	25	2,760-3,456	5,544	84-24	Y-F	. .-3-. .-0-0	83	0	90	79	5.3	585	6-2733	1007	53
Royal Oak, Mich.	68	4,530-5,122	7,202	63-24	Y-N	3-4-. .-. .-1	335	0	378	131	6.7	419	5-2131	858	31
St. Cloud, Minn.	33	3,280-3,862	5,160	66-24	Y-N	1-3-. .-. .-1	119	32	194	38	6.0	277	6-2732	995	49
St. Louis Park, Minn.	18	4,368-5,244	7,176	65-24	Y-N	2-2-. .-. .-. .	92	0	104	136	6.9	872	6-2783	1039	54
Salem, Mass.	97	3,618-3,618†	5,298†	56-10	Y-F	1-5-2-0-2	371†	0†	407†	143	5.6	609	2-A-note 2		
Salem, Oregon	82	3,900-4,200	6,480	56-24	Y-C	1-5-. .-. .-1	357	0	386	106	7.4	335	4-1932	447	51
Salina, Kan.	34	3,000-3,420	5,700	72-24	Y-C	2-3-1-0-1	132	0	144	59	7.3	311	5-2096	810	49
San Leandro, Calif.	48	4,638-5,478	10,548	67-24	Y-N	2-4-. .-. .-1	241	0	257	81	3.5	844	4-1916	531	55
Sandusky, Ohio	37	4,080-4,500	5,876	63-24	N-C	. .-3-0-0-2	167	0	193	89	5.3	582	5-2337	875	45
Santa Barbara, Calif.	76	4,194-4,980	8,940	72-24	Y-N	. .-7-3-. .-1	382	0	413	200	4.1	1,087	3-1381	359	55
Santa Fe, N. M.	11	2,820-3,360	. . . .	72-24	Y-F	2-3-. .-. .-1	24	4	46	86	3.4	843	7-3422	1311	42
Shaker Heights, Ohio.	62	3,939-4,737†	7,875†	72-24†	Y-N	2-2-. .-. .-1	299†	. . . .	320†	234	10.7	785	3-1474	483	48
Sharon, Pa.	28	. . . .-3,840†	4,530†	56-24	Y-..	2-2-. .-. .-1	114†	18†	132†	146	10.1	547	6-2572	971	55
Sheboygan, Wis.	63	4,009-4,131	6,471	74-24	N-F	. .-3-. .-1-1	249	74	334	47	4.8	233	4-1625	609	54
Skokie, Ill.	29	4,200-4,680†	6,600†	72-24	Y-..	0-3-. .-. .-1	85v†	0†	118†	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-2792	1064	54
S. San Francisco, Calif.	34	4,296-5,232	8,112	60-24	Y-N	. .-4-1-. .-1	164	7	199	. . . .	. .	. . . .	3-1452	561	53
Spartanburg, S. C.	59	3,240-3,540	5,100	72-12	Y-C	1-3-1-. .-2	216	0	231	105	3.1	929	5-2041	918	49
Steubenville, Ohio	41	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	Y-F	4-1-. .-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	21	1.8	323	5-2367	901	45
Stratford t, Conn.	55	3,570-4,220†	6,274†	56-10	Y-F	5-3-1-1-. .	189†	80†	310†	103	4.1	1,051	6-C-note 2		

TABLE XIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1956 (in thousands)			Fire Loss			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hy-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total (in thousands)	Building Fires per 1,000 Population	Per Building Fire 1956			
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Superior, Wis.	74	$4,050-4,350	$ 6,600	72-24	Y-C	. .-4-. .-. .-1	$ 290	$ 86	$ 422	$ 329	8.7	$ 1,075	4-1705	288	53
Tallahassee, Fla.	59	3,166-4,026	7,875	66-24	Y-C	4-5-. .-. .-1	222	25	275	125	4.3	1,068	4-1659	669	55
Taunton, Mass.	87	3,431-3,431†	4,676†	56-10	Y-F	3-3-1-. .-2	391†	0†	411†	66	5.4	307	4-B-note 2		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	56	3,682-4,700	. . . .	63-24	Y-F	1-4-. .-1-2	261	67	353	93	4.1	664	3-1146	475	46
Temple, Tex.	39	2,640-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-C	7-. .-7-. .-. .	111	0	139	83	1.6	2,075	6-note 1		
Torrance, Calif.	68	5,076-5,556	9,564	67-24	Y-N	1-5-0-0-1	409	8	445	49	7.0	314	6-2688	889	36
Torrington, Conn. . . .	35	3,536-3,744†	4,940†	56-10	Y-F	3-. .-. .-1-1	129v†	33†	183†	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-B-note 2		
Tucson, Ariz.	108	3,870-4,560	8,100	72-24	N-N	2-6-1-. .-1	357	1	536	277	4.4	1,385	4-1988	700	48
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	63	3,084-3,372†	. . . .	72-24	Y-C	4-5-. .-. .-2	199†	0†	224†	126	6.1	450	5-2044	808	50
Tyler, Tex.	53	3,270-3,960[3]	5,842	72-24	Y-N	4-3-. .-. .-1	190	0	208	475	7.7	1,583	6-note 1		
Union tp, N. J.	56	4,600-5,000	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	. .-3-1-. .-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	285	6.8	1,067	4-1774	585	56
University City, Mo. . .	36	3,885-4,200	6,360	67-24	Y-N	. .-3-. .-. .-1	140	21	176	249	1.3	4,882	6-note 2		
Vallejo, Calif.	62	4,230-5,040	8,640	70-24	Y-N	1-4-4-1-1	339	0	380	61	6.6	401	4-1563	429	55
Valley Stream, N. Y. .	0†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-2201	886	33
Vancouver, Wash. . . .	65	3,942-4,416	6,804	56-24	Y-C	2-3-1-. .-1	278	2	305	184	10.6	620	4-1592	443	49
Vicksburg, Miss.	35	2,904-2,904	3,840	72-24	Y-N	3-1-. .-. .-1	103	. . . .	118	156	2.2	2,600	5-2144	807	45
Vineland, N. J.	8†	3,200-4,080†	. . . .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	38v†	7†	69†	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6-2550	1073	56
Waltham, Mass.	131	3,700-4,000	6,300	48-10	Y-F	1-6-. .-. .-2	550	4	585	186	3.7	1,063	4-B-note 2		
Warren, Ohio	73	4,146-4,452†	. . . .	56-24	Y-C	0-4-3-1-1	298†	0†	317†	69	3.1	448	4-1913	791	42
Warwick, R. I.	57	3,380-3,380†	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	5-5-4-. .-3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	172	4.5	896	5-C-note 2		
Warwick, Va.	29	3,540-4,020	6,000	84-24	Y-F	3-2-8-0-0	105	20	140	31	8.7	89	not available		
Washington, Pa.	30	3,500-3,960	4,630	56-10	. .-C	1-4-4-. .-1	113	12	131	184	5.5	1,287	7-note 2		
Watertown t, Mass. . .	88	4,090-4,510	6,890	56-10	Y-F	1-5-. .-1-1	421	0	479	131	3.5	1,008	3-B-note 2		
Watertown, N. Y.	66	3,500-4,800	6,730	63-24	Y-N	0-4-. .-. .-2	272	0	300	188	4.5	1,213	3-1316	367	54
Waukegan, Ill.	45	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	67-24	Y-N	. .-3-1-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	173	4.5	989	4-1962	797	55
Wausau, Wis.	44	3,835-4,308	6,000	78-24	Y-C	0-4-0-0-1	165†	57†	233†	44	8.0	182	4-1831	584	52
Wauwatosa, Wis.	63	4,765-5,229	9,000	70-24	Y-N	0-5-2-. .-1	325	33	413	47	4.1	348	3-1404	398	52
West Allis, Wis.	115	5,130-5,382	9,480	67-24	Y-C	1-4-5-0-2	610	0	635	42	3.9	250	3-1478	344	55
West Covina, Calif. . .	22	4,260-5,280	6,900	67-24	Y-N	. .-2-2-0-0	100	12	122	. . . .	. .	. . . .	7-3339	1131	52
West Hartford t, Conn.	81	4,004-4,586	6,552	56-10	Y-N	. .-4-. .-. .-2	378v	5	433	190	1.8	2,346	5-C-note 2		
West Haven t, Conn. . .	30	3,500-3,675†	5,200†	56-10†	Y-N	2-2-1-1-1	. . . .	0†	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5-C-note 2		
West New York, N. J. .	72	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	. .-4-0-. .-1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	469	3.7	3,350	3-1320	609	48
West Orange, N. J. . .	63	3,880-4,600†	6,950†	56-10	Y-N	0-2-. .-0-1	289†	53†	377†	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4-1585	487	48
West Palm Beach, Fla.	66	3,400-3,800	6,400	56-24	Y-N	2-4-3-. .-1	260	37	378	90	1.3	1,579	5-2010	829	51
Weymouth, t, Mass. . .	75	3,595-4,015	6,042	56-10	Y-F	. .-4-. .-. .-2	332v	0	359	96	2.9	1,021	4-B-note 2		
Whittier, Calif.	47	4,716-5,400	8,700	72-24	Y-N	1-4-4-. .-1	238	0	250	37	1.4	1,088	5-2325	715	48
White Plains, N. Y. . .	130	4,100-5,000	8,500	56-10	Y-N	0-7-0-0-3	567	15	712	230	5.2	1,009	2-942	309	36
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	36	3,300-. . . .	6,107	72-24	Y-F	4-2-3-. .-1	147	0	154	11	1.4	244	4-1565	501	23
							236		292	96	3.8	558	5-2383	811	40

Wilmington, N. C. . . .	85	$3,060-3,660	$ 6,300	72-12	Y-N	1-4-1-1-1	$ 309	$. . . .	$ 353	$ 62	7.1	$ 196	4-1846	738	49
Winona, Minn.	42	3,600-3,840	. . . .	65-24	Y-C	2-4-1-1-1	153	0	199	216	3.9	2,204	5-2185	703	51
Woodbridge tp, N. J. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	not available		
Wyandotte, Mich.	56	4,659-5,221	7,777	63-24	Y-C	1-2-0-0-1	300	0	320	97	5.5	483	5-2118	816	51
Yakima, Wash.	80	3,720-4,440	6,300	56-24	Y-N	2-3-. .-. .-1	359	0	422	152	7.3	543	4-1588	533	51
Zanesville, Ohio	40	3,159-4,200	4,548	72-24†	Y-C	0-6-0-0-1	143	0	182	319	4.4	1,813	6-2801	968	44

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[1] Only the total or final class is available for Odessa, San Angelo, and Temple, Texas.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association (covering all states in New England except New Hampshire) supplied only the total or final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating organizations in Pennsylvania (except for Allegheny County) and Missouri supplied only the total or final class for most cities under 50,000.

[3] Maximum annual salary includes longevity pay.

TABLE XIV

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1957

This table includes 440 of the 845 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. All data were reported to the Year Book late in 1956 and early in 1957 by city officials, except the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1957. Employees: first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers;" the second is the number of volunteer firemen. Salary of Firemen — Entrance, Maximum: entrance figure is total salary paid to full-time fireman during his first 12 months on duty; maximum figure is the highest yearly salary paid to a full-time fireman not holding any promotional rank. Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift: figure to the left is the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; figure on the right shows the number of hours on duty for a regular shift, either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off or some other plan. Mutual Aid; Outside Fire Service: to the left, "Y" is for yes for cities with mutual aid plans, "N" is for no; to the right, "C" indicates charge for outside fire service, "F," that such service is provided free, and "N," that no such service is rendered. Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment: first column, number of pumpers under 750 GPM; second column, number of pumpers of 750 GPM and over; third column, total number of hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Fire Department Expenditures: figures are for calendar year 1956 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Salaries and Wages: followed by "v" when the figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. Total Expenditures: includes equipment and all other payments, except hydrant rental and payments into retirement funds or those made directly by cities to retired employees. Fire Insurance Class, Deficiency Points: the last four columns show in order the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table V for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1955 figures; notes on fire insurance grading data are shown at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Ada, Okla.	18-6	$2,640-2,760	$3,600	84-24	Y-C	2-2-3	$ 45.9	$ 68.7	6-2753	886	56
Adrian, Mich.	25-0	4,020-4,440	5,300	72-24	Y-N	1-1-2	109.0	126.0	6-2526	941	52
Aiken, S.C.	4-17	3,400-3,600	. . . .	84-24	Y-C	1-1-0	23.6	29.4	6-2979	1132	54
Albany, Calif.	20-0	5,232-5,400	. . . .	68-24	Y-F	2-2-.	102.2	110.8	3-1443	354	54
Albany, Ore.	15-25	3,780-4,500	5,640	72-24	Y-. .	2-3-2	61.4v	70.6	5-2332	665	33
Albemarle, N.C. . .	19-14	2,760-3,360	4,980	84-24	Y-C	1-3-2	62.4v	74.6	5-2027	816	55
Albert Lea, Minn. . .	17-44	3,564-3,924	5,280	72-24	Y-N	0-2-1	68.2v	76.2	6-2753	967	49
Albion, Mich.	14-15	3,850-4,200	4,750	72-24	Y-C	2-2-1	50.0	52.8	6-2864	939	56
Alice, Tex.	17-48	2,820-3,060	4,215	72-24	Y-F	1-4-10	49.0	56.3	37-note 1		
Alpena, Mich.	26-0	3,728-4,095	5,500	63-24	Y-N	0-3-1	98.7	116.0	6-2883	756	30
Ames, Iowa	19-0	3,520-4,020	5,400	72-24	Y-C	.-2-2	75.0	79.7	6-2976	992	55
Amherst t., Mass. .	14-24	2,960-3,680	5,300	56-10	Y-F	3-1-2	57.1v	70.0	6-C-note 2		
Andover t., Mass. .	22-25	4,160-4,160	5,720	56-10	Y-N	2-1-2	85.5v	110.8	5-B-note 2		
Ansonia, Conn.	0-345	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	0-0	Y-N	1-6-1	7.8v	42.2	6-C-note 2		
Antioch, Calif.	14-24	4,620-4,860	6,756	72-24	Y-C	2-2-.	68.0v	74.7	5-2069	742	49
Ardmore, Okla. . . .	22-0	2,976-2,976	4,000	84-24	Y-C	3-3-6	74.0	79.0	6-2642	814	53
Arkansas City, Kan. .	15-24	3,390-3,480	4,392	84-10	Y-C	3-1-5	51.8	57.7	5-2488	743	48

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Em-ployees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equip-ment	Fire Department Expendi-tures, 1956 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Arlington Heights, Ill.	0-26	....-....	....	..-..	Y-C	1-2-4	$ 8.5v	$ 37.8	6-2843	1142	55
Asbury Park, N.J.	44-84	$3,900-4,950	$6,150	56-24	N-N	0-4-4	213.3v	250.3	E-note 3		
Ashland, Ohio	11-35	3,480-4,400	....	72-24	Y-C	2-2-1	44.3v	47.9	6-2863	973	34
Ashtabula, Ohio	34-10	3,350-4,250	5,650	63-24	Y-N	3-1-1	138.7	150.0	6-2581	966	49
Astoria, Ore.	26-1	4,140-4,320	6,000	72-24	Y-N	2-3-1	106.0	119.0	4-1920	842	34
Atchison, Kan.	18-0	3,240-3,480	4,920	78-11	N-C	1-1-2	64.9	69.5	4-1958	707	53
Athol t., Mass.	13-32	3,100-3,600	4,300	56-10	Y-F	2-2-4	58.5	67.1	6-C-note 2		
Auburn, Ala.	8-10	2,880-3,360	....	84-24	Y-F	1-1-.	20.7	23.3	7-3323	1231	53
Auburn, Me.	40-0	3,328-3,484	4,680	72-24	Y-C	1-4-2	140.0	163.9	4-B-note 2		
Augusta, Me.	34-30	2,938-3,458	5,000	72-11	Y-C	2-2-4	118.5v	....	4-B-note 2		
Aurora, Colo.	13-35	3,768-4,416	6,000	72-24	N-N	.-2-1	55.5v	66.5	6-2672	1024	57
Azusa, Calif.	9-16	4,476-5,376	....	72-24	Y-N	.-2-3	50.5v	61.0	6-2678	867	39
Barre, Vt.	15-25	3,276-3,380	4,254	72-24	Y-C	1-1-2	52.0	63.0	5-C-note 2		
Bartlesville, Okla.	28-20	3,180-3,588	5,292	72-24	Y-C	3-1-7	99.0	109.2	6-2571	1083	36
Batavia, N.Y.	29-0	3,525-3,675†	5,500	60-10	Y-N	.-2-3	110.6†	115.1†	5-2452	647	56
Bath, Me.	9-57	2,870-3,452	4,485	84-24†	Y-C	0-2-1	40.9v	52.9	6-C-note 2		
Baytown, Tex.	14-90	4,020-4,248	5,580	72-12	Y-F	6-0-4	56.8	93.0	38-note 1		
Beacon, N.Y.	9-225	4,450-4,450	....	56-10	Y-C	2-1-.	40.3	54.2	5-2441	878	54
Bellaire, Tex.	17-10	3,800-3,960	5,400	72-24	Y-F	3-1-1	56.6v	69.7	30-note 1		
Bemidji, Minn.	5-25	3,528-3,528	4,440	..-8	N-N	3-3-4	13.2	15.0	7-3399	1214	38
Bend, Ore.	16-30	3,862-4,413	5,700	56-24	Y-C	2-3-1	61.6v	70.9	5-2425	744	50
Benton Harbor, Mich.	29-0	3,850-4,290	6,206	72-24	Y-C	.-3-1	125.1	146.5	5-2487	670	48
Berea, Ohio	11-12	4,300-4,800	6,200	72-24	Y-N	.-2-.	53.6	61.0	6-2503	716	50
Berkley, Mich.	9-15	4,600-5,150	....	72-24	Y-N	2-.-.	49.2	52.1	6-2620	1059	56
Berwick, Pa.	0-2	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	.-4-1	1.0v	10.4	6-note 2		
Biddeford, Me.	13-79	2,340-2,340	3,120	108-48	Y-C	1-3-3	42.3v	52.0	6-C-note 2		
Big Spring, Tex.	37-0	3,162-3,264	5,700	72-24	Y-C	3-4-1	78.1	87.0	31-note 1		
Birmingham, Mich.	35-16	4,698-5,194	8,100	68-24†	Y-N	0-4-3	151.7	165.4	5-2277	734	49
Bismarck, N.D.	23-0	3,090-3,960	6,180	69-24	Y-N	0-2-1	91.7	113.5	6-2555	749	56
Bluefield, W. Va.	29-0	3,264-3,744	4,800	60-24	Y-C	2-1-2	111.0	117.6	6-2862	1069	55
Boone, Iowa	12-10	3,840-4,194	4,890	72-24	Y-C	2-2-1	57.6	61.4	6-2980	1203	38
Borger, Tex.	16-0	2,805-3,300	4,500	72-24	Y-F	2-2-.	51.2	57.7	34-note 1		
Boulder, Colo.	20-0	3,600-4,260	5,880	78-24	N-F	.-2-.	79.8	86.2	5-2316	881	38
Bozeman, Mont.	11-0	3,870-4,140	4,910	48-8	N-C	2-1-1	46.1	90.6	6-2852	1212	50
Brattleboro t., Vt.	8-42	3,282-3,380	4,200	84-24	Y-C	3-2-1	35.1v	45.6	6-C-note 2		
Brawley, Calif.	18-10	3,650-4,200	6,780	70-24	Y-N	0-3-1	74.6v	84.6	5-2310	294	54
Bristol t., R.I.	0-250	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	1-2-1	....	18.0	6-C-note 2		
Bristol, Va.	14-18	2,820-3,600	5,000	84-24	Y-C	1-1-2	52.5v	75.5	4-1852	688	55
Brookfield, Ill.	5-18	4,200-4,992	6,900	84-24	Y-N	1-1-1	28.8v	32.8	5-2240	856	52
Brownwood, Tex.	24-18†	2,433-2,433	3,553	72-24	Y-C	2-2-0	62.9	80.8	33-note 1		
Brunswick, Ga.	25-0	3,075-3,312	4,675	72-24	Y-C	1-2-.	79.5	90.5	6-2860	827	55
Brunswick t., Me.	9-40	....-....	4,260	84-24	Y-C	1-2-3	41.9v	57.7	6-C-note 2		
Bryan, Tex.	24-7	2,940-3,036	5,400	72-24	Y-C	2-2-1	83.8v	91.4	23-note 1		
Burlingame, Calif.	29-2	4,980-5,220	7,824	60-24	Y-N	1-2-3	148.2	161.7	3-1428	411	51
Burlington, N.J.	0-1,500	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	2-5-3	5.7v	30.7	D-note 3		
Burlington, N.C.	37-20	2,892-3,540	6,156	84-24	Y-F	2-2-1	117.5	152.6	5-2028	755	55
Cadillac, Mich.	12-12	3,450-4,069	4,820	72-24	Y-C	3-0-3	48.8v	59.3	6-2788	904	54
Caldwell, Idaho	15-8	3,360-3,780	4,440	72-24	Y-N	3-1-4	52.7v	57.9	6-2727	819	47
Camden, Arkansas	17-20	3,120-3,900	3,900	72-24	Y-F	2-4-1	56.9v	....	6-2867	1055	57
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	32-0	2,670-2,820	4,200	72-24	Y-N	1-3-2	97.3	108.3	7-note 2		
Carlisle, Pa.	5-95	....-....	....	72-12	Y-C	.-4-6	....	....	5-note 2		
Carnegie, Pa.	10-0	3,703-3,775	....	60-10	Y-C	1-1-.	38.7	45.4	6-2895	1167	24
Carthage, Mo.	12-0	3,000-3,000	4,500	79-24	Y-F	2-2-4	38.7	44.9	6-note 2		
Casper, Wyo.	44-0	4,062-4,812	5,940	72-24	Y-F	0-4-1	183.9	198.4	5-2360	886	55
Cedar Falls, Iowa.	10-14	3,420-3,885	5,100	84-24	Y-C	1-2-2	39.6v	52.7	6-2896	1087	50
Centralia, Ill.	11-3	4,260-4,260	4,752	72-24	Y-N	1-1-.	50.0v	55.5	7-3104	1157	53

Table XIV—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Charles City, Iowa	6-17	$3,510-3,840	$4,500	73-24	Y-C	3-.-.	$25.0v	$28.2	6-2989	1147	43
Cheltenham tp., Pa.	0-150†	....-....	4,500	..-..	N-..	.-5-8	40.0v	59.2	5-2060	646	48
Chickasha, Okla.	22-0	....-....	....	72-24	Y-C	2-1-1	....	....	6-2961	798	49
Chico, Calif.	21-44	3,840-4,560	7,200	70-24	Y-N	1-4-1	102.0v	....	3-1400	369	56
Claremont, N.H.	13-36	3,692-3,692	4,940	72-24	Y-C	3-1-2	50.7v	76.0	5-2302	681	52
Clearwater, Fla.	36-0	3,120-3,612	....	72-24	Y-N	1-1-1	127.1	134.0	5-2341	654	54
Cleburne, Tex.	15-20	2,700-3,240	4,116	72-24	Y-N	1-3-1	45.1v	49.3	29-note 1		
Coatesville, Pa.	0-..	....-....	....	72-24†	..-C	0-7-1	....	28.7	6-2866	889	49
College Park, Md.	0-25	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	0-2-1	....	....	5-2375	1071	54
Columbia, Pa.	0-6†	....-....	....	..-..	..-..	0-4-1	....	11.0	5-note 2		
Columbia, Tenn.	19-8	2,400-2,700	3,900	84-24	Y-F	2-.-.	36.8	45.0	7-3120	1164	46
Columbus, Miss.	28-0	2,964-3,210	4,290	72-24	Y-C	.-4-4	89.2	99.3	6-2963	1028	54
Concord, Calif.	47-0	....-....	....	72-24	Y-C	3-5-0	....	....	3-1449	398	52
Conneaut, Ohio	11-3	3,915-4,068	5,220	..-24	Y-F	.-2-1	47.5v	49.6	6-2534	846	49
Connellsville, Pa.	12-50	3,300-3,300	3,720	60-10	Y-..	0-3-2	37.2v	74.4	6-note 2		
Coral Gables, Fla.	40-0	3,380-4,342	7,410	56-24	Y-N	0-3-1	....	....	3-1401	433	51
Corning, N.Y.	25-6	3,300-3,960	5,908	60-10	Y-C	.-2-1	100.0	115.2	4-1696	699	46
Corona, Calif.	10-14	3,810-4,512	6,348	72-24	Y-N	2-2-.	41.0v	50.4	6-2998	993	50
Coronado, Calif.	17-0	4,116-4,764	6,708	72-24	Y-N	0-1-1	88.0	111.8	4-1999	746	54
Cortland, N.Y.	22-180	3,550-4,050	....	70-10	Y-N	0-3-1	82.9	102.2	4-1838	652	49
Corvallis, Ore.	16-65	3,636-4,452	5,664	72-24	Y-C	1-5-1	52.8	109.5	5-2033	455	33
Cranford tp., N.J.	20-20	3,930-5,160	7,320	56-10	Y-F	0-3-2	104.7v	132.9	C-note 3		
Crawfordsville, Ind.	19-0	3,480-3,840	5,232	72-24	Y-F	1-1-1	75.6	93.9	6-2688	762	40
Crowley, La.	10-35	2,400-2,580	3,600	84-24	Y-F	1-4-1	28.6v	40.2	5-2490	885	55
Cudahy, Wis.	8-22	4,835-5,163	....	72-24	Y-N	0-2-1	54.3v	60.6	6-2867	848	55
Daly City, Calif.	19-42	4,404-5,100	7,008	65-24	Y-C	3-1-2	124.8v	136.7	4-1997	640	42
Danbury, Conn.	40-300	3,708-4,326	5,871	56-10	Y-F	5-4-1	195.8v	219.5	6-B-note 2		
Danvers t., Mass.	27-23	4,004-4,004	5,456	56-10	Y-N	2-3-2	101.9v	108.4	5-B-note 2		
Delaware, Ohio	8-10	3,720-4,080	....	72-24	Y-C	0-2-1	34.8v	38.2	6-2710	894	51
Denison, Tex.	26-0	2,820-3,876	4,584	72-12	N-N	3-3-1	84.5	92.5	16-note 1		
Des Plaines, Ill.	15-12	4,646-5,266	6,800	68-24	Y-N	1-3-2	70.3v	80.6	5-2101	702	56
Dodge City, Kan.	18-0	2,880-3,360	5,100	84-24	Y-C	1-3-2	56.5	63.6	5-2379	1040	51
Dormont, Pa.	5-25	3,600-4,400	....	40-8	Y-N	1-.-1	28.0v	31.2	4-1801	582	24
East Detroit, Mich.	15-64	4,600-5,200	7,200	63-24	Y-N	2-1-1	82.7v	91.3	6-2768	1044	55
East Lansing, Mich.	25-0	4,110-4,680	6,060	74-24	Y-N	1-1-3	92.1	100.6	7-3175	1050	52
East Moline, Ill.	13-0	3,870-4,080	4,500	72-24	Y-N	1-2-.	46.5	50.4	6-2621	887	54
Ecorse, Mich.	31-2	4,617-5,077	7,007	64-24	Y-N	.-3-.	170.9	183.0	6-2571	1058	54
El Cajon, Calif.	18-10	4,016-5,004	7,500	72-24	Y-N	2-2-.	91.0v	113.0	6-2919	993	50
El Centro, Calif.	23-1	3,990-4,680	6,780	63-24	Y-N	0-3-1	111.0	119.7	6-2857	601	54
El Reno, Okla.	13-12	2,640-3,000	4,500	72-24	Y-..	3-1-1	38.8	44.9	6-2727	1072	43
El Segundo, Calif.	20-12	4,512-5,352	7,512	67-24	Y-N	0-3-1	84.4v	94.6	5-2366	603	52
Elizabeth City, N.C.	18-37	2,472-3,156	4,032	84-24	Y-C	1-4-3	47.2v	129.8	5-2477	910	53
Elizabethton, Tenn.	6-14	2,520-2,832	3,384	72-12	Y-N	0-2-0	....	21.0	6-2893	1082	50
Ellwood City, Pa.	4-31	3,732-3,732	4,128	56-24	Y-C	1-2-1	15.3	18.5	6-2899	1015	56
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14-12	4,350-4,785	6,150	74-24	Y-F	1-2-0	58.5	68.4	4-1722	539	55
Emporia, Kan.	15-0	3,000-3,300	4,500	78-24	Y-C	4-4-1	51.4	56.0	6-2743	964	55
Endicott, N.Y.	43-110	4,057-4,200	6,000	72-24	Y-C	2-1-2	177.8	....	4-1640	534	54
Englewood, Colo.	14-46	3,528-3,660	5,760	..-24	Y-N	3-3-0	43.3	98.1	8-3615	1342	55
Englewood, N.J.	40-0	4,050-5,050	8,000	56-10†	Y-F	0-4-3	194.9	213.4	B-note 3		
Escanaba, Mich.	25-0	3,564-3,864	5,124	70-24	Y-C	2-2-6	105.8	119.5	6-2716	885	27
Eureka, Calif.	34-200	4,380-4,950	6,600	67-24	Y-C	2-3-1	148.8v	181.7	5-2323	696	53
Fair Lawn, N.J.	0-105	....-....	....	..-..	Y-..	1-4-1	10.4	22.0	C-note 3		
Fairfield, Ala.	8-0	3,588-4,224	....	84-24	N-F	1-1-0	28.0	33.6	6-2610	1088	55
Faribault, Minn.	15-0	3,720-3,720	4,500	72-24	Y-C	1-2-1	52.9	64.8	6-2655	1046	53
Farrell, Pa.	12-0	4,200-4,200	4,920	56-10	Y-N	1-2-0	41.7	44.6	6-2985	1195	55
Ferguson, Mo.	10-16	3,750-4,140	5,400	74-24	Y-N	1-1-0	40.8	47.6	6-note 2		

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Florence, Ala.	28-0	$2,724-3,836	$5,225	84-24	Y-C	2-4-1	$ 94.5	$105.4	6-2602	953	56
Florence, S.C.	37-0	2,520-3,340†	5,100	84-24	Y-C	3-2-1	105.7	117.5	5-2039	587	51
Forest Park, Ill.	14-1	5,100-5,100	7,270	72-24	Y-F	1-2-0	54.1	....	6-2683	887	54
Fort Collins, Colo.	17-0	3,600-3,840	4,800	84-24	Y-C	2-2-1	65.2	74.0	6-2967	1322	52
Fort Madison, Iowa	15-0	3,480-3,900	4,320	70-24	Y-F	0-2-0	54.2	57.5	6-2964	1134	49
Fort Scott, Kan.	12-12	2,880-2,940	3,360	84-24	N-N	0-3-3	36.5	48.2	6-2962	1089	44
Fredericksburg, Va.	9-46	2,900-3,200	3,950	72-24	Y-F	0-2-1	30.6	42.9	7-3284	1351	57
Freeport, Ill.	33-0	3,960-3,960	4,636	72-24†	Y-..	0-3-1	76.7	94.3	5-2147	765	49
Gainesville, Ga.	28-0	3,381-3,633	5,137	72-24	Y-N	1-4-2	93.4	139.2	6-2887	1173	53
Gainesville, Tex.	8-32	2,844-2,844	....	96-24†	Y-C	3-2-5	25.5	32.0	32-note 1		
Garden City, Kan.	0-15	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	3-0-1	3.2v	5.4	7-3083	1244	48
Gardena, Calif.	23-5	4,626-5,496	8,520	70-24	Y-N	1-1-1	104.4	115.0	6-2943	1057	51
Gardner, Mass.	36-48	3,536-3,736	4,933	56-10	Y-F	2-5-2	149.2v	172.4	5-B-note 2		
Garland, Tex.	19-17	3,480-3,960	5,520	72-24	Y-F	2-2-1	68.1	127.0	28-note 1		
Gastonia, N.C.	44-0	2,778-3,540	5,184	72-24	Y-C	4-0-2	145.6	159.1	5-2091	875	55
Glenview, Ill.	0-30	....-....	....	..-..	Y-C	1-2-2	....	11.5	6-2511	852	52
Gloversville, N.Y.	28-13	3,276-3,588	4,940	71-24	Y-N	1-2-1	103.3	120.5	4-1695	646	41
Goldsboro, N.C.	37-0	2,544-2,980	4,600	84-24	Y-F	3-3-1	97.6	123.7	5-2228	823	48
Grand Island, Neb.	37-0	3,217-3,380	5,700	72-24†	Y-C	1-2-2	106.6v	137.8	6-2684	1043	48
Grand Junction, Colo.	22-0	3,600-4,620	6,000	74-24	Y-C	2-2-0	80.6	87.5	7-3132	1334	55
Grand Prairie, Tex.	16-20	3,522-4,080	5,760	72-24	Y-C	0-3-3	51.2v	61.2	35-note 1		
Greeley, Colo.	17-0	3,600-4,000	5,400	74-24	Y-C	1-1-1	83.2v	93.6	6-2745	1115	51
Greenville, N.C.	18-36	....-....	5,100	86-24	Y-F	2-3-1	....	....	6-2550	876	56
Greenville, Tex.	40-40	2,772-2,772	4,092	72-24	Y-C	5-0-3	107.8	125.5	26-note 1		
Greenwood, S.C.	18-13	2,850-3,180	4,740	84-24	Y-C	2-0-.	57.2v†	70.9†	5-2141	959	54
Griffin, Ga.	20-0	3,140-3,320	5,100	84-24	Y-C	2-3-1	67.2	75.2	5-2086	726	54
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	25-0	4,498-5,398	7,600	64-24	Y-N	0-2-.	128.8	136.7	4-1863	720	43
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich.	42-12	5,000-5,300	....	40-8	Y-N	0-2-2	....	....	7-3180	1206	51
Guthrie, Okla.	13-1	2,532-2,672	3,600	84-24	N-..	1-0-3	33.4	36.6	6-2960	866	55
Haddonfield, N.J.	4-41	4,420-4,420	5,565	48-8	Y-N	3-0-1	22.1v	28.8	D-note 3		
Hanford, Calif.	15-6	3,846-4,512	7,092	84-24	Y-N	2-1-2	62.7v	70.9	4-1675	403	54
Harlingen, Tex.	41-19	2,760-2,808	5,340	72-24	Y-C	2-4-2	114.6	133.4	31-note 1		
Harrison tp., Pa.	0-300	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	10-3-3	....	....	not available		
Harrisonburg, Va.	7-100	2,400-2,860	3,900	54-..	Y-F	3-1-1	22.6	33.1	6-2638	924	55
Harvey, Ill.	21-25	4,128-4,800	6,600	68-24†	Y-C	1-3-2	82.0v	95.7	6-2569	898	55
Hawthorne, Calif.	22-12	4,662-5,460	8,616	..-24	Y-F	1-3-0	101.9v	123.9	5-2105	407	54
Hazel Park, Mich.	21-0	4,060-5,120	6,420	65-24	Y-F	1-1-1	100.7	109.7	6-2553	884	55
Helena, Mont.	19-0	3,660-4,320	5,220	48-8	Y-..	1-2-1	80.8	85.6	6-2791	1143	42
Henderson, N.C.	13-20	3,000-3,300	4,200	84-24	Y-..	1-4-0	37.4	42.5	5-2301	970	54
Hialeah, Fla.	32-0	3,735-4,416	....	56-24	Y-C	3-1-2	120.1	137.8	6-2858	1015	55
Hickory, N.C.	35-27	2,730-3,060	5,100	84-24	Y-C	1-3-1	104.3v	129.8	4-1528	478	55
Highland Park, Ill.	23-0	4,349-5,356	8,021	72-24	Y-C	1-2-1	98.4	115.9	5-2451	773	53
Highland Park, Tex.	24-0	3,660-4,020	....	72-24	Y-N	1-1-.	114.3	116.6	19-note 1		
Hobart, Ind.	3-18	4,380-4,380	5,040	72-24	Y-N	0-2-0	16.3v	18.6	7-3115	1253	54
Hobbs, N.M.	28-12	3,492-3,708	5,700	84-24	Y-F	3-0-4	61.9v	82.4	7-3310	1049	51
Holland, Mich.	15-20	3,844-4,576	5,308	72-24	Y-C	1-3-1	78.5	107.9	5-2485	844	53
Hollywood, Fla.	40-0	3,510-4,020	6,000	72-24	Y-C	2-3-2	161.5	195.9	5-2012	681	56
Homewood, Ill.	0-30	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	1-1-1	1.3v	3.1	6-2846	1068	54
Hopewell, Va.	17-24	3,180-3,373	4,961	84-24	Y-C	4-1-5	58.0	81.6	6-2517	971	54
Hornell, N.Y.	20-10	3,702-3,902	5,100	56-10	Y-C	2-1-1	83.3	91.9	5-2052	822	53
Huntington, Ind.	29-0	3,360-3,720	3,660	63-24	Y-C	1-3-.	....	....	6-2954	971	42
Huntsville, Ala.	39-0	2,820-3,300	....	84-24	Y-F	3-4-2	....	....	7-3014	1205	56
Huron, S.D.	5-39	3,276-3,276	....	68-24	Y-C	1-1-1	26.5v	31.0	7-3061	1058	55
Hyattsville, Md.	7-43	3,800-4,200	5,000	72-10	Y-F	0-2-.	29.9	38.5	5-2180	867	51
Independence, Kan.	13-0	3,000-3,120	4,200	84-24	Y-C	2-1-2	40.0	54.0	6-2624	924	48
Indiana, Pa.	1-62	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	3-2-1	3.2	8.8	6-note 2		

Table XIV—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Ironwood, Mich. . . .	15-25	$3,404-3,644	$4,880	63-24	Y-C	1-2-1	$ 58.0v	$ 62.2	6-2841	1036	27
Janesville, Wis. . . .	33-0	4,176-4,680	7,020	72-24	Y-C	2-2-1	146.4	166.4	5-2253	968	48
Johnstown, N.Y. . . .	18-7	3,000-3,600	4,530	72-24	Y-N	1-1-2	63.7v	75.1	6-2649	1038	55
Junction City, Kan. .	12-10	3,030-3,240	4,200	84-24	Y-N	1-3-4	40.0	44.0	6-2939	1085	42
Kearney, Neb.	2-50	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	Y-F	1-2-0	1.0v	7.6	6-2690	899	53
Keene, N.H.	14-54	3,126-3,513	5,400	78-24	Y-C	1-2-6	57.7v	66.6	5-2294	734	50
Kennewick, Wash. . .	8-20	4,140-4,140	5,280	72-24	Y-N	2-1-1	35.4v	39.7	6-2812	877	51
Kingsport, Tenn. . .	21-0	3,162-3,840	4,788	84-24	Y-N	1-4-1	75.7	85.9	5-2075	773	53
Kingston, Pa.	12-32	3,029-3,029	3,993	48-8	Y-. .	0-2-2	37.9v	49.6	6-note 2		
Kingsville, Tex. . . .	10-40	2,820-2,940	. . . .	72-24	Y-F	2-2-2	34.3v	44.5	32-note 1		
Kinston, N.C.	34-0	2,520-3,600	5,400	84-24	Y-C	2-2-1	114.6	144.9	6-2632	1130	56
Klamath Falls, Ore. .	24-10	3,740-4,170	4,950	72-24	Y-N	1-2-2	90.1	101.2	5-2367	778	36
La Grange, Ill. . . .	11-18	4,350-5,040	6,300	72-24	Y-N	2-1-3	42.7	47.0	5-2255	832	56
La Mesa, Calif. . . .	22-0	4,650-5,520	7,764	72-24	Y-N	1-2-1	105.2	119.0	4-1882	448	55
La Porte, Ind.	31-0	4,200-4,440	5,160	72-24	Y-N	0-3-1	127.9	140.6	5-2120	711	40
Laconia, N.H.	22-40	3,380-3,380	4,160	72-24	Y-N	3-2-4	65.4	90.8	5-2202	745	54
Lake Worth, Fla. . .	18-0	3,540-4,080	5,400	72-24	Y-N	1-2-2	68.1	75.6	6-2891	996	56
Lamesa, Tex.	5-22	3,420-3,540	. . . .	72-36	Y-F	3-0-0	20.2v	31.5	35-note 1		
Laramie, Wyo. . . .	17-5	3,440-4,020	4,800	72-24	N-. .	1-2-5	68.5	71.9	6-2536	1012	51
Las Cruces, N.M. .	6-22	2,400-2,840	4,020	48-8	Y-C	1-1-1	24.0v	26.4	8-3993	1396	53
Las Vegas, Nev. . . .	87-15	4,206-5,112	9,600	72-24	Y-N	0-7-3	339.3v	387.7	6-2949	1048	49
Latrobe, Pa.	1-175	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	4-2-2	4.8	16.0	7-note 2		
Lawrence, Kan. . . .	25-15	3,000-3,600	6,000	72-24	Y-N	1-3-2	82.0	97.0	5-2276	743	38
Leavenworth, Kan. .	19-0	3,240-. . . .	4,620	84-12	Y-. .	0-2-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2479	867	44
Leominster, Mass. .	49-37	3,795-4,125	5,555	56-10†	Y-F	2-4-3	183.0v	199.4	4-B-note 2		
Lewiston, Idaho . . .	23-7	3,660-3,996	5,700	78-24	Y-N	0-3-1	88.4	92.2	5-2060	642	40
Lewistown, Pa. . . .	0-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	1-6-1	. . . .	30.5	6-note 2		
Lexington, N.C. . . .	18-16	2,760-3,720	5,360	84-24	Y-C	1-3-0	67.7v	99.6	6-2510	916	55
Livonia, Mich.	51-20	4,810-5,180	7,176	63-24	Y-N	2-2-0	277.8v	305.5	6-2558	826	56
Lodi, Calif.	27-13	3,996-4,740	7,800	63-10	Y-N	0-3-1	104.1v	116.1	4-1873	609	54
Logan, Utah	23-0	3,240-3,480	4,380	65-10	N-N	1-3-1	75.1	81.4	5-2366	708	52
Lombard, Ill.	0-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-C	2-0-2	4.0v	6.7	6-2980	1052	53
Longview, Tex. . . .	40-0	3,900-3,900	5,580	72-24	Y-F	3-4-5	127.0	144.0	20-note 1		
Lyndhurst tp., N.J. .	0-55	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	1-2-1	9.2v	25.2	D-note 3		
McAlester, Okla. . .	22-0	2,280-2,700	4,200	72-24	Y-C	0-1-.	52.7	58.5	6-3046	898	50
Madera, Calif.	9-13	3,960-3,960	5,400	60-24	Y-C	1-3-1	6.2v	46.1	5-2375	922	47
Madison, N.J.	5-65	. . . .-4,500	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	1-2-1	23.9v	30.5	D-note 3		
Mahanoy City, Pa. .	0-5	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-C	7-0-1	. . . .	13.1	6-note 2		
Mamaroneck, N.Y. .	0-300	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-N	1-4-2	5.7v	33.2	4-1979	747	37
Manhattan, Kan. . . .	18-0	2,520-3,180	4,500	84-24	N-C	3-1-5	53.3	59.7	6-2872	940	50
Mankato, Minn. . . .	28-4	3,450-3,840	5,580	72-24	Y-N	0-3-5	111.6	117.2	5-2440	716	50
Maple Heights, Ohio .	20-15	4,000-5,100	. . . .	72-. .	Y-N	0-3-4	76.5	95.7	5-2322	822	53
Marietta, Ga.	30-0	3,150-3,600	5,700	72-24	Y-C	1-3-3	115.8	130.6	4-1619	556	54
Marinette, Wis. . . .	16-0	3,540-3,624	4,560	72-24	Y-C	0-2-1	61.5	67.0	6-2899	905	46
Marquette, Mich. . .	25-0	3,270-3,600	4,704	57-24	Y-C	0-3-1	94.8	106.4	6-2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex. . . .	28-0	2,550-3,028	4,860	72-24	Y-C	2-1-4	85.2	104.5	24-note 1		
Marshfield, Wis. . .	17-0	3,600-3,816	5,496	72-24	Y-C	1-3-1	65.7	84.8	5-2352	713	53
Martinsville, Va. . .	17-35	3,132-3,492	5,760	84-24	Y-C	2-2-2	61.2v	68.5	6-2868	867	55
Massena, N.Y.	7-2	3,943-4,940	. . . .	48-. .	Y-C	2-3-6	3.5v	. . . .	7-3108	1221	55
Mattoon, Ill.	19-0	3,840-3,840	4,860	74-24	Y-C	1-2-1	70.9	84.6	6-2560	832	56
Medford, Ore.	37-14	3,690-4,440	6,355	72-24	Y-C	2-4-3	156.3v	170.7	5-2133	816	33
Menasha, Wis.	15-0	4,125-4,597	5,950	72-24	Y-N	0-2-4	68.6	71.3	6-2720	1016	56
Menlo Park, Calif. .	67-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-. .	Y-N	3-4-4	. . . .	. . . .	4-1904	363	42
Menominee, Mich. . .	15-0	3,270-3,570	4,400	72-24	Y-C	1-1-1	50.8	54.7	6-2768	699	28
Merced, Calif.	33-8	3,762-4,836	7,140	72-24	Y-N	1-4-4	131.0	142.6	3-1230	291	56
Mesa, Ariz.	15-7	3,870-4,140	6,000	84-24	Y-N	2-2-1	82.0v	89.5	6-2602	752	51

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Em-ployees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equip-ment	Fire Department Expendi-tures, 1956 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Methuen t., Mass.	54-17	$3,203-3,477†	....	48-10	Y-F	2-3-2	$195.6v	$228.5	4-B-note 2		
Mexico, Mo.	11-2	2,790-3,120	$4,620	84-24	Y-N	2-1-0	34.0	37.8	7-note 2		
Middleborough t.,Mass.	13-66	3,120-3,523	4,437	70-10	Y-N	3-2-3	53.4v	100.7	5-B-note 2		
Middlesborough, Ky.	9-0	2,460-2,700	3,000	72-24	Y-N	3-0-3	25.7	27.5	7-3306	1199	53
Middletown, N.Y.	28-1,675	3,506-3,956	....	56-..	Y-C	0-6-2	108.6v	142.6	4-1572	459	56
Midland, Mich.	25-0	4,805-5,330	8,450	72-24	Y-N	1-2-1	104.7	267.2	7-2080	1048	49
Midland, Tex.	60-0	3,528-3,780	7,800	72-24	Y-C	5-4-1	233.3	247.7	26-note 1		
Millville, N.J.	3-47	3,318-3,915	....	56-24	Y-F	3-2-2	18.0v	26.6	E-note 3		
Minot, N.D.	21-50	3,252-4,452	6,552	72-24	Y-N	2-2-2	82.1	93.9	6-2690	1036	49
Mission, Tex.	2-0	3,000-3,000	....	84-24	Y-F	3-1-1	6.6v	12.9	29-note 1		
Missoula, Mont.	30-0	4,200-4,380	5,376	56-..	..-C	0-4-1	129.4	142.1	6-2813	1266	45
Moberly, Mo.	19-0	2,760-2,760	4,624	84-24†	Y-C	0-2-.	50.4	52.4	6-note 2		
Modesto, Calif.	46-14	3,810-4,512	8,112	72-11	Y-N	3-2-1	180.4	198.6	2-958	182	53
Monmouth, Ill.	9-30	3,600-3,600	4,200	72-24	Y-C	1-2-1	29.7	40.5	6-2511	913	56
Monroe, N.C.	12-6	2,760-3,000	4,200	84-24	Y-N	1-1-1	36.8v	42.2	6-2784	1128	55
Monrovia, Calif.	28-5	4,568-5,256	8,148	67-24	Y-N	0-2-0	155.4v	196.3	5-2458	811	37
Monterey, Calif.	36-10	3,942-4,632	7,506	68-24	Y-N	1-4-1	157.2v	180.0	3-1470	429	53
Morristown, N.J.	17-125	3,750-4,900	6,250	52-10	Y-F	0-4-2	74.0v	101.0	C-note 3		
Morristown, Tenn.	16-15	2,310-2,522	....	84-24	Y-F	3-1-2	39.5	46.0	6-2837	1123	38
Mount Clemens, Mich.	22-25	4,446-4,888	6,370	67-24	Y-N	0-3-1	112.3v	120.6	6-2663	953	54
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	3-15	3,760-3,760	....	108-48	Y-C	2-2-0	19.9v	24.3	7-3305	1149	29
Mount Rainier, Md.	2-50	3,536-3,536†	....	79-10	Y-F	0-2-1	7.7v†	36.1†	4-1924	746	50
Mount Vernon, Ill.	10-0	3,648-3,780	4,380	76-24	Y-N	1-1-1	38.8	41.8	7-3226	1271	53
Mountain View, Calif.	12-23	4,590-5,460	....	72-24	Y-N	0-2-1	37.5v	49.2	5-2453	734	53
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	21-0	2,772-3,024	....	72-12	Y-C	0-3-2	64.3	70.0	5-2270	754	55
Muscatine, Iowa	21-0	3,420-3,600	....	84-24	Y-C	1-2-1	74.9	81.0	5-2433	908	49
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	17-0	4,200-4,400	7,000	63-24	Y-N	1-2-1	75.3	101.0	6-2901	1183	54
Nacogdoches, Tex.	16-20	2,400-2,700	4,180	72-24	N-F	1-3-4	42.9v	....	26-note 1		
Napa, Calif.	23-0	4,300-5,256	7,140	72-24	..-N	1-3-2	114.2	121.9	3-1313	372	51
Needham t., Mass.	44-12	3,675-4,050	....	56-10	Y-..	1-2-3	204.4v	222.1	4-B-note 2		
New Bern, N.C.	12-120	2,940-3,360	....	84-24	Y-F	2-4-6	47.4v	64.4	6-2594	846	53
New Braunfels, Tex.	13-60	2,760-....	2,940	72-24	Y-F	1-1-2	....	....	15-note 1		
Newburyport, Mass.	21-30	3,484-3,484	....	48-10	Y-F	2-1-2	86.7v	96.2	6-C-note 2		
Newport Beach, Calif.	33-30	4,164-4,932	7,956	72-24	Y-N	0-4-1	117.8v	153.7	6-2545	693	31
Newton, Iowa	12-5	3,400-3,600	4,764	84-24	Y-C	2-1-1	44.6	48.3†	6-2766	865	51
Newton, Kan.	15-0	3,144-3,672	4,800	72-24	Y-C	3-0-1	56.8	69.3	6-2766	865	51
Niles, Mich.	19-0	3,825-4,175	5,600	72-24	Y-N	1-3-1	81.5	87.9	6-2597	889	54
North Adams, Mass.	36-0	3,200-3,800	4,950	56-10	Y-F	0-3-3	141.1	151.8	4-B-note 2		
North Miami, Fla.	33-0	3,432-4,212	5,188	56-24	N-C	1-1-1	83.9	100.9	6-2631	930	53
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	33-850	4,260-4,460	5,500	56-10	Y-C	1-4-2	147.3v	192.2	6-2596	1027	52
Norwood t., Mass.	32-0	3,700-4,200	5,700	56-10	Y-F	2-2-1	147.3v	179.9	4-B-note 2		
Oak Lawn, Ill.	0-45	....-....	....	..-..	Y-..	2-1-1	14.4v	27.5	6-2625	944	55
Ocala, Fla.	19-0	2,880-3,480	5,400	84-24	Y-..	1-3-4	67.1	100.2	6-2504	892	56
Oceanside, Calif.	20-0	4,290-4,980	....	72-24	Y-N	0-4-1	83.9	93.7	5-2372	823	48
Okmulgee, Okla.	24-0	2,712-2,856	4,320	72-24	Y-..	2-1-0	68.2	73.9	6-2881	1238	46
Oneonta, N.Y.	12-26	3,868-3,931	4,888	72-24	Y-N	0-3-1	54.9v	57.9	4-1854	724	41
Orangeburg, S.C.	18-6	2,850-3,360	5,580	84-24	Y-C	1-3-3	59.9	75.9	5-2030	669	55
Ottawa, Ill.	15-8	4,140-4,140	5,340	84-24	Y-C	1-1-2	55.9v	60.7	6-2730	1026	53
Ottawa, Kan.	10-0	2,940-3,240	3,960	84-24	Y-C	2-0-0	32.7	33.4	6-2987	1177	51
Painesville, Ohio	19-10	4,096-5,088	5,868	56-24	Y-C	0-2-1	93.8v	100.1	5-2482	883	56
Palestine, Tex.	15-0	2,790-3,060	3,540	72-24	Y-F	2-1-0	42.7	45.6	22-note 1		
Palm Springs, Calif.	19-8	4,452-5,472	8,424	72-24	Y-N	1-2-0	74.0	78.7	6-2971	789	51
Pampa, Tex.	18-3	3,600-3,600	4,800	72-24	Y-C	3-2-1	84.5	91.1	24-note 1		
Paris, Tex.	30-0	2,400-2,520	4,516	72-24	Y-N	0-4-3	83.3	92.0	20-note 1		
Park Forest, Ill.	8-27	4,350-4,800	6,900	72-24	Y-N	1-2-0	41.1v	49.3	6-2985	1157	53
Park Ridge, Ill.	6-22	4,330-5,400	....	84-24	Y-C	1-1-0	38.1v	48.0	5-2165	825	51

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Parsons, Kan.	19-19	$2,850-3,300	$4,200	84-24	Y-..	3-0-2	$ 59.6	$ 65.7	5-2472	732	54
Pasco, Wash.	7-22	4,050-4,260	....	72-24	Y-N	2-3-1	32.9v	39.2	6-2737	855	47
Peekskill, N.Y. ...	19-0	3,800-4,800	....	56-10	Y-N	0-4-1	94.0v	118.5	5-2069	776	37
Pekin, Ill.	19-0	4,200-4,440	5,280	70-24	Y-N	1-3-1	75.7	76.3	6-2887	1137	53
Pendleton, Ore. ...	13-42	3,480-4,200	5,784	72-..	Y-C	1-1-2	54.6v	58.4	5-2320	834	33
Petaluma, Calif. ...	16-8	3,720-4,560	5,700	72-24	Y-N	1-4-2	70.0	85.6	3-1459	422	52
Piedmont, Calif. ...	21-0	4,200-5,130	6,765	72-24	Y-F	0-2-1	114.9	121.2	3-1474	421	50
Piqua, Ohio	20-21	3,852-4,584	5,695	63-24	Y-C	1-2-2	84.7	95.0	4-1837	625	52
Pittsburg, Calif. ..	16-11	4,368-5,585	7,692	56-24	Y-C	1-2-3	83.5v	89.9	5-2092	921	53
Pittsburg, Kan. ...	23-0	3,060-3,300	4,476	84-24	Y-C	2-2-1	75.0	82.1	6-2971	1164	50
Plainview, Tex. ...	21-0	2,880-2,880	3,960	72-24	N-C	2-1-0	58.1	70.5	30-note 1		
Plattsburgh, N.Y. ..	17-6	3,450-3,850	4,950	72-24	Y-N	1-1-1	63.6	79.3	5-2365	956	54
Ponca City, Okla. ..	32-0	3,300-3,600	6,060	72-10	Y-F	2-3-2	118.5	156.2	6-2943	1012	50
Port Angeles, Wash.	12-20	4,080-4,730	5,928	63-24	Y-C	2-3-.	59.0v	65.7	5-2339	913	40
Port Chester, N.Y. .	7-410	4,130-4,810	....	65-..	Y-C	0-5-4	42.0	65.9	5-2147	872	37
Portsmouth, N.H. .	21-45	3,000-3,583	4,827	76-24	Y-F	2-2-3	89.3v	124.0	6-2944	1053	50
Pottstown, Pa.	7-4	4,420-4,420	....	..-..	Y-F	2-4-1	31.2v	81.1	5-2493	933	49
Princeton, N.J. ...	0-150	....-....	....	..-..	Y-C	0-3-3	4.5v	19.5	D-note 3		
Puyallup, Wash. ...	11-25	4,140-4,440	....	72-24	Y-N	1-2-0	52.8v	57.5	5-2460	1023	54
Reading t., Mass. ..	23-47	3,600-4,160	5,400	56-10	Y-F	3-2-1	95.8v	112.9	5-B-note 2		
Red Wing, Minn. ...	13-30	3,270-4,020	4,760	84-24	Y-C	2-2-5	49.5v	56.2	4-1755	643	55
Redding, Calif.	18-50	4,212-4,212	6,000	68-24	Y-N	0-3-1	77.6	97.8	3-1477	491	54
Redlands, Calif. ...	24-10	3,978-4,836	7,512	72-24	Y-N	1-2-1	95.1	106.3	5-2380	728	54
Reidsville, N.C. ..	7-22	2,739-3,110	4,000	84-24	..-C	1-3-4	20.5v	26.7	6-2679	1044	56
Richmond, Ky.	11-13	2,400-2,460	2,460	72-24	Y-N	1-2-0	22.6v	42.5	7-3122	1118	50
Richmond Heights, Mo.	11-0	3,912-4,152	5,610	79-24	Y-N	0-1-0	44.0	44.5	6-note 2		
Ridgewood, N.J. ..	30-36	3,300-5,200	7,000	69-24	Y-..	1-2-2	136.8v	150.6	B-note 3		
River Rouge, Mich. .	29-0	5,110-5,310	7,200	63-24	Y-N	0-2-0	159.3	196.9	6-2868	1118	53
Robbinsdale, Minn. .	0-28	....-....	....	..-..	Y-C	1-1-1	....	....	7-3141	1102	50
Rochester, N.H. ..	14-67	3,120-3,276	4,576	84-24	Y-F	5-3-10	57.8v	67.6	5-2204	517	54
Rock Hill, S.C. ...	24-0	3,180-3,480	5,200	78-24	Y-C	2-4-7	84.0	100.0	6-2560	1241	53
Rock Springs, Wyo. .	5-9	3,900-4,290	4,950	70-12	Y-F	2-1-2	19.1v	23.9	8-3735	1385	54
Roseville, Calif. ...	11-25	3,828-4,296	6,060	56-24	Y-N	1-2-1	49.9v	70.1	4-1841	631	55
Roseville, Mich. ..	18-6	4,650-5,200	7,776	63-24	Y-C	2-1-1	78.0v	88.3	6-2830	1001	56
Ruston, La.	14-12	2,400-2,484	4,800	84-24	Y-F	1-2-0	37.1	42.7	5-2157	777	56
Rutherford, N.J. ..	0-75	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	0-3-2	8.0v	....	D-note 3		
Rutland, Vt.	29-10	2,938-3,640	5,200	72-24	Y-C	1-3-1	105.5	120.0	4-B-note 2		
St. Charles, Mo. ..	11-20	3,300-3,720	4,380	84-24	N-N	2-3-0	41.6v	47.0	7-note 2		
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	44-4	4,550-5,350	8,000	63-24	Y-F	1-3-1	159.1v	186.8	6-2681	801	54
St. Joseph, Mich. ..	16-4	3,894-4,498	6,696	69-24	Y-N	0-3-0	76.6	90.4	6-2849	904	32
Salinas, Calif.	38-17	4,062-4,872	7,440	72-24	Y-N	0-5-2	102.9	111.8	5-2280	755	54
Salisbury, N.C. ...	28-6	3,092-3,292	5,792	72-10	Y-C	0-5-2	90.3	128.1	5-2014	679	54
San Anselmo, Calif. .	16-18	4,704-5,016	....	60-24	Y-C	1-2-2	....	....	3-1421	283	40
San Benito, Tex. ...	4-34	2,520-3,120	4,200	56-12	Y-C	1-2-2	13.6v	16.4	37-note 1		
San Bruno, Calif. ..	13-19	4,296-5,232	6,672	60-24	Y-N	2-1-0	87.5v	94.7	5-2354	796	45
San Buenaventura, Cal.	30-6	4,032-4,800	7,656	72-24	Y-N	0-3-2	38.0v	150.4	4-1919	374	52
San Carlos, Calif. ..	25-12	4,098-4,980	7,800	60-24	Y-N	1-3-2	102.0v	121.5	5-2459	811	46
San Fernando, Calif.	16-0	4,446-5,400	7,548	66-24	Y-N	1-2-0	79.3	115.5	5-2394	649	50
San Gabriel, Calif. .	26-0	4,530-5,316	8,496	69-24	Y-N	0-2-0	118.4	130.8	5-2187	547	53
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	20-0	3,804-4,500	7,020	72-24	Y-N	0-3-1	86.9	117.1	5-2083	695	55
San Marino, Calif. ..	22-0	4,380-5,280	8,400	68-24	Y-N	1-1-0	106.8	122.0	5-2380	663	54
San Pablo, Calif. ...	21-10	....-....	....	72-..	Y-..	1-1-7	....	....	4-1742	387	53
San Rafael, Calif. ..	19-15	4,338-5,016	....	72-24	Y-N	3-1-1	93.7	123.7	4-1844	694	47
Sanford, Fla.	14-0	3,016-3,536	5,272	84-24	Y-C	2-3-2	46.1	55.2	6-2522	945	56
Sanford t., Maine ..	8-36	2,961-2,961	....	84-24	Y-C	2-1-4	47.8v	59.6	6-C-note 2		
Sanford, N.C.	5-30	2,520-2,760	....	..-..	Y-C	0-3-.	16.8v	23.5	7-3109	1186	54

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Santa Clara, Calif. .	30-75	$4,524-5,532	$7,500	68-24	Y-..	0-3-2	$144.5v	$175.6	3-1355	464	54
Santa Cruz, Calif. . .	33-0	3,954-4,656	7,476	72-24	Y-N	2-2-1	156.0	188.5	3-1405	396	57
Santa Maria, Calif. .	3-15	3,810-4,512	6,060	40-8	Y-F	1-2-0	14.1	32.6	6-2614	864	46
Santa Paula, Calif. .	0-22	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	2-1-.	9.9v	14.4	6-2749	932	51
Santa Rosa, Calif. . .	38-0	3,864-4,836	9,000	72-24	Y-N	1-2-2	153.2	221.9	3-1466	360	55
Sapulpa, Okla.	17-20	3,060-3,120	....	72-24	Y-C	3-1-1	54.6	60.3	6-2559	685	49
Sarasota, Fla.	28-0	3,684-3,912	6,200	72-24	Y-C	5-1-1	94.0	112.2	5-2268	692	53
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	34-0	3,290-3,612	4,269	72-24	Y-F	2-2-3	119.5	129.0	4-1821	623	56
Saugus t., Mass. . .	28-2	4,050-4,050	....	48-10	Y-F	2-2-1	117.5	144.2	5-C-note 2		
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	25-10	3,240-4,551	5,886	63-24	Y-C	2-1-1	102.7v	125.8	6-2631	823	51
Scarsdale, N.Y. . . .	32-..	4,384-5,142	6,922	56-10	Y-N	0-3-3	142.6	157.4	4-1755	598	36
Scottsbluff, Neb. . . .	52-35	3,180-3,600	4,800	72-24	Y-C	3-2-1	61.7	70.5	5-2371	876	53
Shawnee, Okla. . . .	30-0	2,712-3,120	4,500	72-10	Y-C	1-3-1	81.5	89.2	6-2792	1129	46
Sheffield, Ala.	19-0	2,790-3,339	4,920	84-24	Y-F	2-2-1	50.8	57.9	6-2615	762	56
Sherman, Tex.	39-0	2,850-3,000	4,882	72-24	Y-F	3-2-2	130.0	143.9	17-note 1		
Shorewood, Wis. . . .	24-0	4,698-5,232	....	70-24	Y-N	0-1-1	127.0	136.5	4-1856	718	52
Sidney, Ohio	15-0	3,800-4,050	5,000	72-24	Y-N	0-3-1	62.0	76.0	5-2292	624	53
Snyder, Tex.	8-33	3,439-3,619	5,400	72-24	Y-F	3-2-0	27.7v	31.5	40-note 1		
S. Charleston, W. Va.	22-60	3,960-5,400	5,400	60-..	Y-F	1-2-0	....	....	6-2514	913	49
South Euclid, Ohio . .	28-0	3,780-4,740	6,600	56-24	Y-C	0-2-1	117.2	137.8	5-2181	824	54
South Norfolk, Va. . .	18-70	3,440-3,965	4,615	84-24	Y-N	2-4-6	51.2v	61.0	7-3013	952	56
South Pasadena, Calif.	20-15	4,530-5,316	....	66-24	Y-..	0-2-0	108.3	115.9	4-1991	610	49
South Portland, Me. .	30-110	3,003-3,322	4,804	72-..	Y-F	2-6-2	116.0v	146.4	4-B-note 2		
Springfield, Ore. . .	17-20	3,720-4,200	5,640	72-24	Y-C	3-2-1	75.1v	89.1	5-2110	584	52
Springfield tp., (Delaware Co.), Pa.	0-45	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	2-1-1	....	10.1	4-1797	687	47
Springfield tp., (Montgomery Co.), Pa.	0-125	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	1-6-10	....	14.5	5-2149	733	49
State College, Pa. .	0-125	....-....	....	..-..	Y-C	1-4-2	....	....	6-note 2		
Statesville, N.C. . .	15-19	2,950-3,180	....	84-24	Y-C	2-0-2	50.4v	62.1	5-2131	957	55
Staunton, Va.	6-50	3,300-3,300	....	..-24	Y-..	1-2-3	16.0v	26.0	6-2696	966	53
Sterling, Ill.	11-21	3,960-4,395	5,431	84-24	Y-C	1-2-1	53.1v	59.5	6-2841	930	53
Stevens Point, Wis. .	17-0	3,642-3,960	5,070	73-24	Y-N	0-2-1	68.0	74.0	5-2257	871	56
Stillwater, Okla. . . .	15-40	2,880-3,420	4,440	84-24	Y-F	2-2-3	56.0	66.2	5-2264	584	53
Stoughton t., Mass. .	10-22	3,536-3,952	5,200	56-10	N-F	0-2-3	54.5v	80.5	4-B-note 2		
Suffolk, Va.	21-30	3,120-3,730	5,200	84-24	Y-F	1-2-1	68.7	84.7	5-2268	697	54
Sumter, S.C.	..-..	2,904-3,432	5,040	84-24	Y-..	4-2-4	57.0v	76.5	6-2549	859	53
Sunnyvale, Calif. . .	55-0	....-....	....	63-24	Y-N	1-2-0	....	....	5-2431	670	51
Sweetwater, Tex. . .	20-6	3,120-3,720	4,800	72-24	N-F	0-2-3	66.3	96.3	19-note 1		
Terrell, Tex.	4-25	3,084-3,444	....	84-24	N-F	3-2-3	19.9v	28.3	36-note 1		
Texas City, Tex. . .	31-0	3,900-4,100	6,000	72-24	Y-F	2-3-3	127.6	160.6	38-note 1		
Thomasville, Ga. . .	23-0	2,820-3,096	4,080	72-24	Y-F	3-0-2	67.2	81.1	4-1622	570	55
Thomasville, N.C. .	14-11	2,580-3,180	4,560	..-24	Y-C	0-3-0	45.4v	64.5	6-2898	1014	53
Traverse City, Mich.	15-15	3,600-3,972	5,304	72-24	Y-N	1-2-4	63.7v	68.9	6-2756	740	28
Trinidad, Colo. . . .	14-0	2,760-3,600	4,500	84-24	Y-N	0-0-3	45.3v	52.2	7-3055	1077	54
Troy, Ohio	11-0	3,888-4,248	5,592	72-24	Y-C	0-3-1	45.8	53.3	6-2534	930	54
Tulare, Calif.	11-18	4,260-4,740	6,360	72-24	Y-N	1-2-.	49.0v	58.4	4-1882	560	50
Twin Falls, Idaho . .	25-0	3,036-3,636	5,280	70-24	Y-N	1-2-0	93.8v	105.3	5-2392	806	52
Two Rivers, Wis. . .	15-0	3,643-4,068	5,167	72-24	Y-N	0-3-0	60.8	66.6	5-2287	852	40
Uniontown, Pa. . . .	16-150	3,894-3,894	4,488	56-24	Y-N	2-3-1	57.5v	63.3	6-note 2		
University Park, Tex.	26-0	4,020-4,644	....	72-24	Y-F	0-3-1	114.0	121.3	19-note 1		
Upland, Calif.	7-18	4,476-5,460	6,972	40-8	Y-F	1-2-1	26.6v	35.5	6-2903	821	50
Urbana, Ill.	18-0	3,900-3,900	6,000	84-24	Y-N	1-1-1	....	....	6-2855	1229	40
Vincennes, Ind. . . .	31-0	3,480-3,780	4,740	72-..	Y-C	2-3-6	....	....	5-2335	812	40
Virginia, Minn. . . .	34-0	....-....	5,160	44-8	Y-C	1-2-1	....	....	5-2415	754	52
Visalia, Calif.	15-8	3,780-4,296	7,800	72-24	Y-N	0-3-4	70.6v	83.5	4-1957	450	53

TABLE XIV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid, Outside Fire Service	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Wabash, Ind.	15-0	$3,600-4,320	$5,280	72-24	Y-N	1-1-1	$ 57.6	$ 63.1	7-3191	1188	39
Wakefield t., Mass. .	31-20	3,550-3,950	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	2-3-1	127.7v	153.2	5-B-note 2		
Wallingford, Conn. .	20-17	4,056-4,056	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	1-2-1	86.0v	103.8	7-D-note 2		
Warren, Pa.	22-0	3,180-3,480	5,160	84-24	Y-N	2-2-5	70.9	82.6	6-2957	898	54
Wash. Court House, O.	8-10	3,771-3,840	. . . .	66-24	Y-C	1-2-2	32.1v	35.3	7-3072	1002	50
Watertown, S.D. . . .	15-0	3,120-3,600	4,680	72-24†	Y-C	3-0-1	52.5	65.3	7-3138	977	34
Watertown, Wis. . . .	16-15	4,080-4,560	5,685	72-24	Y-C	1-2-3	67.4v	74.4	5-2361	891	51
Waxahachie, Tex. . .	11-0	2,490-2,580	3,420	72-24	Y-F	0-3-1	30.2	32.5	not available		
Waycross, Ga.	24-0	2,820-3,000	4,920	72-24	Y-C	1-2-1	75.4	88.5	6-2515	889	53
Wayne, Mich.	22-53	5,050-5,302	. . . .	63-24	Y-N	2-4-1	99.1	114.8	7-not graded		
Waynesboro, Pa. . .	5-50	3,295-3,354	. . . .	88-44	Y-F	2-3-2	13.8	55.2	5-note 3		
Waynesboro, Va. . .	5-30	2,820-3,060	4,620	..-..	Y-C	3-1-0	19.2v	33.8	7-3062	1148	56
Webster Groves, Mo.	24-0	3,468-4,128	5,568	72-24	Y-N	0-3-0	99.6	111.7	6-note 2		
Weirton, W. Va. . . .	7-110	4,680-4,680	5,220	60-24	Y-F	2-3-0	36.0v	43.0	7-3170	1149	49
Wellesley t., Mass. .	48-29	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	0-3-3	. . . .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
West Lafayette, Ind. .	11-3	4,278-. . . .	5,664	72-24	Y-N	0-2-0	49.2	68.1	6-2926	993	39
West Memphis, Ark.	17-12	3,000-3,000	4,200	72-24	N-N	1-2-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3009	924	55
West Monroe, La. . .	12-0	2,800-3,016	3,640	84-24	N-N	5-5-0	30.4	38.2	8-3511	1060	53
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	8-26	3,900-3,900	5,100	72-24	N-N	2-1-0	34.6	44.5	30-note 1		
Wethersfield t., Conn.	0-65	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	..-..	Y-N	0-3-2	. . . .	25.3	6-C-note 2		
Whitefish Bay, Wis. .	23-0	4,860-5,520	7,020	70-24	Y-N	0-2-1	117.5	137.4	5-2080	840	52
Willimantic, Conn. .	17-32	3,432-3,744	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	1-2-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-C-note 2		
Wilmette, Ill.	19-0	4,680-5,100	8,200	68-24	Y-N	0-1-1	87.4	91.9	5-2163	886	53
Wilson, N.C.	38-20	3,420-3,420	5,400	84-24	Y-F	0-5-3	113.8v	168.2	5-2291	953	55
Winchester, Va. . . .	8-30	2,790-3,540	. . . .	84-24	Y-N	1-4-2	26.7	36.6	6-2828	714	53
Windsor t., Conn. . .	0-108	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	..-..	Y-N	3-3-3	5.5v	22.0	8-D-note 2		
Winnetka, Ill.	15-10	4,110-5,100	8,700	72-24	Y-. .	0-2-1	83.4v	104.1	4-1700	579	48
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	19-0	4,220-4,433	5,775	72-24	Y-C	2-1-3	77.9	86.4	6-2689	964	51
Wood River, Ill. . . .	4-16	4,356-4,356	5,208	84-24	Y-N	0-2-2	21.5v	23.0	6-2952	1055	55
Woodland, Calif. . . .	13-40	3,960-4,680	5,988	68-24	Y-N	0-4-2	57.1v	75.2	6-2696	989	54
Wooster, Ohio	12-15	3,540-4,092	5,940	72-24	Y-N	0-3-1	54.0v	61.6	5-2242	799	52
Xenia, Ohio	17-3	3,850-4,290	5,500	63-24	Y-N	0-3-0	61.2	67.6	5-2401	820	55
Ypsilanti, Mich. . . .	23-0	4,030-4,560	6,360	63-24	N-C	0-2-2	96.8†	108.7†	6-2954	968	53

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[1] All Texas cities under 25,000, except Texarkana, are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis is determined.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association (covering all states in New England except New Hampshire) supplied only the total or final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling-house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating organizations in Pennsylvania (except for Allegheny County) and Missouri supplied only the total or final class for most cities under 50,000.

[3] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class "A" city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 2 city elsewhere, a class "B" city the same as a Class 3 city, etc. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING MANUAL. Fire Chief, City Hall, Phoenix, Arizona. 1956. 141pp.

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(1) FIRE PREVENTION CODE. 1956. 196pp. (2) FIRE PREVENTION CODE. Abbreviated edition, 1956. 37pp. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38.

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HANDBOOK OF FIRE PROTECTION. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. Eleventh Edition. 1954. 1,656pp. $10.50.

INDUSTRIAL FIRE BRIGADES TRAINING MANUAL. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1954. 160pp. $3.25.

JUDGING THE FIRE RISK. Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. Second edition. 1953. 80pp.

LOSS PREVENTION BULLETINS FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS. Set of bulletins in binders, 300 to 400pp. in all, including 1956 bulletins. Factory Mutual Engineering Division, 184 High Street, Boston 10. $5.

MUNICIPAL FIRE ADMINISTRATION. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Sixth edition, 1956. 442pp. $7.50.

NATIONAL BUILDING CODE. A recommended model building code. 1955. 384pp. FIRE RESISTANCE RATINGS. 1955. 52pp. BUILDING CODE STANDARDS FOR HEAT PRODUCING APPLIANCES. 1955. 76pp. RECOMMENDED METHOD OF LAYING OUR FIRE LIMITS. 1956. 8pp. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38.

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SPECIAL INTEREST BULLETINS. A series of approximately 300 bulletins on subjects of special interest to municipal fire departments. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38.

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UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES' LISTS AND STANDARDS. Underwriters' Laboratories publishes the following lists: (1) FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (2) ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE AND EQUIPMENT UTILIZATION (3) ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (4) HAZARDOUS LOCATION ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (5) GAS AND OIL EQUIPMENT (6) ACCIDENT, AUTOMOTIVE AND BURGLARY PROTECTION EQUIPMENT; also bi-monthly supplement to all lists. A list of published standards is available on request. Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11.

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ENGINEERING LESSONS OF 1955 FIRES. By Chester I. Babcock. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 12pp. 25 cents.

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FIRE PROTECTION FOR CHEMICALS. By Charles W. Bahme. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1956. 136pp. $3.

FIRE PROTECTION FOR LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS, TUNNELS AND BRIDGES. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38. 1956. 12pp.

FIRE PROTECTION IN MOUNT HOLLY. Township Council, Township Hall, Mount Holly Township, New Jersey. 1956. 26pp.

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Police Administration

Developments in 1956

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CONFRONTED as they have been by an apparently unending increase in crime, United States police chiefs have made determined efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations during 1956. Some of the effort has been expended toward the enactment of more stringent laws: to regulate the sale of comic books, to impose curfews on children with penalties for parents, to restrict the possession or use of air rifles and water pistols, to prohibit the transmission of gambling information interstate by telephone, telegraph, or radio, and to make illegal the possession of a flash paper currently used by bookmakers and numbers writers so that evidence may be caused to disappear in a flash by touching it with a lighted cigarette. Some jurisdictions, harassed by the theft of unidentifiable hub caps, have undertaken campaigns to have the license number of the car etched into each hub cap by means of a vibrator tool.

The use of radar in speed-law enforcement has experienced a steady growth. Substantial technical improvement and expansion in use of both radio and teletype networks and of closed-circuit television are noted. An increased number of police departments are experimenting with radio transmitters carried by foot patrolmen, with both electric- and motor-powered scooters for the enforcement of parking regulations, and with radio-beam-actuated traffic-signal controls operated both from stationary locations and from approaching emergency vehicles.

More departments have made mandatory the use of seat belts in police automobiles on emergency runs. Several policemen have accredited their lives to seat belts and others to crash helmets whose popularity for motorcycle officers continues to increase.

In Chicago accidents involving police patrol wagons have been reduced 62 per cent since sirens on the vehicles were removed late in 1954. During the first six months of 1954, police patrol wagons were involved in 29 accidents, most of which occurred when the vehicles were on emergency runs with sirens in use, as compared with 11 accidents for the same period in 1955.

Controversies over such issues as foot versus motorized patrol, one-man versus two-man patrol car operation, and conspicuous versus unrecognizable patrol cars have continued to rage. A study by the St. Louis Governmental Research Institute revealed a substantial increase in the use of one-man patrol cars in cities in all population groups; on the basis of this study the St. Louis police department placed 16 one-man cars in 24-hour operation. The use of the more conspicuously marked patrol car also has continued to increase.

While the police commissioner of New York City demonstrated the obvious truth that crime may be decreased by a heavy blanket of foot patrol, other police chiefs with restricted man power have demonstrated unusually effective operation with scarcely no foot patrol. For example, while the Los Angeles police department has only 75 of its 4400 members assigned to foot beats, it not only has a favorable crime record that indicates effective preventive patrol but also an enviable record of clearances by arrest due in part to the effectiveness of its motorized patrol in arresting crime perpetrators.

Crime Statistics. That crime continues its upward trend is evident from the fact that while the population of this country increased only 9 per cent since 1950, Part I crimes were 26 per cent more prevalent in 1955 than in that former year. The 1955 crime rate (crimes per 100,000 population) was 16 per cent greater than the 1950 rate.

While 1955 was the first year in eight not to register an increase in Part I crimes, the decrease was slight (only 0.2 per cent), and the first half of 1956 experienced a 14.4 per cent increase over comparable 1955 crimes. While the 1955 decreases in crime frequency were in urban areas, comparison of the first six months of 1956 with the same period in 1955 shows that both urban and rural crime increased in approximately the same proportion: 14.0 per cent for urban crime and 14.6 per cent for rural crime.

Evidence of Police Effectiveness. Not all of the 41 cities having more than 250,000 inhabitants reduced their crime frequency; crime increased substantially in some while analysis was impossible in one owing to lack of complete crime reports. A selected group of 14 of these large cities[1] enjoyed decreases in three classes of crimes (robbery, burglary and auto theft and were deemed more reliably reported and recorded than the other classes as a group and were also considered more susceptible to prevention (by effective patrol) in contrast to the substantial increases experienced by the remaining 26 cities as a whole.

In 1955 the 14 cities reduced their 1954 over-all crime figures in these three categories by 12.7 per cent while the remaining 26 cities experienced an over-all increase in these crimes of 6.1 per cent. During the first six months of 1956, as compared to the same period in 1955, the 26 cities suffered an increase in the frequency of each of these three classes of crimes while the 14 cities enjoyed a decrease in the number of robberies and burglaries. While auto thefts, during this time, increased in the 14 cities by 17.3 per cent, they increased 44.9 per cent in the remaining 26 cities.

While it is difficult to make precise comparisons between the quality of service provided by these two groups of cities, some valid generalizations are possible. (The statement must be made, however, that there may be, among the 14 apparently superior departments, some that are included by the accident of statistical chance or even by reason of unreliable reporting.) On the whole, the aggressive and superior leadership of the 14 departments is made apparent by the experiments and other efforts made by these police leaders, as a group, to reduce their crime rates. In contrast, the remaining 26, on the whole, continue to operate as they have in the past on the assumption presumably that their procedures cannot be improved.

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[1] New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Washington, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Kansas City (Missouri), Dallas, and Oakland.

In consequence nearly all departments in the large-city population group that have created formal planning and research units, that have instituted continuing programs of internal inspections, and that have undertaken to increase the preventive-effectiveness of their patrol are found among the superior 14. For example, 57.0 per cent of the 14 use some one-man patrol cars on all shifts as compared to only 23.1 per cent of the remaining 26. On the other hand, 38.5 per cent of the 26 use no one-man patrol cars at any time as compared to only 28.6 per cent of the 14.[2]

Nalline Tests. Chemical tests to detect the narcotic-drug user were first used by the police in 1956 in Oakland, California. An injection of the drug, Nalline, causes the pupils to dilate and withdrawal symptoms to appear within 20 or 30 minutes in the subject who has recently used opiate derivatives. The greater the quantity and the more recent the use of the drugs, the more pronounced the symptoms. A policy has been adopted of not prosecuting or revoking probation or parole except when the symptoms are pronounced.

Probationers and parolees with a history of narcotic addiction are required to take the test once each month. Suspected narcotic users arrested by the police are given an opportunity to take the test—and nearly all do. Of the 23 who refused to take the test, 22 have been found guilty and one case is pending. The conviction rate of those who give positive reactions is high—159 out of 162. The number of persons charged with using narcotics is 10 times greater than before the test program was instituted. No appeals were filed during 1956.

The Nalline test gives promise of becoming an effective tool to keep probationers and parolees "clean" and to assist the police in ridding their communities of narcotic addicts.

Texas Law Enforcement Foundation. Chartered as a nonprofit educational institution to receive contributions and establish a program to assist enforcement officials in the state, the Texas Law Enforcement Foundation, liberally supported by wealthy Texas citizens, has the following objectives:

To publish monthly an information bulletin for all law enforcement officials; to study salary and other personnel problems of Texas law enforcement officials; to encourage the allotment of local funds for officer participation in all training schools conducted by law enforcement agencies; to cooperate with existing courses in Texas colleges and universities on peace officer and prosecutor training by supplying guest lecturers and other needed assistance; to encourage the establishment of a full four-year college course in criminology in some Texas university and to provide scholarships and other assistance to selected students; to work for the establishment of a complete library on criminology to be available to every police department, sheriff's office and prosecutor; to operate and maintain a Crimemobile, fitted out with the latest criminal detection devices and equipment to counteract the popular appeal of desperadoes.

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[2] The statistical details of this analysis are found in the *1956 Britannica Book of the Year* under Police.

College Police Training. The number of universities and colleges to offer organized programs of training in law enforcement continued to increase during the past year. In California alone there are two universities, four state colleges, and approximately a dozen junior and other colleges offering such programs. Twelve deputy sheriffs of Los Angeles County received bachelor's and master's degrees in public administration with emphasis on law enforcement in 1956.

Following the pattern of recent New York City police department alliance with the Bernard Baruch School of Public Administration, the Policemen's Association of the District of Columbia with the support of the chiefs of the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, and the White House Police, developed plans for organized programs of study for law enforcement officers at the University of Maryland and the American University. The University of Maryland program is a combination of 24 hours of regular college courses plus the completion of three of the law enforcement institutes offered by the University. Class room space is provided at metropolitan police headquarters. The American University offers a bachelor's degree program for both law enforcement officers and persons in training for law enforcement. A total of 250 officers enrolled in these two programs when begun in February, 1956.

Michigan State University enlarged its School of Police Administration and Public Safety. It now offers degrees, including the master's, in six areas of study: law enforcement, police science, crime prevention, corrections, highway traffic administration, and industrial security. It has a faculty of 13 and a student enrollment of approximately 400.

Rhode Island now operates a state police school at the University of Rhode Island for policemen appointed during the past 12 months and for candidates certified by an appointing authority as having "prospects within the reasonable future of an appointment to the police force." The tuition cost is borne entirely by the state.

Code of Ethics. Drafted by a committee of the Peace Officers Research Association of California and edited by a committee of the California Peace Officers Association, the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics was officially adopted by both organizations and by the National Conference of Police Associations in 1956. The adoption of the code by the International Association of Chiefs of Police is now being considered by a committee of that organization. A copy of the code follows:

"As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

"I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

"I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities, or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

"I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession. . .law enforcement."

Professional Organization. The 63rd annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was held in Chicago in September, 1956. Its international character was established by representatives from Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Laos, Nicaragua, Philippines, Republic of China, and Thailand. The program gave more than usual attention to staff activities in police departments; one session was devoted exclusively to police administrative matters. Subjects of recruitment, training, professionalization of police service, and public and human relations were given special attention. The association adopted an expression of policy "that law enforcement agencies refrain from participating in the establishment or operation of drag strips or other similar activity designed for speed contests."

Police Department Statistics

DETAILED data on police administration in 1956 are presented in Table XV for cities over 10,000 population. This table reports the number of police employees, salaries of patrolmen and police chiefs, the work week, number of women employees, police reserves, patrol cars and motorcycles, and annual departmental expenditures.

For comparison of police and fire data, see the preceding fire department section in this Year Book. This article on police summarizes and analyzes the detailed statistics in Table XV to enable city officials to make comparisons as to cost, performance, and accomplishment.

Comparison of individual cities with these statistics must be made with caution. Reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts; some cities use special school crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; some departments use uniformed personnel for routine office work; police departments may or

TABLE 1

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1956)						
Over 500,000	18	1.24	2.14	2.58	2.92	3.82
250,000 to 500,000	23	1.04	1.44	1.64	2.02	3.28
100,000 to 250,000	66	1.18	1.47	1.69	2.00	3.05
50,000 to 100,000	123	0.96	1.33	1.59	1.85	3.35
25,000 to 50,000	281	0.47	1.27	1.52	1.86	5.41
10,000 to 25,000	627	0.45	1.18	1.47	1.82	5.20
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1957)						
Over 500,000	17	$3,600	$4,000	$4,193	$4,755	$5,268
250,000 to 500,000	21	3,456	3,804	3,990	4,300	5,304
100,000 to 250,000	56	2,820	3,402	3,820	4,049	5,112
50,000 to 100,000	105	2,880	3,459	3,858	4,316	5,100
25,000 to 50,000	221	2,640	3,339	3,885	4,225	5,502
10,000 to 25,000	559	2,400	3,140	3,600	4,062	5,340
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1957)						
Over 500,000	17	$4,460	$4,650	$5,220	$5,499	$6,366
250,000 to 500,000	21	4,080	4,470	4,704	5,100	5,820
100,000 to 250,000	56	3,445	4,021	4,495	4,782	5,712
50,000 to 100,000	105	3,040	3,977	4,320	4,917	5,760
25,000 to 50,000	220	2,653	3,873	4,290	4,860	5,868
10,000 to 25,000	554	2,400	3,557	4,000	4,560	5,585
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1957)						
Over 500,000	17	$9,999	$11,300	$13,500	$16,646	$25,000
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,200	9,273	10,500	12,240	13,548
100,000 to 250,000	50	4,800	7,200	7,993	9,499	12,420
50,000 to 100,000	99	5,000	6,420	7,300	8,500	11,328
25,000 to 50,000	208	4,020	5,492	6,329	7,489	11,292
10,000 to 25,000	533	3,180	4,759	5,400	6,462	9,600

may not operate their own radio and alarm systems; and a heavy volume of automobile traffic may require more of the force on traffic duty.

Number of Police Employees. Table XV shows for cities over 10,000 population the total number of full-time paid police employees as reported by police chiefs late in 1956, and Table 1 summarizes this information. The median number of policemen per 1,000 population is 1.53 for all cities over 10,000 and ranges from 1.47 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 2.58 for cities over 500,000.

Hours of Work. Data for individual cities on hours of work for police patrolmen are reported in Table XV. The median is 48 hours per week for all cities over 10,000. The median for cities over 500,000 population is 41 hours; for cities between 250,000 and 500,000, the median is 42 hours; 100,000 to 250,000, 40 hours; 50,000 to 100,000, 40 hours; 25,000 to 50,000, 40 hours, and 10,000 to 25,000, 48 hours.

A total of 109 cities over 10,000 reduced the work week for policemen in 1956[1] compared to 105 cities making such reductions in 1955 and 132 making reductions in 1954. Eight of the cities reducing the work week are over 100,000 population; 10 cities are between 50,000 and 100,000; 22 cities are between 25,000 and 50,000; and the remaining 69 cities are from 10,000 to 25,000 population. A total of 59 of these cities reduced their work week to 40 hours.

Police Salaries. Table XV shows data on annual entrance and maximum salaries of police patrolmen and annual salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials early in 1957. These data are summarized in Table 1. Entrance salaries of patrolmen range at the median from $3,600 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 to $4,193 for cities over 500,000. Maximum salaries of patrolmen at the median range from $4,000 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population to $5,220 for cities over 500,000. Median entrance and maximum salaries are from $150 to $300 higher per year for all population groups than those reported in the 1956 Year Book and have been increasing steadily over the last seven years.

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[1] The 109 cities over 10,000 population reducing policemen's work week in 1956 are: Phoenix, Arizona; Beverly Hills, Burbank, El Centro, Eureka, Monterey, Mountain View, Oceanside, Salinas, San Fernando, San Pablo, Santa Maria, Upland, and West Covina, California; Pueblo, Colorado; Fort Lauderdale, Key West, Miami, and Miami Beach, Florida; Decatur, East Moline, Elgin, Highland Park, Moline, Pekin, Peoria, Rock Island, and Wilmette, Illinois; Anderson, Hammond, La Porte, Lafayette, Logansport, and Mishawaka, Indiana; Boone and Sioux City, Iowa; Arkansas City, Dodge City, and Topeka, Kansas; Brunswick t, Lewiston, and Portland, Maine; Mount Rainer, Maryland; Cambridge and Fairhaven t, Massachusetts; Albion, Alpena, Ann Arbor, East Lansing, Ecorse, Inkster, Marquette, St. Joseph, and Sault Ste Marie, Michigan; Biloxi, McComb, and Vicksburg, Mississippi; Fulton and Sikeston, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska; Rochester, New Hampshire; Morristown, Newark, Nutley, Pennsauken tp, Ridgewood, and Woodbury, New Jersey; Floral Park, Garden City, Hudson, Millville, Oneida, and Watervliet, New York; Fargo, North Dakota; Cambridge, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Lorain, Ohio; Midwest City and Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Bend, Eugene, Medford, and Springfield, Oregon; Abington tp, Berwick, Farrell, Pittston, Ridley tp, and Washington, Pennsylvania; Florence, South Carolina; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Cleveland and Memphis, Tennessee; Alice, Big Spring, Pasadena, Snyder, and West University Place, Texas; Barre, Vermont; Winchester, Virginia; Walla Walla, Washington; Fairmont, South Charleston, and Wheeling, West Virginia; Marinette and Racine, Wisconsin; and Casper and Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The median salaries for police chiefs range from $5,400 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $13,500 in cities over 500,000. Comparison of salaries of police chiefs with those of fire chiefs and other city officials can be made in Table VII in another part of the Year Book. Police chiefs' salaries at the median in various population groups are $300 to $1,000 higher than those reported in the 1956 Year Book thus continuing a trend of steadily increasing salaries over the past seven years.

Uniforms and Clothing Allowances. Data were not obtained for this Year Book, but the 1956 Year Book reports on the practices of individual cities in furnishing uniforms or providing an annual clothing allowance for uniformed members of the police force. Of the 945 cities over 10,000 reporting, 654 cities or 70 per cent either furnish uniforms or give an annual cash allowance. A total of 324 of these 654 cities furnish a cash allowance at an average amount of $93 per year.

One-Man Patrol Cars. Table 2 shows that 245 out of 1,137 reporting cities use one-man patrol cars exclusively for police patrol. A combination of one- and two-man cars is used by 720 cities, and 172 cities use two-man cars only. Of the 245 cities using one-man cars exclusively, 153 are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Approximately 85 per cent of the reporting cities use one-man patrol cars part or all of the time.

Table 2

Manning of Police Patrol Cars in Cities over 10,000: 1956

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	18	4	22.2	14	77.8	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	3	13.0	17	74.0	3	13.0
100,000 to 250,000	66	10	15.2	50	75.7	6	9.1
50,000 to 100,000	125	28	22.4	81	64.8	16	12.8
25,000 to 50,000	282	49	17.4	166	58.9	67	23.7
10,000 to 25,000.	623	78	12.5	392	62.9	153	24.6
All cities over 10,000	1,137	172	15.1	720	63.3	245	21.6

Table XV shows for individual cities using one-man patrol cars, the shifts when such patrol cars are employed—day, evening, and night. Of the 965 cities using one-man patrol cars, 592 use them on day, evening, and night shifts; 145 use them on day and evening shifts; and 190 use them on the day shift only. The remaining 38 cities use one-man patrol cars for other combinations of shifts.

Other Police Activities. A total of 1,131 cities in Table XV reported on whether or not women are employed full- or part-time for the following police duties: work with women and juveniles, school crossing guards, checking parking meters, and radio dispatching. Of these 1,131 cities, approximately 39 per cent (444 cities) employ one or more women full-time for these duties. Cities over 50,000 population tend to employ women more extensively than do cities under 50,000.

Of the 1,136 cities reporting in Table XV on the use of auxiliary police, 746 cities or approximately 66 per cent indicated use of such police to patrol at public events, serve as a civil defense reserve, and provide other supplementary police services.

Police Department Expenditures. Table XV includes 1956 information on police salaries and wages and total police department expenditures for individual cities. Included in the figures are expenditures for new equipment but specifically excluded are pension payments to retirement funds and to former employees. These data are summarized in Table 3.

Total police department expenditures were $9.61 per capita in 935 cities over 10,000. Expenditures per capita generally are higher in larger cities, ranging from $15.98 in cities over 500,000 to $7.40 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Salaries and wages comprise slightly over 85 per cent of total police expenditures for all cities over 10,000.

Since the calendar year 1950, the cost of police protection has continued to rise in all population groups. During the past seven years, the per capita expenditures for police departments in cities over 500,000 population have increased $5.72 or 56 per cent. In cities of 250,000 to 500,000 the increase has been $2.27 or 41 per cent; in cities of 100,000 to 250,000, $2.90 or 52 per cent; in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, $2.80 or 52 per cent; in cities of 25,000 to 50,000, $2.91 or 58 per cent; and in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, $3.07 or 71 per cent.

TABLE 3

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1956

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1956				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	17	25,811	$351,020	$13.60	$412,459	$15.98	85.1
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,804	60,591	7.76	68,631	8.79	88.3
100,000 to 250,000	54	8,258	61,200	7.41	69,995	8.48	87.4
50,000 to 100,000	101	7,352	51,822	7.05	60,254	8.20	86.0
25,000 to 50,000	214	7,554	50,588	6.70	59,785	7.91	84.6
10,000 to 25,000	528	8,347	50,766	6.08	61,801	7.40	82.1
All cities over 10,000	935	65,126	625,987	9.61	732,925	11.25	85.4

TABLE XV

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

This table includes all cities over 25,000 population and 472 of the 845 cities between 10,000 and 25,000. All data were reported late in 1956 and early in 1957 by city officials. Under No. Employees the "Total" includes both uniformed and civilian personnel. Work Hours Per Week shows the average number of hours worked in seven days. Under Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum, the figure to the left of the dash (-) is the total salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman during his first 12 months on the force, and the figure to the right of the dash is the highest yearly salary paid to a full-time patrolman not holding any promotional rank. No. Policewomen includes professional policewomen, school crossing guards, parking meter checkers, and radio dispatchers; it does not include women employed in clerical and office jobs. Police Reserves means a civilian-type organization for patrolling public events, civil defense reserve, and other supplementary police services. Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars indicates the shifts on which one-man patrol cars are used, "D" for day shift, "E" for evening shift, and "N" for night shift. A double dagger (‡) means the city uses only one-man patrol cars. The next column shows first the number of police patrol cars, second the number of two-wheeled motorcycles and last the number of three-wheeled motorcycles. Total Expenditures for Department includes new equipment and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. A single dagger (†) indicates 1955 figures. Leaders (...) indicate data not reported; superior numerals (¹) refer to footnotes at end of table. See preceding article for detailed explanation.

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Police-women—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	9,304-399	44	$4,734-5,220	$18,500	155-740	No	DEN	409-20-326	$48,689	$51,354
Detroit, Mich.	4,849-400	40	4,689-5,502	18,727	88-127	Yes	None	197-171-54	26,182	27,309
Los Angeles, Calif. .	5,444-1,076	41.4	5,004-6,366[1]	17,500	186-55	Yes	DEN	372-332-99	28,290	30,582
New York, N.Y. ...	24,286-1,094	42	4,000-5,315	25,000	190-1,026	Yes	DEN	648-186-10	128,477	174,923
Philadelphia, Pa. .	5,301-461	44	3,925-4,930	15,000	399-630	Yes	DEN	321-48-81	21,800	23,571
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md. ...	3,168-257	48	4,000-4,500	12,500	39-296	No	DEN	177-50-17	13,273	13,849
Boston, Mass.	3,061-205	40	3,840-4,460	12,500	8-0	Yes	None	123-6-39	13,600	14,566
Buffalo, N.Y.	1,678-162	40	4,350-4,800	13,500	0-185	Yes	None	50-43-18	6,224	6,870
Cincinnati, Ohio ...	926-50	40	4,567-5,350	10,324	6-..	Yes	DEN	208-21-13	4,753	5,254
Cleveland, Ohio ...	2,102-316	40	3,798-4,914†	11,352†	22-182	Yes	DEN	50-12-17	9,999†	11,092
Houston, Tex.	980-218	40	4,080-4,800†	11,400	9-0	Yes	DEN	48-26-15	3,645	4,087
Milwaukee, Wis. ...	1,768-86	40	4,822-5,405	14,246	8-173	Yes	DEN	131-58-28	8,501	9,227
Minneapolis, Minn. .	647-67	40	4,776-5,496	12,300	0-0	Yes	D	73-0-5	3,386	3,605
New Orleans, La. ..	1,190-33	48	3,600-4,500	11,200	18-100	Yes	DE	129-29-10	4,272	4,837
Pittsburgh, Pa. ...	1,462-40	44	4,000-5,000	10,500	15-200	Yes	DEN	41-52-10	7,011	7,251
St. Louis, Mo.	2,445-435	48	4,080-4,500	9,999	21-0	Yes	DEN	20-92-29	9,936	10,775
San Francisco, Calif.	1,787-98	40	5,268-5,868	15,792	9-0	Yes	DEN	63-85-79	10,021	10,608
Washington, D.C. ..	2,395-189	42½	4,193-5,850	14,083	40-73	Yes	None	38-89-16	12,960	13,791
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	285-18	42	4,118-4,992	9,120	2-0	No	DEN	17-10-10	1,454	1,613

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
250,000 to 500,000—continued										
Atlanta, Ga.	700-100	48	$3,456-4,260	$11,817	..-..	No	DEN	78-57-22	$2,571	$3,079
Birmingham, Ala.	437-47	48	3,828-4,620	8,472	0-0	Yes	DEN	42-16-15	1,800	2,117
Columbus, Ohio	606-105	40	4,056-4,704	9,816	6-0	Yes	DEN	130-40-14	3,246	3,355
Dallas, Tex.	979-142	44	3,480-4,680	12,480	21-0	Yes	D	71-41-24	4,043	4,821
Denver, Colo.	744-119	46	3,780-5,160	9,480	11-0	Yes	DEN	204-6-30	3,079	3,492
Fort Worth, Tex.	502-41	44	3,930-4,080	10,500	..-..	Yes	DEN	29-49-7	1,935	2,191
Indianapolis, Ind.	850-69	48	4,300-4,800	8,300	19-0	Yes	DEN	111-54-17	3,600	3,867
Jersey City, N.J.	982-180	40	4,200-4,600†	11,500†	4-69	Yes	None	24-24-9	....	....
Kansas City, Mo.	726-140	48	4,080-4,500	12,500	7-16	Yes	DEN‡	153-32-35	3,023	3,580
Long Beach, Calif.	484-84	40	4,890-5,820	11,424	10-54	Yes	DEN	31-45-10	2,409	2,814
Louisville, Ky.	582-66	48	3,720-4,440	7,200	24-75	Yes	D	53-18-10	2,140	2,455
Memphis, Tenn.	565-97	40	3,550-4,416	9,660	5-30	No	None	79-21-2	2,214	2,513
Newark, N.J.	1,263-90	40	4,300-5,200	12,000	20-98	Yes	None	43-24-52	6,283	6,617
Oakland, Calif.	778-113	40	5,304-5,700	13,548	16-..	Yes	DEN	..-30-16	4,126	5,117
Omaha, Neb.	361-38	40	4,080-4,080†	7,260†	1-0	Yes	DEN	58-10-17	1,268†	1,482†
Portland, Ore.	761-101	40	3,913-4,609	9,840	21-0	Yes	DEN	87-27-15	3,131	3,547
Rochester, N.Y.	543-80	42	3,990-4,830	11,370	11-58	No	DEN‡	29-5-20	2,479	2,684
St. Paul, Minn.	428-30	40	4,278-5,040	11,196	3-0	No	DE	25-0-4	2,071	2,287
San Antonio, Tex.	499-73	44	3,900-4,630	8,784	14-138	No	DEN‡	50-5-24	1,655	1,977
San Diego, Calif.	633-81	40	4,650-5,520	13,260	12-0	Yes	DEN	31-44-14	2,897	3,319
Seattle, Wash.	925-109	40	4,500-4,980	13,000	19-0	Yes	DE	147-33-23	4,085	4,634
Toledo, Ohio	458-72	48	3,980-4,410	9,426	7-0	Yes	DEN	35-0-6	2,350	2,552
100,000 to 250,000										
Albany, N.Y.	...-...	..	3,034-3,284†	5,225†	.-.	...	...	..-..-..	1,000†	1,227†
Allentown, Pa.	137-11	44	3,480-3,880†	5,190†	11-30	Yes	DEN	7-3-5	....	....
Austin, Tex.	216-48	48	3,900-4,560	7,700	1-0	No	DEN‡	18-9-10	825	1,006
Baton Rouge, La.	180-18	48	3,780-4,010	8,400	3-19	No	D	36-18-4	753	889
Berkeley, Calif.	137-6	40	5,112-5,640	12,420	2-0	Yes	DEN‡	68-0-8	714	900
Bridgeport, Conn.	329-24	40	3,673-4,441	8,215	0-26	Yes	DEN	13-11-8	1,587	1,771
Cambridge, Mass.	241-9	42	3,950-4,700	....	2-0	Yes	None	18-4-1	934	1,197
Camden, N.J.	234-33	42	2,800-3,800†	5,525†	3-20	Yes	D	27-7-7	987†	1,110†
Canton, Ohio	147-6	40	4,070-4,070†	6,500†	0-0	Yes	DEN	22-10-4	545†	562†
Charlotte, N.C.	274-30	48	3,444-4,572	9,696	12-29	Yes	None	33-11-4	1,073	1,211
Chattanooga, Tenn.	182-7	48	3,300-4,020†	6,300†	0-0	Yes	DEN	38-4-0	658†	735†
Corpus Christi, Tex.	162-12	48	3,378-4,644	7,696	2-0	Yes	None	38-14-3	651	847
Dayton, Ohio	349-44	40	4,161-4,514	....	4-0	No	DEN	17-9-11	1,680	1,935
Des Moines, Iowa	215-23	45	3,672-4,560	7,560	5-0	Yes	DEN	40-0-12	897	1,044
Duluth, Minn.	138-15	42	3,684-4,476	7,560	2-0	No	DEN	9-0-3	613	696
El Paso, Tex.	240-32	48	3,511-3,991	8,007	0-4	No	None	46-25-0	788	943
Elizabeth, N.J.	268-11	40	4,654-5,054	7,950	0-21	Yes	DEN	8-13-1	1,397	1,513
Erie, Pa.	186-10	40	4,050-4,290	6,000	1-0	Yes	DEN	7-10-3	695	849
Evansville, Ind.	200-12	48	3,960-4,074	6,250	8-0	Yes	None	..-12-2	835	924
Fall River, Mass.	258-20	40	3,300-3,700	6,500	3-15	Yes	D	6-6-..	....	....
Flint, Mich.	305-77	44	4,459-5,629	10,322	8-0	Yes	DEN	25-3-10	1,623	1,849
Fort Wayne, Ind.	215-4	40	4,386-4,446	7,020	3-0	Yes	DE	32-..-..	984	1,090
Fresno, Calif.	258-25	40	4,416-5,220	....	21-0	Yes	DEN	25-22-18	1,143	1,474
Gary, Ind.	221-23	44	4,395-4,800†	7,800†	35-0	Yes	DEN	42-6-12	1,037†	2,200†
Grand Rapids, Mich.	251-25	40	4,036-4,550	10,049	8-13	Yes	DEN	51-6-10	1,174	1,385
Hartford, Conn.	402-32	40	3,900-4,368	9,672	4-25	Yes	DEN‡	20-13-0	1,777	1,890
Jacksonville, Fla.	427-58	40	3,867-5,490	7,978	11-51	No	DEN	16-17-11	1,810	....
Kansas City, Kan.	183-29	48	3,840-4,020	7,200	7-0	Yes	DEN	40-18-5	712	890
Knoxville, Tenn.	212-42	48	3,426-3,636	6,120	3-13	Yes	DEN	35-5-0	823	1,061
Little Rock, Ark.	160-14	40	3,085-3,445	6,200	4-0	No	DEN	12-11-4	546	618
Miami, Fla.	760-75	40	3,510-4,800	11,000	154-4	No	DEN	50-45-5	3,386	4,042
Mobile, Ala.	261-50	48	3,264-3,744	6,984	48-0	Yes	D	32-10-8	....	770
Montgomery, Ala.	166-11	40	2,820-3,456	7,200	2-23	Yes	DEN	16-20-7	545	651
Nashville, Tenn.	325-23	40	3,180-3,816	9,000	9-101	Yes	DE	48-22-10	1,155	1,291
New Bedford, Mass.	238-14	40	3,350-3,850	....	3-2	Yes	DEN‡	9-3-1	855	891
New Haven, Conn.	459-29	40	3,975-4,250	9,500	4-32	Yes	DEN	2-14-2	1,940	2,093
Norfolk, Va.	395-30	48	3,396-4,080	9,696	69-0	Yes	DEN	41-20-7	1,539	1,679
Oklahoma City, Okla.	325-45	48	3,299-4,602	8,400	6-0	No	DE	18-18-15	1,428	1,508

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

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									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Pasadena, Calif. . . .	196-35	40	$4,566-5,424	$10,560	6-0	Yes	DEN	32-15-4	$ 991	$1,132
Paterson, N.J.	283-16	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	4-82	Yes	DE	8-14-10	. . . .	. . . .
Peoria, Ill.	157-9	44	4,043-4,654	7,200	5-3	Yes	DEN	30-0-12	745	902
Phoenix, Ariz.	235-25	44	3,960-4,560	8,400	2-4	Yes	DEN	56-10-6	1,034	1,308
Providence, R.I. . .	568-74	40	3,471-3,809	7,241	8-66	Yes	DEN	39-24-8	2,118	2,354
Reading, Pa.	175-23	40	3,245-3,465†	5,015†	..-..	Yes	DEN	4-0-4	. . . .	659†
Richmond, Va.	385-32	48	3,510-4,160	7,800	10-25	Yes	DEN	32-2-9	1,535	1,823
Rockford, Ill.	124-10	40	4,200-5,000	9,400	4-0	No	DE	20-0-5	580	672
Sacramento, Calif. .	275-42	40	4,332-5,160	11,040	13-0	Yes	D	18-23-12	1,334	1,481
Salt Lake City, Utah.	272-38	40	3,300-4,116	. . . .	16-0	Yes	DEN‡	31-13-14	1,103	1,304
San Jose, Calif. . . .	167-8	40	4,704-5,712	12,238	9-6	Yes	DEN	40-16-7	792	967
Savannah, Ga.	180-16	48	2,880-3,600	8,500	10-0	Yes	DEN	..-16-3	599	702
Scranton, Pa.	185-12	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	0-0	Yes	D	8-0-8	. . . .	. . . .
Shreveport, La. . . .	201-22	48	. . . .-. . . .	7,500	5-0	No	DEN	21-6-10	784	940
Somerville, Mass. .	169-0	42	4,000-4,800	6,260	0-0	Yes	None	9-0-0	676	718
South Bend, Ind. . . .	196-8	43	4,717-4,717	6,900	35-0	Yes	DEN	14-0-8	969	1,093
Spokane, Wash. . . .	236-28	40	3,996-4,800	8,700	1-0	Yes	DEN	23-17-8	. . . .	. . . .
Springfield, Mass. .	369-20†	40†	3,887-4,470	10,400	..-..	. . .	. . .	..-..-..	650	1,765
Syracuse, N.Y. . . .	379-48	42	3,800-4,400	9,499	16-58	Yes	DEN	21-8-6	1,549	1,660
Tacoma, Wash. . . .	244-23	40	4,140-5,040	10,020	9-0	Yes	None	36-18-13	1,193	1,327
Tampa, Fla.	303-38	48	3,420-3,996	7,500	11-0	No	None	46-23-6	1,083	1,378
Trenton, N.J.	264-21	40	4,000-5,300	8,500	0-0	No	None	6-4-2	1,309	1,414
Tulsa, Okla.	284-43	40	3,360-4,728	7,320	8-7	Yes	DEN	21-12-8	1,214	1,366
Utica, N.Y.	180-10	42	3,300-3,750	6,500	1-0	Yes	DEN	10-5-4	712	827
Waterbury, Conn. . .	275-30	40	3,889-4,140†	8,776†	2-0	Yes	DEN	16-0-0	1,142†	1,236†
Wichita, Kan.	292-54	48	3,756-4,608	9,360	..-0	Yes	DEN‡	29-17-11	1,254	1,503
Wilmington, Del. . .	254-31	40	3,800-4,200	. . . .	13-21	Yes	None	12-12-8	1,069	1,200
Worcester, Mass. . .	397-41	40	3,318-4,028	. . . .	67-0	Yes	DEN	45-3-12	1,556	1,654
Yonkers, N.Y.	301-21	42	3,600-4,600†	8,600†	0-39	Yes	DEN	32-21-3	1,152†	1,252†
Youngstown, Ohio . .	298-23	40	4,711-4,711	8,651	2-0	Yes	DEN	25-4-5	1,469	1,598
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif. . . .	76-5	40	4,380-4,980	9,660	2-12	Yes	DEN	14-0-2	405	450
Albuquerque, N.M. .	181-19	48	3,690-3,960	7,560	9-0	No	DEN‡	26-12-4	573	777
Alexandria, Va. . . .	112-10	40	3,550-4,300	7,300	6-22	No	DEN‡	10-6-4	476	550
Alhambra, Calif. . .	82-11	40	4,638-5,628	9,852	2-2	Yes	DEN	8-7-5	420	487
Altoona, Pa.	104-9	40	2,978-3,460†	4,644†	4-37	Yes	DEN	4-4-1	348†	367†
Amarillo, Tex.	155-23	48	3,600-4,200	7,500	3-0	Yes	DEN	28-11-3	455	608
Asheville, N.C. . . .	85-1	48	3,380-3,900	6,760	0-15	No	DEN	8-0-2	311	398
Atlantic City, N.J. .	189-30	48	3,800-4,300	6,750	1-0	Yes	DEN	10-18-2	746	823
Augusta, Ga.	158-13	48	3,060-3,486†	6,420†	0-22	No	DEN	13-20-5	559†	650†
Aurora, Ill.	76-9	40	4,260-4,680	6,732	7-6	Yes	EN	8-2-6	. . . .	. . . .
Bay City, Mich. . . .	87-5	40	4,239-4,618	7,393	2-0	Yes	DEN	14-0-2	422	504
Bayonne, N.J.	192-12	40	4,600-4,600	8,100	1-21	Yes	None	18-15-2	991	1,070
Beaumont, Tex. . . .	111-6	48	3,660-4,140	7,620	4-0	Yes	DEN	20-7-1	468	574
Berwyn, Ill.	52-0	44	3,905-4,120†	5,070†	0-0	Yes	None	6-6-3	223†	246†
Bethlehem, Pa. . . .	84-4	44	3,120-3,718†	4,914†	0-30	Yes	None	13-4-8	369†	418†
Binghamton, N.Y. . .	129-9	40	4,200-4,400	8,000	1-0	Yes	DE	3-6-4	549	593
Brockton, Mass. . . .	110-3	48	3,850-4,100	6,250	1-0	Yes	None	4-0-0	422	452
Brookline t., Mass. .	138-6	40	4,175-. . . .†	. . . .	0-1	Yes	DEN	16-0-1	603†	794†
Burbank, Calif. . . .	145-19	40	4,764-5,736	10,968	4-1	Yes	DEN	12-16-3	777	914
Cedar Rapids, Iowa .	97-8	48	4,020-4,320	6,480	1-0	Yes	D	13-3-..	428	524
Charleston, S.C. . .	165-11	48	3,060-3,400	6,500	0-13	Yes	DEN	23-12-4	537	604
Charleston, W. Va. .	124-8	40	3,135-3,600†	5,700†	0-20	No	DEN	12-9-3	408†	466†
Chester, Pa.	88-16	44	3,800-4,000†	5,500†	0-38	Yes	DEN	6-0-3	309†	421†
Cicero, Ill.	. . .-. . .	..	3,954-4,834[1]	. . . .	..-..	. . .	. . .	..-..-..	477	532
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	. . .-. . .	44	4,200-5,000	8,000	0-0	Yes	DEN	18-2-2	417	462
Clifton, N.J.	99-5	40	3,900-4,500†	. . . .	0-30	Yes	DEN	14-4-1	467†	514†
Columbia, S.C.	148-10	48	3,159-3,692	7,200	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	15-10-4	541	693
Columbus, Ga.	135-6	48	2,880-3,600	6,420	0-18	No	DE	10-12-2	503	607
Compton, Calif. . . .	81-9	40	4,866-5,328	9,096	1-0	Yes	D	15-5-2	371	422
Covington, Ky.	89-8	40	3,857-3,857	6,500	0-10	Yes	DEN	16-0-3	335	377

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									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Cranston, R.I.	82-0	40	$3,300-3,800	$5,500	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	12-4-0	$298	$379
Davenport, Ia.	90-2	48	4,080-4,320	6,120	14-3	Yes	DE	13-0-7	375	464
Dearborn, Mich.	195-17	40	4,937-5,410	....	4-35	No	DE	23-10-0	1,193	1,244
Decatur, Ill.	73-5	40	4,050-4,320	6,000	0-0	Yes	None	8-0-6	263	305
Dubuque, Ia.	55-2	44	3,858-4,155	7,301	0-0	No	None	4-1-3	232	270
Durham, N.C.	114-10	48	3,054-3,840	6,900	0-22	No	DEN	25-5-3	439	515
East Chicago, Ind.	134-5	42	4,320-4,920†	7,200†	3-13	No	DEN	11-9-4	623†	683†
East Orange, N.J.	139-1	40	4,350-5,100	8,500	0-27	Yes	DEN	15-2-4	759	817
East St. Louis, Ill.	...-...	..	4,200-4,200†	7,200†	..-..	...	...	..-..-..	415†	496†
Evanston, Ill.	118-20	44	4,260-5,100†	8,040†	1-24	Yes	DEN	14-8-8	578†	681†
Fort Smith, Ark.	52-2	40	2,862-3,063†	4,200†	1-0	No	DEN‡	7-2-2	164†	205†
Gadsden, Ala.	80-2	48	3,180-3,300	5,400	0-19	Yes	None	9-8-3	....	....
Galveston, Tex.	90-0	48	2,820-3,420†	6,240†	0-0	No	DE	22-3-2	290†	349†
Glendale, Calif.	161-19	40	4,788-5,760	10,920	4-11	Yes	D	17-8-6	897	1,048
Green Bay, Wis.	79-4	42	3,720-4,320†	6,900†	1-10	No	DEN	8-6-5	344†	....
Greensboro, N.C.	145-13	44	3,384-4,128	7,620	7-25	Yes	DEN	21-2-5	615	738
Greenville, S.C.	136-12	48	2,976-3,792	5,900	0-17	Yes	None	12-4-8	441	579
Hamilton, Ohio	95-3	40	4,157-4,577	....	1-2	Yes	DEN	14-2-3	383	442
Hammond, Ind.	...-...	43	4,620-4,980	....	0-36	No	...	29-12-4	712	805
Hampton, Va.	62-6	48	3,600-4,080	6,690	0-9	Yes	DEN‡	13-0-2	254	314
Harrisburg, Pa.	154-12	40	3,489-3,621†	5,086†	0-0	Yes	None	5-4-3	523†	571†
Hoboken, N.J.	171-0	40	3,900-4,700	7,050	34-0	Yes	D	7-0-3	880	978
Holyoke, Mass.	114-2	40	3,522-3,768†	6,271†	0-1	Yes	DEN‡	6-2-2	....	....
Huntington, W. Va.	116-16	40	3,258-3,650	5,300	0-0	Yes	D	15-2-5	427	525
Inglewood, Calif.	80-9	40	5,004-5,568	10,104	1-1	Yes	DEN‡	15-8-4	376	410
Irvington, N.J.	...-...	40	3,800-5,000†	....	0-26	Yes	DEN‡	12-4-2	....	....
Jackson, Mich.	90-8	40	4,225-5,032	7,552	6-15	Yes	DEN‡	7-0-1	413	465
Jackson, Miss.	160-28	48	3,468-3,906	6,972	1-12	Yes	DEN	22-10-6	683	791
Johnstown, Pa.	88-8	40	3,684-4,140	5,724	0-0	No	None	5-7-..	292	372
Joliet, Ill.	71-3	40	3,900-4,380	5,780	1-8	No	None	10-8-4	339	380
Kalamazoo, Mich.	113-20	42	4,108-5,000	9,000	6-0	No	DEN	10-2-5	500	611
Kenosha, Wis.	88-8	42	4,656-4,836	9,666	1-14	Yes	DEN	9-5-2	443	499
Lakewood, Ohio	65-5	40	3,840-4,765	7,335	1-0	Yes	DE	6-0-3	295	414
Lancaster, Pa.	86-5	44	3,531-3,959†	5,205	1-32	Yes	D	4-4-4	358†	413†
Lansing, Mich.	145-5	40	4,325-4,834	9,300	0-0	No	DE	8-13-6	642	717
Laredo, Tex.	49-4	48	2,340-2,940†	4,500†	..-..	...	...	..-..-..	153†	176†
Lawrence, Mass.	155-5	40	3,669-3,669	5,356	0-0	Yes	None	6-2-6	493	518
Lexington, Ky.	101-2	48	3,438-3,948	6,552	2-20	Yes	DE	18-6-5	377	463
Lima, Ohio	60-6	40	4,260-4,260	6,972	0-0	No	DE	7-0-5	254	299
Lincoln, Neb.	117-21	48	3,450-3,780	7,200	2-0	No	DE	17-10-4	425	524
Lorain, Ohio	57-1	40	4,080-4,080†	....	0-0	Yes	DEN	7-2-4	238†	243†
Lowell, Mass.	183-0	40	4,050-4,050	6,500	28-0	Yes	DEN‡	8-2-2	684	727
Lubbock, Tex.	135-8	48	....-....	7,500	4-3	No	DEN	29-0-2	466	581
Lynn, Mass.	...-...	..	3,300-3,900†	6,300†	..-..	...	...	..-..-..	744†	805†
McKeesport, Pa.	87-13	40	4,518-4,518	5,520	19-0	Yes	DEN	5-0-2	360	377
Macon, Ga.	122-1	48	2,925-3,445†	6,400†	1-20	Yes	None	10-19-3	409†	446†
Madison, Wis.	172-25	40	4,230-4,861	9,882	4-0	No	DEN‡	33-0-8	843	1,002
Malden, Mass.	115-0	40	3,540-4,260	6,420	0-1	Yes	None	10-0-0	531	593
Manchester, N.H.	128-7	40	3,347-3,964	6,854	0-0	Yes	DEN	9-4-6	472	525
Medford, Mass.	108-4	40	4,140-4,800	7,900	0-15	Yes	DEN‡	6-..-..	467	501
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	166-14	42	4,200-5,200	8,650	1-13	Yes	DEN	8-5-2	819	917
Muncie, Ind.	86-0	44	4,200-4,200	6,040	0-0	Yes	None	26-1-2	341	407
New Britain, Conn.	213-...	40	4,155-4,380	7,974	1-0	Yes	DEN	8-4-3	714	812
New Rochelle, N.Y.	146-12	42	4,400-5,650	9,450	0-19	Yes	DEN‡	15-2-4	739	806
Newton, Mass.	195-4†	40†	3,800-4,250	7,800	..-..	...	...	..-..-..	723	808
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	178-6	42	4,430-5,100	8,100	1-0	Yes	DEN	8-8-5	908	964
Oak Park, Ill.	95-6	44	4,350-5,340	8,760	2-6	No	DEN	11-5-8	424	487
Ogden, Utah	67-2	48	3,540-4,080	6,360	1-0	No	DEN	13-2-2	285	362
Orlando, Fla.	112-11†	48†	3,120-3,720†	6,000†	..-..	...	...	12-13-4	319†	373†
Passaic, N.J.	122-0	40	4,350-5,000	7,750	1-5	Yes	None	6-5-5	679	722
Pawtucket, R.I.	150-0	40	3,120-3,120†	9,175†	20-0	Yes	DE	11-9-1	497†	543†
Pittsfield, Mass.	86-4	40	3,848-4,368	6,916	21-0	Yes	DEN‡	9-0-0	373	407

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Pontiac, Mich.	132-17	40	$4,661-4,973	$8,639	2-0	Yes	DE	10-6-4	$678	$744
Port Arthur, Tex.	64-0	48	3,540-4,116	7,924	3-9	Yes	None	14-0-2	258	325
Portland, Me.	122-13	44	3,211-3,524	6,108	1-23	Yes	DEN‡	15-0-6	449	538
Portsmouth, Va.	102-10	48	3,240-4,080	7,320	23-0	Yes	None	16-6-2	397	444
Pueblo, Colo.	107-11	40	3,738-4,254	7,863	0-0	No	DE	16-2-3	424	493
Quincy, Mass.	158-6	45	3,500-4,050	6,800	26-1	Yes	DEN	11-2-1	686	751
Racine, Wis.	124-2	40	4,164-4,500†	8,406†	0-29	No	DEN	11-2-3	552†	614†
Raleigh, N.C.	120-18	48	3,384-3,936	7,488	6-0	Yes	DEN	15-6-2	510	619
Richmond, Calif.	138-18	40	5,100-5,592	11,328	6-12	Yes	DEN	19-0-4	769	960
Riverside, Calif.	99-9	40	4,224-5,136	9,036	2-16	Yes	DEN	19-15-4	406	496
Roanoke, Va.	120-4	48	3,180-4,020	6,840	..-0	Yes	None	6-9-3	473	548
Saginaw, Mich.	148-11	40	4,665-4,845	8,900	1-0	Yes	DEN	37-0-5	662	763
St. Joseph, Mo.	103-10	48	3,040-3,040	5,070	4-0	Yes	None	14-4-3	299	342
St. Petersburg, Fla.	125-11	48	3,302-4,160	8,500	0-0	Yes	DE	24-3-4	460	575
San Angelo, Tex.	55-1	48	3,270-4,020	5,892	0-0	No	DE	11-4-2	206	269
San Bernardino, Calif.	168-13	40	4,596-5,412	10,416	28-0	Yes	DEN	6-25-3	683	784
San Mateo, Calif.	71-3	40	4,752-5,460	9,756	0-0	Yes	DEN	11-1-4	371	426
Santa Ana, Calif.	89-8	40	4,620-5,400	9,360	2-0	Yes	DEN	17-13-2	448	543
Santa Monica, Calif.	161-37	40	4,776-5,604	11,148	8-2	Yes	DEN	21-12-7	893	1,081
Schenectady, N.Y.	159-10	40	3,767-4,430	8,500	4-0	No	None	12-2-1	668	846
Sioux City, Iowa	109-23	44	3,690-4,200	6,600	4-0	Yes	DEN	15-2-4	387	454
Sioux Falls, S.D.	67-11	44	3,828-4,368†	6,972†	2-0	No	DEN	9-2-5	271†	331†
South Gate, Calif.	61-4	40	4,728-5,568	....	1-0	Yes	DEN	10-6-2	320	370
Springfield, Ill.	109-11	40	4,200-4,368	6,731	0-10	Yes	DE	10-3-6	419	456
Springfield, Mo.	94-6	48	3,224-3,926	6,000	12-0	Yes	DEN	10-7-4	291	345
Springfield, Ohio	101-9	44	4,116-4,440	7,416	4-0	Yes	DEN	5-0-3	409	510
Stamford, Conn.	188-10	40	3,926-4,628	8,424	1-14	Yes	None	18-5-2	824	1,737
Stockton, Calif.	138-13	40	4,306-5,124	10,008	7-0	Yes	DEN	28-6-6	625	752
Terre Haute, Ind.	92-2	48	3,990-3,990	5,670	29-0	Yes	None	10-6-3	359	416
Topeka, Kan.	112-19	40	3,600-3,900	6,650	10-0	Yes	DEN	23-2-5	503	630
Troy, N.Y.	198-54	40	3,235-3,400	5,200	22-0	No	None	7-10-2	582	....
Union City, N.J.	127-10	40	4,400-4,800†	7,400	0-0	Yes	None	7-0-3	512†	551†
Upper Darby tp., Pa.	132-...	48	....-....	....	15-1	No	DEN	7-2-3	....	....
Waco, Tex.	105-4	48	3,390-3,480	6,000	0-10	Yes	None	13-11-4	380	446
Waterloo, Iowa	84-1	48	3,960-4,440	6,540	0-0	No	DN	9-0-4	348	393
Wheeling, W. Va.	92-2	40	3,718-4,188	6,078	0-0	Yes	None	5-9-1	331	370
Wichita Falls, Tex.	79-...	48	3,600-4,500	6,900	0-0	Yes	DEN	15-1-3	332	434
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	97-2	40	3,334-3,807	5,582	1-0	Yes	DEN	7-1-5	299	375
Winston-Salem, N.C.	163-32	44	3,383-4,320	10,980	0-18	Yes	D	12-2-7	648	780
Woonsocket, R.I.	96-4†	42†	2,912-3,380	6,000	..-..	...	...	..-..-..	344	377
York, Pa.	86-3	40	3,600-4,100	5,000	0-17	Yes	None	7-3-3	....	....
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	94-0	48	3,660-3,800	6,600	5-2	No	DE	15-4-2	302	362
Abington tp., Pa.	42-0	42	4,200-4,500	7,300	13-0	Yes	DEN‡	12-0-0	207	261
Albany, Ga.	54-3	48	3,180-3,780	7,500	..-..	Yes	DEN	6-5-0	179	238
Alexandria, La.	59-0	48	....-....	....	0-0	No	None	5-2-0	....	....
Aliquippa, Pa.	31-1	42	4,170-4,356	5,256	0-13	Yes	DEN	3-1-0	144	164
Alliance, Ohio	37-11	40	3,750-3,840	4,560	1-0	Yes	D	4-1-2	128	145
Alton, Ill.	45-1	40	....-....	....	0-0	Yes	None	4-3-2	....	....
Amsterdam, N.Y.	44-2	40	3,160-3,460	4,750	0-1	Yes	DE	2-2-2	166	177
Anaheim, Calif.	57-2	40	4,410-5,160	9,360	10-5	Yes	DEN	6-7-1	....	....
Anderson, Ind.	78-6	40	3,750-3,900†	....	2-2	Yes	D	8-5-2	269†	306†
Ann Arbor, Mich.	73-9	40	4,200-4,860	8,292	0-1	Yes	DEN	5-0-6	325	374
Anniston, Ala.	41-...†	56†	3,420-3,540	5,580	..-..	...	...	..-..-..	190	247
Appleton, Wis.	48-0	43	3,676-3,956	7,100	15-0	No	DE	4-5-3	223	250
Arcadia, Calif.	43-2	40	4,452-5,280	9,372	1-0	Yes	DEN	..-3-1	257	307
Arlington t., Mass.	82-8	40	3,776-4,428	6,848	1-18	Yes	DEN‡	6-0-1	359	391
Ashland, Ky.	35-2	40	3,300-3,816†	4,812†	0-0	Yes	D	4-1-1	131†	161†
Athens, Ga.	39-1	48	3,300-3,600	5,400	0-13	No	DEN	3-5-2	....	148
Auburn, N.Y.	61-4	44	3,750-4,000	5,600	0-12	Yes	D	5-2-1	227	250
Bakersfield, Calif.	146-25	40	4,416-5,064	11,292	5-0	Yes	DEN‡	14-31-7	....	....

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Bangor, Me.	59-10	44	$2,925-3,562	$6,003	1-13	Yes	DEN‡	6-1-0	$220	$250
Barberton, Ohio	34-1	44	3,660-3,960†	5,148†	0-0	Yes	DE	5-0-3	113†	132†
Battle Creek, Mich.	63-10	48	3,684-4,100†	7,228†	..-..	No	D	..-2-4	240†	272†
Belleville, Ill.	38-1	40	3,900-4,146	5,346	0-0	Yes	None	5-1-2	150	168
Belleville, N.J.	66-4	43	....-....	....	0-4	Yes	None	5-1-1	....	....
Bellingham, Wash.	46-4	40	3,960-4,500	5,760	1-0	No	DEN‡	7-3-3	194	217
Belmont t., Mass.	42-3	40	4,100-4,300	7,800	0-12	Yes	DEN	4-1-0	205	228
Beloit, Wis.	48-3	42	4,080-4,666	7,060	0-0	No	D	5-0-3	213	250
Bessemer, Ala.	38-0	48	3,648-4,404	6,300	0-0	No	None	7-2-1	148	192
Beverly, Mass.	78-0	40	3,905-3,905	5,572	0-10	Yes	DEN	4-0-0	237	261
Beverly Hills, Calif.	78-9	40	4,872-5,868	10,920	..-..	No	DEN‡	8-11-5	403	476
Billings, Mont.	64-4	46	4,380-4,500	6,000	0-0	No	D	4-1-4	233	273
Biloxi, Miss.	33-14	54	2,653-2,653	4,120	1-9	No	None	4-1-0	94	117
Bloomfield, N.J.	91-3	43	4,000-5,200	8,000	0-17	Yes	DEN	..-6-1	452	490
Bloomington, Ill.	43-3	40	4,142-4,284	5,670	0-5	No	DE	4-2-2	172	192
Bloomington, Ind.	43-3	48	3,796-3,900	5,500	0-12	Yes	DE	5-2-2	153	184
Boise City, Idaho	63-7	48	3,120-3,600†	5,700†	1-0	No	DEN	6-4-3	216†	260†
Bremerton, Wash.	55-8	40	4,320-4,800	6,216	2-0	Yes	DEN	10-9-3	215	253
Bristol, Conn.	56-2	40	3,625-4,250	6,300	0-13	Yes	DEN‡	8-0-1	257	313
Brownsville, Tex.	61-21	48	2,346-3,060†	4,320†	0-0	No	DEN‡	8-0-0	161†	183†
Burlington, Iowa	34-0	46	3,702-4,020	4,920	4-0	Yes	DEN	5-0-1	123	147
Burlington, Vt.	49-3	40	2,925-3,344†	5,202†	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-2-1	131†	154†
Butte, Mont.	37-2	..	4,740-4,860	6,126	8-0	No	None	4-1-4	176	214
Champaign, Ill.	56-...	48	3,900-4,400	6,500	7-0	...	DEN	4-2-4	156	186
Charlottesville, Va.	42-0	48	3,120-3,720	6,000	0-6	No	DEN	4-2-4	178	201
Chelsea, Mass.	77-5	40	3,660-4,260†	7,160†	0-0	Yes	None	3-0-0	338†	352†
Cheyenne, Wyo.	50-10	44	3,600-5,100†	5,940†	2-0	No	DEN	8-5-1	169†	203†
Chicopee, Mass.	100-4	40	3,725-3,725†	6,500†	2-0	Yes	DEN	5-0-0	339†	376†
Chula Vista, Calif.	42-2	40	4,218-5,004	7,764	2-1	Yes	DEN	6-2-1	192	228
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31-0†	48†	3,126-3,456†	....	..-..	...	...	..-..-..	115†	126†
Clinton, Iowa	30-0	48	3,765-4,350	5,592	0-0	Yes	D	3-0-3	119	135
Colorado Springs, Colo.	104-7	48	3,888-4,440	7,848	0-0	No	DEN	12-3-7	416	495
Columbia, Mo.	44-4	48	3,036-3,480	5,820	0-0	Yes	DEN	6-0-2	139	185
Concord, N.H.	43-3	40	3,170-3,650	6,650	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-0-1	148	179
Council Bluffs, Iowa	52-8	48	3,876-4,008	5,748	0-0	Yes	None	7-0-3	191	232
Culver City, Calif.	57-6	40	4,872-5,724	9,576	1-0	No	DEN	10-6-2	293	393
Cumberland, Md.	60-6	40	3,120-3,558	5,466	7-0	Yes	DEN‡	4-0-0	211	238
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	33-1	40	4,320-4,680	5,880	0-0	Yes	DE	4-1-1	166	187
Danville, Ill.	34-0	54	3,900-4,068	5,100	0-0	No	DE	5-0-2	137	170
Danville, Va.	74-6	48	3,324-3,684†	6,700†	0-14	Yes	DEN	11-2-2	277†	349†
Daytona Beach, Fla.	68-6	48	2,808-3,036†	5,040†	0-10	Yes	DEN	10-5-3	201†	345†
East Cleveland, Ohio	66-10	44	4,200-5,350	8,000	1-4	Yes	D	10-0-1	332	367
East Hartford t., Conn.	61-3	40	4,463-4,613	7,293	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	8-0-0	296	330
East Providence t., R.I.	78-3	40	3,936-3,936	....	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	8-4-2	323	369
Easton, Pa.	51-2	44	3,335-3,931	5,460	0-23	Yes	DEN	6-0-1	195	252
Eau Claire, Wis.	54-6	42	3,870-4,800	8,280	0-1	Yes	DEN‡	6-0-3	275	337
Elgin, Ill.	51-10	40	3,900-4,620	5,820	3-0	Yes	DEN	6-0-4	207	240
Elkhart, Ind.	63-4	44	4,320-4,320†	5,554†	..-..	Yes	...	9-0-3	279†	316†
Elmhurst, Ill.	32-0	48	4,260-4,896	6,770	0-1	Yes	DN	5-0-2	122	147
Elmira, N.Y.	89-0	44	3,836-4,048	6,500	0-14	Yes	DEN‡	8-0-3	401	443
Elyria, Ohio	42-0	44	3,864-4,200	5,544	0-9	Yes	DE	5-1-2	176	379
Enid, Okla.	48-7	48	3,180-3,360	5,040	4-0	No	DEN	8-0-2	158	169
Euclid, Ohio	63-2	40	3,765-4,930	7,627	0-0	Yes	DEN	13-1-0	348	395
Eugene, Ore.	66-5	40	3,882-4,272	6,852	0-18	Yes	DEN	10-2-4	257	340
Everett, Mass.			(Not reporting)							
Everett, Wash.	56-3	46	4,380-4,740	6,240	2-0	Yes	DE‡	13-0-3	257	289
Fairfield t., Conn.	48-1	40	3,500-4,300†	....	1-0	Yes	DEN	6-0-0	168†	209†
Fairmont, W. Va.	31-1	40	3,540-3,540†	3,600†	0-0	Yes	None	3-1-0	95†	113†
Fargo, N.D.	72-5	40	3,528-4,068	....	2-0	No	DEN	9-2-4	274	316
Fayetteville, N.C.	78-3	48	2,880-3,540†	....	0-9	Yes	DEN	6-4-2	242†	313†
Ferndale, Mich.	44-2	40	4,890-5,316	7,656	0-0	Yes	DEN	8-0-1	232	260
Fitchburg, Mass.	82-6	40	4,000-4,000	6,500	10-0	Yes	DEN‡	7-0-0	337	378

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Fond du Lac, Wis.	41-3	45	$4,128-4,128	$5,556	0-5	No	DEN	4-2-1	$173	$218
Fort Dodge, Iowa	26-0	48	3,750-4,290	5,970	1-0	No	None	3-1-2	101	130
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	131-16	44	3,312-3,965	7,359	9-0	Yes	DEN‡	22-7-4	483	633
Framingham t., Mass.	41-0	40	3,700-4,000	6,185	0-7	Yes	None	4-2-0	214	244
Fullerton, Calif.	49-0	40	4,500-5,256	8,664	7-0	Yes	D	6-6-2	149	192
Gainesville, Fla.	49-6	44	3,100-3,600	....	0-3	No	DEN	6-1-3	168	216
Galesburg, Ill.	39-5	40	4,260-4,260	4,500	0-0	Yes	None	2-0-4	112	137
Garfield, N.J.	47-0	40	4,300-4,500	6,000	0-0	Yes	None	3-2-0	238	258
Gloucester, Mass.	58-2	40	3,300-3,300†	4,750†	5-0	Yes	DE	4-3-0	157†	185
Grand Forks, N.D.	29-2	48	3,312-4,080	5,880	1-0	No	DE	4-1-2	110	128
Granite City, Ill.	31-0	40	4,335-4,560	6,000	0-0	Yes	None	5-3-2	96	113
Great Falls, Mont.	50-3	48	4,350-4,680	6,120	0-0	No	DEN	8-0-3	210	258
Greenville, Miss.	43-5	56	2,940-4,020	4,800	0-11	No	DEN‡	5-2-2	147	195
Greenwich t., Conn.	130-13	40	4,008-4,872	10,200	1-1	Yes	DEN	11-6-4	640	792
Hackensack, N.J.	67-1	40	4,000-5,000	6,800	0-20	Yes	DEN	8-4-3	359	408
Hagerstown, Md.	61-5	48	3,498-3,720	4,800	0-19	No	D	4-3-0	237	267
Hamden t., Conn.	53-0	40	3,600-4,200†	6,000†	0-1	No	DEN	7-0-0	216†	276
Hamilton tp., N.J.	70-3	40	4,275-4,875	....	0-4	Yes	None	6-2-0	341	394
Hamtramck, Mich.	95-5	40	4,438-4,918	7,228	1-10	Yes	None	..-5-2	470	504
Hattiesburg, Miss.	36-4	48	2,820-3,084	4,020	6-0	No	DE	5-1-0	108	141
Haverford tp., Pa.	49-3	40	3,051-4,166†	7,500†	0-0	Yes	None	8-1-0	191†	232
Haverhill, Mass.	69-1	40	3,328-3,432†	4,600†	0-0	Yes	D	5-1-1	250†	269
Hayward, Calif.	51-5	40	4,524-5,508	9,948	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	9-0-2	242	285
Hazleton, Pa.	33-0	44	3,825-3,825	4,400	0-0	Yes	DEN	3-0-1	120	134
Hempstead, N.Y.	67-4	40	4,100-5,200†	8,500†	0-17	No	DEN‡	5-3-0	358†	402
High Point, N.C.	83-8	48	3,168-4,140	6,600	3-3	No	DEN	8-1-6	290	395
Highland Park, Mich.	114-13	40	5,502-5,502	9,750	4-0	No	DEN	19-6-2	....	....
Hot Springs, Ark.	39-0	48	2,580-2,910†	4,200†	1-0	No	D	3-2-1	111†	145
Huntington Park, Calif.	53-2	40	5,088-5,280	9,288	1-3	Yes	D	8-10-2	296	326
Hutchinson, Kan.	40-5	48	3,324-3,700[1]	6,288	2-15	Yes	DEN‡	5-2-3	127	183
Independence, Mo.	39-0	48	3,840-4,600	....	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	7-3-1	140	153
Iowa City, Iowa	24-0	48	3,862-4,189	5,490	0-0	No	DEN	4-0-2	68	87
Ithaca, N.Y.	40-3	42	4,000-4,600	6,400	0-12	Yes	DEN	4-2-1	170	187
Jackson, Tenn.	43-0	48	3,000-3,420	5,300	0-0	No	None	6-3-2	146	171
Jamestown, N.Y.	74-7	43	4,088-4,404	5,943	2-0	Yes	DE	8-2-3	304	375
Jefferson City, Mo.	30-0	48	3,000-3,000†	4,500†	0-0	Yes	DE	4-2-0	....	....
Johnson City, Tenn.	38-1	48	2,640-3,000	4,770	0-0	No	DEN	5-2-1	104	125
Joplin, Mo.	47-16	48	3,060-3,360	5,000	4-6	Yes	DEN	8-2-2	158	203
Kankakee, Ill.	30-2	48	4,050-4,200	6,000	0-0	No	DE	3-1-2	78	105
Kearny, N.J.	112-1	40	4,050-4,550†	6,550†	0-9	Yes	DEN	8-2-3	523†	580†
Kettering, Ohio	18-1	48	4,264-4,680	6,199	0-2	No	DEN‡	4-0-0	77	81
Key West, Fla.	38-0	40	2,970-3,480†	5,304†	0-0	No	DEN‡	6-1-0	114†	150†
Kingston, N.Y.	57-1	40	4,220-4,580	6,340	0-8	Yes	None	5-2-0	235	251
Kokomo, Ind.	71-9	42	3,600-4,000†	5,340†	1-0	Yes	DEN	8-0-2	215†	255
La Crosse, Wis.	72-6	42	4,164-4,536	7,200	0-0	Yes	DE	7-3-3	309	352
La Grange, Ga.	41-1	48	2,700-3,300	6,000	0-0	No	N	5-3-1	129	152
Lackawanna, N.Y.	60-0	40	4,700-4,700	6,500	6-0	No	None	5-3-0	307	332
Lafayette, Ind.	56-1	40	4,200-4,440	6,240	0-17	Yes	D	7-0-3	225	262
Lafayette, La.	40-0	48	....-....	6,600	2-0	Yes	...	5-3-0	....	....
Lake Charles, La.	39-1	48	....-....	....	0-0	Yes	D	3-0-0	....	....
Lakeland, Fla.	66-7	48	3,480-3,600†	....	7-0	Yes	D	8-5-1	198†	241†
Laurel, Miss.	...-...	..	3,165-3,165	4,397	..-..	...	...	..-..	97	118
Lawton, Okla.	40-0	48	3,084-3,204	6,000	0-0	Yes	None	5-0-3	133	157
Lebanon, Pa.	40-1	42	3,450-3,602†	4,669†	0-1	Yes	DEN	4-0-1	124†	136†
Lewiston, Me.	62-3	44	3,068-3,848	5,564	1-4	Yes	DEN	4-1-1	231	254
Lincoln Park, Mich.	57-1	40	4,925-5,250	7,350	0-7	Yes	DEN	12-0-1	252	304
Linden, N.J.	106-0	40	....-....	....	0-12	Yes	None	3-0-0	....	....
Lockport, N.Y.	36-1	48	....-....	5,600	..-..	No	DEN‡	5-2-2	....	....
Lower Merion tp., Pa.	115-4	48	4,050-4,770	10,000	0-12	Yes	DEN	7-0-1	539	617
Lynchburg, Va.	65-2	48	3,432-3,828	6,118	0-15	No	DEN‡	10-3-2	244	292
Lynwood, Calif.	32-3	40	4,764-5,448	8,640	0-0	Yes	None	4-6-1	211	250
Manchester t., Conn.	38-...	40	.... -	7,280	0-1	Yes	DEN‡	7-1-0	234	275

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	28-0	40	$4,146-4,956	$7,044	1-1	Yes	D	5-3-1	$146	$191
Manitowoc, Wis.	44-2	46	3,978-4,290	5,310	0-7	No	D	4-0-5	181	204
Mansfield, Ohio	55-2	46	3,939-4,128†	4,436†	0-0	Yes	DEN	7-1-8	229†	252†
Maplewood tp., N.J.	47-0	40	3,708-5,100	7,500	7-0	Yes	DEN	4-1-1	250	270
Marion, Ind.	48-0	40	3,480-3,960	4,680	0-0	Yes	DE	5-1-2	168	185
Marion, Ohio	36-2	40	4,020-4,020	5,130	0-0	No	DEN	3-0-2	135	179
Mason City, Iowa	40-8	44	3,696-3,888	6,000	0-0	No	DEN‡	8-0-4	142	178
Massillon, Ohio	29-0	40	4,020-4,170	4,770	0-0	...	None	3-2-1	134	145
Maywood, Ill.	31-0	44	4,032-4,872	6,504	15-7	Yes	D	5-4-2	145	183
Melrose, Mass.	47-2	40	3,284-4,119	6,512	14-4	No	None	4-0-0	226	251
Meriden, Conn.	94-3	40	3,895-3,895	6,194	25-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-..-3	399	461
Meridian, Miss.	75-8	48	2,928-3,300	5,220	5-1	No	D	3-3-2	207	256
Miami Beach, Fla.	249-49	43	4,044-5,016	9,996	14-0	Yes	D	8-9-15	1,052	1,260
Michigan City, Ind.	49-1	40	4,241-4,241	5,320	11-0	Yes	None	3-2-2	226	251
Middletown, Conn.	41-1	40	3,208-3,978	6,285	1-10	Yes	DEN‡	5-0-0	187	216
Middletown, Ohio	64-3	40	3,949-4,580	7,208	0-0	...	DEN‡	8-6-2	283	336
Milford t., Conn.	48-1	40	3,456-4,158	6,400	1-0	Yes	DEN	7-0-0	275	307
Mishawaka, Ind.	46-2	44	4,515-4,804	5,665	0-9	Yes	D	5-0-3	198	223
Moline, Ill.	42-2	44	3,900-4,172	5,323	0-0	No	None	3-0-4	129	146
Monroe, La.	58-5	48	....-....	....	8-0	No	DE	11-2-1	....	....
Montclair, N.J.	93-5	40	3,800-5,050†	....	1-2	Yes	DEN	7-3-3	494	545
Montebello, Calif.	35-2	40	4,485-5,208	8,705	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	8-8-1	174	207
Monterey Park, Calif.	34-2	40	4,416-5,196	....	0-0	Yes	D	4-3-1	149	174
Morgantown, W. Va.	14-1	48	2,898-3,528	....	1-0	No	DEN	4-0-1	57	73
Mt. Lebanon tp., Pa.	36-3	48	3,660-4,500	6,600	1-3	No	DEN‡	5-0-1	176	231
Muskegon, Mich.	78-6	40	4,250-4,600	7,600	30-0	Yes	DE	14-5-3	373	429
Muskogee, Okla.	52-0	48	2,940-3,228	5,388	0-0	No	None	7-1-3	157	205
Nashua, N.H.	49-4	40	3,691-3,990	....	16-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-1-0	242	270
National City, Calif.	38-2	40	4,500-5,340	7,884	0-0	Yes	DEN	5-3-1	159	188
New Albany, Ind.	30-0	48	3,360-3,480†	4,440†	0-0	No	DE	..-6-1	82†	96†
New Brunswick, N.J.	...-...	..	3,600-4,500†	6,100†	..-..	...	...	..-..	321†	353†
New Castle, Pa.	58-2	44	3,456-3,724	4,609	0-30	Yes	None	3-4-0	214	274
New Kensington, Pa.	29-0	44	4,232-4,232	5,112	0-10	No	DEN‡	3-0-1	163	197
New London, Conn.	60-3	40	4,428-4,714	6,700	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-1-0	292	315
Newark, Ohio	49-1	48	3,840-4,260	5,400	0-0	Yes	None	2-2-2	166	181
Newburgh, N.Y.	53-0	40	3,500-3,900†	5,675†	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-2-3	216†	226†
Newport, Ky.	63-8	40	3,280-3,645	5,000	0-0	Yes	None	4-1-1	232	274
Newport, R.I.	88-1	40	3,254-3,794	6,000	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-2	329	343
Newport News, Va.	73-6	48	3,815-4,319	8,000	0-9	No	DEN‡	9-6-3	291	371
Norman, Okla.	25-1	48	2,952-3,072	4,182	0-0	No	D	3-1-1	84	99
Norristown, Pa.	46-0	48	3,830-4,330	....	0-0	No	DEN‡	3-0-3	203	224
North Bergen tp., N.J.	92-5	40	....-....	....	0-0	Yes	DEN	9-0-1	....	....
North Little Rock, Ark.	70-0	40	3,233-3,784	5,400	0-0	No	DEN‡	8-1-1	247	284
Northampton, Mass.	39-0	40	3,432-3,848	5,637	1-0	Yes	D	5-1-0	165	179
Norwalk, Conn.	102-3	40	3,900-4,500	7,600	0-26	Yes	DEN‡	12-0-0	486	553
Norwich, Conn.	53-2	40	3,304-3,871	5,250	2-0	Yes	DEN‡	4-0-1	225	257
Norwood, Ohio	41-2	48	4,709-5,261†	7,145†	0-8	No	DEN	3-0-2	232†	273†
Nutley, N.J.	45-0	40	3,300-4,700	6,700	0-0	Yes	None	4-1-1	219	240
Odessa, Tex.	86-3	48	4,080-4,380	10,296	5-0	No	DEN	8-6-1	333	426
Ontario, Calif.	53-4	40	4,410-5,160	8,496	0-2	Yes	DEN	11-2-2	189	239
Orange, N.J.	82-2	40	3,400-4,452†	6,500†	..-20	Yes	None	7-4-1	367†	427†
Oshkosh, Wis.	60-0	42	3,840-4,320	6,120	0-10	...	D	4-4-4	263	291
Ottumwa, Iowa	36-3	44	3,870-4,560	6,372	3-0	No	DEN‡	5-0-2	159	202
Owensboro, Ky.	53-3	48	3,168-3,312	5,280	0-13	No	DEN‡	13-2-3	180	254
Oxnard, Calif.	43-3	42	4,002-4,692	8,496	4-6	Yes	DEN‡	7-3-2	171	219
Paducah, Ky.	57-0	48	2,940-3,180	4,800	0-0	Yes	DEN	9-2-2	189	232
Palo Alto, Calif.	52-2	40	4,602-5,604	9,600	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	10-4-2	247	290
Panama City, Fla.	44-0	48	2,940-3,300	5,824	3-1	Yes	DEN‡	8-4-2	150	191
Parkersburg, W. Va.	43-5	40	3,150-3,600	5,100	18-0	Yes	DEN	5-0-2	136	159
Parma, Ohio	55-9	40	4,149-5,025	7,315	11-0	Yes	DE	9-4-0	257	306
Penn tp., Pa.	18-2	48	....-....	5,400	29-1	Yes	None	5-0-0	93	112
Pensacola, Fla.	106-13	40	3,456-4,092	7,560	0-0	Yes	DEN	11-4-3	402	492

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Perth Amboy, N.J. . .	86-3	40	$3,660-5,100	$6,600	0-15	Yes	DEN	4-2-1	$456	$510
Petersburg, Va.	43-5	48	3,360-3,600	5,592	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	7-2-2	168	189
Pine Bluff, Ark.	36-0	48	3,120-3,600	5,000	0-0	No	None	2-2-3	121	147
Plainfield, N.J.	88-10	40	3,900-5,000	7,700	0-13	Yes	None	4-4-0	405	448
Pocatello, Idaho	40-4	48	3,840-3,900	5,700	0-0	No	DE	3-5-2	155	195
Pomona, Calif.	76-14	40	4,614-5,400	9,300	4-0	Yes	DEN	12-6-3	377	498
Port Huron, Mich. . .	58-12	40	3,870-4,200†	6,100†	1-1	No	DEN	8-0-2	238†	279†
Portsmouth, Ohio . . .	54-2	40	4,040-4,240	6,300	..-..	Yes	D	8-3-1	228	259
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. .	74-0	40	4,400-5,000	7,390	1-1	No	DEN‡	11-0-1	403	452
Provo, Utah	33-3	40	3,144-4,020	6,000	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	10-2-1	136	176
Quincy, Ill.	43-0	40	3,900-4,200	4,500	1-0	No	DEN‡	6-2-2	180	203
Rapid City, S.D. . . .	38-4	48	3,342-3,792	5,460	2-1	Yes	DEN	6-1-1	131	175
Redondo Beach, Calif.	50-3	40	4,572-5,424	. . . .	2-6	Yes	D	6-4-1	236	303
Redwood City, Calif. .	46-3	40	4,452-5,412	. . . .	0-0	Yes	DEN	8-4-2	212	251
Reno, Nev.	105-15	48	4,320-4,632	7,956	8-0	Yes	DEN	16-6-5	435	546
Revere, Mass.	76-5	40	3,500-3,700†	5,200†	1-15	No	None	3-2-0	308†	350†
Richfield, Minn.	22-0	40	4,296-4,980	6,672	0-0	Yes	DEN	6-1-0	97	117
Richmond, Ind.	54-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	..-..	Yes	DEN	8-0-3	. . . .	. . . .
Rochester, Minn. . . .	55-2	40	3,885-4,200	6,000	0-0	No	DEN‡	3-1-1	220	251
Rock Island, Ill.	68-5	40	3,900-4,200	6,240	1-0	Yes	DE	10-0-6	184	225
Rocky Mount, N.C. . .	54-5	48	2,962-3,620	5,320	0-12	Yes	D	3-4-2	178	218
Rome, Ga.	47-2	48	3,000-3,360	5,100	0-6	No	None	4-4-2	163	224
Rome, N.Y.	58-7	40	3,407-4,372†	5,978†	0-2	Yes	D	4-0-1	232†	252
Roswell, N.M.	32-0	48	3,000-3,780	7,284	2-0	Yes	DEN	7-1-4	121	150
Royal Oak, Mich. . . .	79-11	40	4,530-5,122	7,500	6-4	Yes	DEN	9-0-2	339	396
St. Cloud, Minn. . . .	33-2	40	3,280-3,862	5,160	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	8-0-1	122	161
St. Louis Park, Minn.	26-0	40	4,368-5,244	7,176	0-0	Yes	DE	4-0-0	118	152
Salem, Mass.	76-4	40	3,618-3,618†	5,298†	0-0	Yes	D	3-0-1	323†	342
Salem, Oregon	71-12	40	4,020-4,260	6,600	6-0	Yes	DEN‡	9-2-3	259	320
Salina, Kan.	42-7	48	3,000-3,420	5,700	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	6-1-2	122	169
San Leandro, Calif. .	62-12	40	4,638-5,478	10,548	4-8	Yes	DEN‡	7-0-2	248	288
Sandusky, Ohio	34-1	48	4,080-4,500	5,676	0-0	No	DEN	4-0-2	144	183
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	71-7	40	4,194-4,980	8,520	2-1	No	DEN	5-5-2	368	399
Santa Fe, N.M.	34-0	48	3,480-3,720	6,900	2-0	No	DEN	6-1-0	122	146
Shaker Heights, Ohio .	60-2	40	3,939-4,737†	7,875†	0-0	No	DEN	12-0-1	258†	340†
Sharon, Pa.	32-1	40	3,600-3,840†	5,140†	0-7	Yes	None	4-0-0	135†	164†
Sheboygan, Wis.	63-0	46	4,009-4,131	6,471	0-0	No	D	4-0-4	261	279
Skokie, Ill.	43-1	48	4,200-4,800†	7,200†	0-3	No	None	6-4-3	149†	185†
S. San Francisco, Calif.	27-3	40	4,269-5,232	8,112	0-0	No	D	5-2-0	144	174
Spartanburg, S.C. . .	81-11	48	3,240-3,540	5,100	4-15	No	DEN	10-3-3	287	343
Steubenville, Ohio . . .	45-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	0-0	Yes	D	4-2-3	. . . .	. . . .
Stratford t., Conn. . .	60-2	40	3,570-4,220†	6,274†	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-0-0	212†	250†
Superior, Wis.	59-2	42	4,050-4,350	6,600	1-0	Yes	D	7-1-1	251	313
Tallahassee, Fla. . . .	63-5	48	3,166-4,026	8,925	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	11-4-3	220	274
Taunton, Mass.	67-4†	40	3,431-3,431†	4,676†	..-..	...	...	..-..	303†	312†
Teaneck tp., N.J. . . .	51-0	40	3,918-5,000	7,451	0-8	Yes	DEN‡	8-0-1	241	289
Temple, Tex.	32-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	7,200	0-0	No	DEN	5-2-1	104	119
Torrance, Calif.	71-5	40	5,076-5,556	9,564	1-16	Yes	D	12-3-2	. . . .	. . . .
Torrington, Conn. . . .	60-4	40	3,536-3,744†	4,940†	1-0	Yes	None	4-0-0	196†	234†
Tucson, Ariz.	120-13	48	3,870-4,560	. . . .	2-0	No	DEN	22-6-5	391	575
Tuscaloosa, Ala. . . .	76-4	48	2,868-3,156†	. . . .	12-6	No	None	6-6-3	181†	230†
Tyler, Tex.	56-2	48	3,270-3,960	6,358	0-0	No	D	8-3-2	192	243
Union tp., N.J.	70-1	40	4,600-5,000	. . . .	0-5	Yes	DEN	7-4-1	. . . .	. . . .
University City, Mo. .	49-2	..	3,885-4,200	6,360	0-3	Yes	DEN	5-7-1	206	259
Vallejo, Calif.	68-8	40	4,230-5,040	8,640	5-0	Yes	DEN	12-6-3	359	426
Valley Stream, N.Y. .			(Not reporting)							
Vancouver, Wash. . . .	56-2	40	3,942-4,416	6,804	2-0	Yes	DEN	11-1-2	232	286
Vicksburg, Miss. . . .	37-0	48	2,904-2,904	4,440	1-9	Yes	DEN‡	3-4-0	113	150
Vineland, N.J.	34-2	48	3,200-4,080†	. . . .	0-3	Yes	DEN‡	5-0-3	121†	141†
Waltham, Mass.	90-5	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	21-0	Yes	None	..-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Warren, Ohio	62-2	40	3,816-4,452†	7,314†	13-2	Yes	DE	5-1-2	252†	300†
Warwick, R.I.	...-4	43	3,380-3,380†	5,642†	..-..	Yes	DEN‡	22-3-1	250†	312†

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Warwick, Va.	40-6	48	$3,660-4,140	$7,500	3-4	No	DEN‡	13-0-1	$158	$199
Washington, Pa.	33-1	40	3,500-3,960	4,630	4-0	Yes	None	2-1-1	119	158
Watertown t., Mass.	76-6	40	4,090-4,540	6,890	0-0	Yes	DE	8-0-1	373	410
Watertown, N.Y.	51-0	40	3,500-4,800	6,730	1-8	Yes	DN	6-4-0	220	238
Waukegan, Ill.	53-4	44	....-....	....	7-0	Yes	None	7-3-3	....	....
Wausau, Wis.	41-0	48	3,835-4,401	6,000	10-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-1-2	147†	168†
Wauwatosa, Wis.	63-0	42	4,765-5,229	9,000	0-10	Yes	DEN	10-2-2	360	409
West Allis, Wis.	89-5†	42†	5,130-5,382	9,480	..-..	...	...	..-..	519	550
West Covina, Calif.	29-0	40	4,260-5,280	7,296	6-2	Yes	DE	7-1-0	127	175
West Hartford t., Conn.	82-3	40	4,186-4,586	8,500	0-10	Yes	DEN	..-0-0	467	537
West Haven t., Conn.	60-1	40	3,743-3,743†	6,000†	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	4-0-0	272†	....
West New York, N.J.	83-0	40	....-....	....	1-0	Yes	None	7-0-5	....	....
West Orange, N.J.	65-1	40	3,880-4,600†	6,950†	0-0	Yes	D	9-1-1	316†	358†
West Palm Beach, Fla.	90-9	48	3,600-4,300	7,500	1-14	Yes	DEN	16-10-2	382	464
Weymouth t., Mass.	65-2	40	3,595-4,015	5,713	0-1	Yes	None	5-0-0	326	364
Whittier, Calif.	43-2	40	4,716-5,400	8,700	0-2	Yes	DE	7-7-2	197	250
White Plains, N.Y.	138-7	40	4,100-5,000	8,500	2-13	Yes	DEN	12-4-8	688	768
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31-1	48	3,180-....	5,397	8-0	Yes	DEN	4-0-0	139	160
Williamsport, Pa.	55-1	44	3,250-3,250	4,600	1-0	Yes	D	2-1-3	185	215
Wilmington, N.C.	91-15	48	3,060-3,660	6,660	2-12	No	DE	4-5-1	324	366
Winona, Minn.	34-0	..	3,600-3,840	....	0-0	No	D	4-0-2	126	144
Woodbridge tp., N.J.	75-0	40	3,600-4,200†	6,100†	0-5	Yes	None	7-6-0	....	....
Wyandotte, Mich.	71-10	40	4,659-5,221	7,777	1-5	Yes	DEN	..-3-3	356	406
Yakima, Wash.	74-0	44	3,840-4,464†	6,300†	5-0	Yes	DEN	13-0-2	307†	358†
Zanesville, Ohio	35-0	48	....-....	....	0-0	Yes	DEN	7-2-2	....	....
10,000 to 25,000										
Aiken, S.C.	21-3	48	3,400-3,600	7,200	1-7	Yes	DEN‡	4-1-1	79.0	99.6
Albany, Calif.	21-0	40	5,232-5,400	....	2-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-1	108.3	133.6
Albany Ore.	19-1	48	3,780-4,500	5,640	0-1	Yes	DEN	3-1-1	64.8	78.6
Albemarle, N.C.	21-0	48	2,760-3,540	5,160	2-0	No	DEN	3-0-1	60.7	70.1
Albert Lea, Minn.	20-2	40	3,564-3,924	5,010	1-0	No	D	2-0-1	75.0	89.8
Albion, Mich.	17-0	48	3,850-4,200	4,750	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-0	73.5	85.9
Alice, Tex.	14-0	48	2,820-3,162	6,000	1-0	No	D	2-2-0	46.7	58.3
Alpena, Mich.	19-0	40	3,728-4,095	5,500	0-0	Yes	DE	2-0-1	70.5	81.4
Ames, Iowa	21-0	48	3,384-3,840	6,000	0-0	No	DEN	3-1-1	78.8	93.1
Amherst t., Mass.	10-...	40	2,960-3,680	5,300	0-1	Yes	D	2-0-0	32.3†	37.9†
Andover t., Mass.	21-1	40	4,160-4,160	5,720	0-0	Yes	DE	2-1-1	70.9	95.5
Antioch, Calif.	20-1	40	4,752-5,004	6,948	0-0	Yes	D	3-1-1	90.4	104.9
Ardmore, Okla.	28-1	56†	2,976-2,976	4,000	0-0	Yes	DE	3-0-1	95.0	105.0
Arkansas City, Kan.	16-1	48	3,390-3,480	4,392	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-0	56.2	70.9
Arlington Heights, Ill.	19-3	48	5,040-5,040	6,120	12-0	Yes	DEN	4-0-1	94.8	118.4
Asbury Park, N.J.	52-2	40	3,884-4,950	5,950	..-..	Yes	DEN‡	5-2-1	249.5	280.4
Ashland, Wis.	14-0	46	3,870-4,500	5,133	0-0	No	D	1-1-0	51.0	63.6
Ashtabula, Ohio	31-3	44	3,350-4,250	5,650	0-0	No	DEN	4-0-2	121.8	144.7
Astoria, Ore.	23-1	40	4,140-4,320	6,000	0-1	Yes	DEN	2-1-1	98.4	117.7
Atchison, Kan.	17-0	48	3,120-3,420	4,920	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-2	63.5†	67.8†
Athol t., Mass.	15-1	40	3,100-3,600	4,500	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-0	61.1	67.6
Auburn, Ala.	18-2	48	3,000-3,120	5,400	1-3	No	None	3-2-0	43.3	52.7
Auburn, Me.	27-0	51	3,432-3,588	4,680	0-11	Yes	DN	2-0-0	105.9	135.8
Aurora, Colo.	33-2	48	3,768-4,416	6,000	0-0	No	DEN	7-0-1	121.0	154.0
Azusa, Calif.	29-0	40	4,476-5,376	7,392	0-1	Yes	D	5-2-11	152.9	180.3
Barre, Vt.	21-0	50	3,250-3,380	4,254	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-0	36.4	44.8
Bartlesville, Okla.	32-1	48	3,180-3,588	5,292	2-0	Yes	D	3-1-2	101.5	120.0
Batavia, N.Y.	26-1	40	3,525-3,675†	6,500	8-0	No	DEN	2-1-2	99.4†	107.4†
Bath, Me.	14-1	48	2,870-3,452	4,486	1-0	No	None	2-0-0	51.0	56.3
Baytown, Tex.	27-1	48	4,140-4,896	5,880	0-0	...	DE	5-1-1	96.6	112.6
Beaver Dam, Wis.	15-0	44	3,600-3,960	5,220	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	2-..-1	57.1	66.3
Bedford, Ind.	21-0	48	3,660-3,780	4,560	0-0	No	None	3-1-1	72.3	81.0
Bell, Calif.	24-1	40	4,860-5,220	7,200	0-0	Yes	DE	5-5-1	112.8	130.1
Bellaire, Tex.	18-4	48	3,960-4,260	7,500	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-1-0	65.8	90.6
Bemidji, Minn.	11-0	48	3,528-3,528	4,440	0-0	No	D	2-0-0	37.4	44.9

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Bend, Ore.	17-0	40	$3,862-4,413	$5,880	6-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-2-0	$ 67.0	$ 92.2
Benton Harbor, Mich. .	38-4	48	3,850-4,290	6,206	0-3	Yes	D	5-0-2	144.4	172.1
Bergenfield, N.J. . . .	25-0	40	4,500-5,000	7,000	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-0	155.5	171.6
Berkley, Mich.	16-0	44	4,600-5,150	. . . .	0-0	Yes	DEN	4-0-1	86.1	97.3
Berwick, Pa.	11-4	40	3,300-3,300	3,720	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	2-0-0	31.0	41.7
Bexley, Ohio	18-0	40	4,080-4,440	5,160	0-0	No	DEN	4-0-0	73.1	84.3
Big Spring, Tex. . . .	29-1	48	3,528-3,672	5,472	3-0	No	DEN	4-2-0	97.9	132.2
Birmingham, Mich. .	37-4	40	4,698-5,194	8,800	4-0	Yes	DE	7-0-2	173.0	207.4
Bluefield, W. Va. . . .	23-1	48	3,264-3,744	4,800	6-0	No	DE	2-0-1	110.4	131.2
Boone, Iowa	15-1	42	3,840-4,194	4,890	0-0	No	DEN	2-0-0	64.0	72.7
Borger, Tex.	17-6	48	3,510-3,780	5,400	4-0	No	DN	2-1-1	60.3	77.8
Boulder, Colo.	28-. . .	48	3,720-4,464	6,780	2-0	Yes	DEN	4-0-1	113.3	155.2
Bowling Green, Ky. . .	31-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	0-0	Yes	DE	3-1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Bozeman, Mont.	12-0	47	4,050-4,320	5,100	0-0	No	DEN‡	2-1-1	61.0	76.9
Brattleboro t., Vt. . .	15-0	48	3,399-3,510	4,550	2-2	Yes	D	3-0-0	49.8	59.6
Brawley, Calif.	24-1	44	3,846-4,392	6,264	0-0	No	D	4-1-1	98.3	146.6
Bristol, Va.	26-4	48	2,820-3,600	5,000	4-3	Yes	DEN‡	. .-1-1	89.9	106.5
Brookfield, Ill.	15-1	48	4,200-4,992	6,960	0-2	Yes	DE	4-0-1	76.6	84.6
Brownwood, Tex. . . .	21-1	54	2,700-2,700	4,332	0-0	No	DE	2-0-2	69.4	92.9
Brunswick, Ga.	32-1	48	3,075-3,312	5,900	0-0	No	DEN	5-2-1	106.0	134.5
Brunswick t., Me. . .	14-1	44	. . . .-. . . .	4,400	1-0	Yes	DEN	2-0-0	48.3	59.0
Bryan, Tex.	32-3	48	3,000-3,312	5,880	0-0	No	DEN	7-. .-1	101.5	129.1
Burlingame, Calif. . .	32-3	40	4,980-5,220	7,824	0-0	Yes	DEN	7-2-3	150.8	173.3
Burlington, N.J. . . .	28-1	40	4,040-4,640	6,800	0-0	Yes	DEN	4-1-0	132.3	156.6
Burlington, N.C. . . .	52-. . .	48	2,892-3,540	6,700	7-0	. . .	DN	5-2-1	147.3	194.6
Cadillac, Mich.	11-2	48	3,450-4,069	4,820	0-0	Yes	DE	2-1-1	42.3	59.2
Camden, Arkansas . .	14-0	74	3,120-3,900	4,470	0-0	No	None	3-1-0	42.9	60.7
Campbell, Ohio	19-0	40	5,340-5,340	6,120	0-0	Yes	DE	2-0-1	79.8	92.8
Canton, Ill.	13-0	48	3,960-4,320	4,320	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-1	56.0	62.4
Carlisle, Pa.	15-0	48	2,822-3,190	3,466	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-0	46.3	61.9
Carnegie, Pa.	13-2	45	2,932-3,835	. . . .	0-0	Yes	DE	2-1-0	53.5	62.7
Carthage, Mo.	18-1	48	3,000-3,300	4,800	0-0	No	DEN‡	2-1-1	50.2	64.0
Casper, Wyo.	33-1	40	4,062-4,812	5,940	0-0	No	DEN‡	4-0-2	154.0	186.1
Cedar Falls, Iowa . . .	14-0	48	3,420-3,900	5,100	1-0	No	DEN‡	2-0-1	52.7	67.3
Central Falls, R.I. . .	33-0	40	3,004-3,432	4,992	0-3	Yes	DEN‡	1-0-0	119.5	140.1
Charles City, Iowa . .	13-4	48	3,510-3,840	4,500	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	2-0-0	39.0	45.0
Cheltenham tp., Pa. .	38-0	48	4,250-4,500	7,000	0-0	No	DEN‡	10-0-0	188.8	241.9
Chicago Heights, Ill. .	44-2	48	4,200-4,800	5,750	2-3	Yes	None	5-4-2	140.8	171.1
Chickasha, Okla. . . .	19-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	0-1	No	D	2-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Chico, Calif.	21-1	48	4,080-4,560	7,800	0-1	Yes	DEN‡	3-1-2	86.8	110.1
Claremont, N.H. . . .	16-0	48	3,762-3,762	5,200	1-0	Yes	D	2-0-0	69.0	76.7
Clayton, Mo.	35-0	48	4,020-4,400	7,200	0-0	No	None	4-4-3	40.7	182.6
Clearwater, Fla. . . .	62-10	48	3,120-3,612	. . . .	0-0	Yes	DEN	9-6-1	196.4	244.3
Cleburne, Tex.	16-2	48	2,700-3,240	4,212	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-1	38.1	48.4
Coatesville, Pa.	23-7	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho .	14-0	48	3,800-4,100	5,000	0-0	No	DE	2-1-1	51.1	57.5
Coffeyville, Kan. . . .	24-2	40	3,240-3,720	4,800	0-0	Yes	E	2-0-0	92.0	102.2
Collingswood, N.J. . .	21-1	48	3,500-5,500	5,500	0-0	Yes	DN	3-0-0	94.8	111.5
Columbia, Pa.	9-0	48	2,900-2,900	3,700	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	1-0-0	33.3	45.6
Columbia, Tenn. . . .	15-0	48	2,700-3,300	4,380	0-6	No	DEN‡	3-. .-1	53.1	62.6
Columbus, Miss. . . .	28-4	48	2,964-3,210	4,710	0-0	No	DEN‡	4-1-1	88.6	126.1
Concord, Calif.	33-4	40	4,800-5,196	7,800	0-2	Yes	DN	7-1-1	153.1	183.1
Connellsville, Pa. . .	16-0	44	3,300-3,300	4,140	1-0	Yes	D	2-1-0	54.3	64.0
Coral Gables, Fla. . .	68-7	48	3,562-4,550	7,410	8-0	No	None	14-9-3	. . . .	. . . .
Corning, N.Y.	24-0	40	3,432-3,960	5,908	0-6	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-1	118.1	135.7
Corona, Calif.	20-0	40	3,810-4,512	6,996	0-0	Yes	DE	3-2-1	83.8	110.8
Coronado, Calif.	24-3	40	4,116-4,764	7,044	1-1	Yes	D	4-1-1	127.0	163.0
Cortland, N.Y.	25-0	44	3,550-4,050	5,550	0-7	Yes	DE	2-0-0	99.7	114.4
Corvallis, Ore.	24-4	44	3,636-4,320	5,664	0-0	No	DEN	4-0-0	92.1	116.0
Coshocton, Ohio	14-1	48	3,360-3,660	4,052	0-0	No	D	2-1-2	50.1	57.9
Cranford tp., N.J. . .	37-0	40	3,930-5,160	7,320	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-1-1	205.4	226.8
Crystal, Minn.	10-2	40	4,248-4,932	6,000	0-0	No	DEN	2-0-0	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Cudahy, Wis.	...-...	..	$4,985-5,312	$6,997	..-..	...	...	..-..	$107.1	$126.1
Daly City, Calif.	35-4	40	4,404-5,100	7,356	..-..	Yes	DEN‡	5-3-2	181.4	205.0
Danvers t., Mass.	20-0	40	4,004-4,004	5,456	0-0	Yes	DEN	2-0-0	82.4	90.8
Darby, Pa.	19-4	48	3,720-3,720	5,300	0-4	No	None	2-0-0	84.0	109.0
Darien t., Conn.	32-2	40	....-....	....	5-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-0-0	....	....
Delaware, Ohio	13-0	48	3,720-4,080	5,080	0-0	No	DEN‡	2-0-1	48.5	60.3
Denison, Tex.	16-16	48	2,670-3,876	4,980	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-2	59.8	73.0
Dodge City, Kan.	19-1	48	3,120-3,300	5,100	0-0	Yes	D	3-1-1	61.3	80.0
Dormont, Pa.	13-1	40	3,600-4,400	5,340	0-4	Yes	DEN‡	3-1-0	62.0	83.0
Dothan, Ala.	44-0	48	2,940-3,300	6,000	0-0	No	None	4-6-2	135.5	186.1
Downers Grove, Ill.	16-2	48	4,000-4,620	7,020	0-1	Yes	...	3-..-1	69.5	80.6
Duquesne, Pa.	22-0	42	4,108-4,413	5,880	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-0	88.3	102.5
East Detroit, Mich.	37-4	40	4,600-5,200	7,200	0-8	Yes	DEN	8-0-0	174.2	208.5
East Lansing, Mich.	20-1	40	4,110-4,680	6,960	0-0	Yes	DE	4-0-1	80.3	96.6
East Moline, Ill.	15-0	44	3,870-4,080	4,500	0-0	No	None	2-0-1	56.0	63.2
Ecorse, Mich.	50-1	40	4,617-5,077	7,007	..-..	Yes	DEN	4-2-0	299.1	355.1
Edinburg, Tex.	8-0	66	2,658-3,000	5,400	0-0	...	DE	2-0-0	32.8	39.6
El Cajon, Calif.	23-0	44	4,016-5,004	7,500	0-1	Yes	DEN	4-2-0	122.0	146.0
El Centro, Calif.	31-4	40	3,990-4,680	6,780	1-14	Yes	DE	8-2-1	133.4	172.1
El Dorado, Ark.	20-0	..	3,468-3,468	....	0-0	No	None	3-1-1	68.2	76.9
El Dorado, Kan.	15-2	45	3,024-3,336	5,100	0-1	No	DEN‡	3-0-1	39.3	60.4
El Reno, Okla.	14-0	60	2,640-3,000	4,500	0-0	No	...	2-0-1	44.8	49.5
El Segundo, Calif.	32-3	40	4,512-5,352	7,512	0-0	Yes	EN	5-2-1	128.3	170.3
Elizabethton, Tenn.	17-0	48	3,550-3,700	3,780	0-0	No	None	2-1-1	46.6	56.0
Ellwood City, Pa.	11-0	44	3,732-3,732	4,128	0-5	Yes	...	2-0-0	60.0	67.5
Elmwood Park, Ill.	22-...	48	4,350-4,965	6,200	0-0	Yes	None	4-4-1	91.6	106.6
Emporia, Kan.	17-0	50	3,000-3,300	4,500	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-1	65.7	82.7
Endicott, N.Y.	31-2	40†	4,057-4,200	6,000	1-0	Yes	D	3-0-1	146.1	167.6
Englewood, Colo.	24-3	48	3,528-4,140	5,640	0-0	Yes	D	..-0-1	87.1	112.5
Englewood, N.J.	59-1	40	4,050-5,050	8,000	7-0	Yes	D	6-2-1	304.4	348.7
Escanaba, Mich.	22-1	40	3,396-3,936	4,968	0-0	No	DEN	3-0-1	91.8	107.3
Evergreen Park, Ill.	20-0	40	4,410-4,410	6,300	2-6	No	D	3-1-1	88.6	108.3
Fair Lawn, N.J.	39-3	40	3,840-4,640†	8,034	0-2	Yes	DEN	6-0-1	185.5	215.5
Fairfield, Ala.	17-0	48	3,648-4,404	....	0-0	Yes	None	2-1-1	60.9	79.7
Faribault, Minn.	17-0	48	3,720-3,720	4,500	0-0	No	DEN	2-0-0	58.3	72.0
Farrell, Pa.	20-2	40	4,200-4,200	5,500	0-6	Yes	DEN	3-0-0	82.8	99.4
Ferguson, Mo.	15-0	48	3,750-4,140	5,400	0-0	Yes	D	2-1-1	58.0	69.9
Findlay, Ohio	29-4	48	3,408-3,888	5,010	2-0	Yes	D	4-0-1	101.5	114.7
Florence, Ala.	34-1	48	2,724-3,836	5,225	0-0	No	None	4-2-1	109.6	150.8
Florence, S.C.	42-3	48	2,640-3,420	5,700	2-4	No	DE	6-3-1	129.0	152.3
Fort Collins, Colo.	17-1	54	3,600-3,780	4,800	0-0	Yes	DE	3-0-1	66.8	80.3
Fort Lee, N.J.	35-0	40	....-....	....	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-0	....	....
Fort Scott, Kan.	14-0	48	2,880-2,940	3,360	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-0	42.0	53.9
Fort Thomas, Ky.	12-0	48	4,080-4,190	5,317	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-0	59.2	65.8
Frankfort, Ky.	24-0	48	2,520-2,640	3,500	0-0	Yes	None	4-0-1	71.0	86.6
Fredericksburg, Va.	24-0	48	2,900-3,200	4,650	2-0	Yes	D	2-2-0	68.8	82.7
Freeport, Ill.	23-0	44	3,960-3,960	4,636	1-0	No	D	2-0-4	102.5	106.9
Fremont, Neb.	18-0	48	3,000-3,420	4,200	0-0	No	D	3-..-..	61.3	75.8
Fulton, Mo.	10-2	48	2,520-2,880	4,200	2-0	Yes	DE	1-..-1	25.0	33.0
Gainesville, Ga.	26-0	48	3,381-3,633	5,137	0-4	No	DEN	3-1-0	93.8	127.9
Gainesville, Tex.	14-14	54	2,844-2,964	4,200	1-0	No	DE	3-1-1	41.1	59.0
Garden City, Kan.	13-...	48	3,150-3,600	5,100	1-0	No	DEN‡	3-1-1	44.3	58.1
Gardena, Calif.	32-3	40	4,626-5,496	8,520	1-0	Yes	DN	3-0-1	141.0	163.8
Gardner, Mass.	32-1	40	3,536-3,736	4,933	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	4-0-0	105.5	130.1
Garfield Heights, Ohio	23-1	44	4,730-4,950	5,830	2-0	Yes	DN	5-0-0	122.3	132.3
Garland, Tex.	21-0	48	3,660-4,140	5,520	0-0	...	DEN	6-1-0	82.0	105.1
Gastonia, N.C.	58-1	48	2,868-3,615	5,724	0-10	Yes	DN	5-2-2	203.9	241.3
Girard, Ohio	15-0	40	4,560-4,560	5,220	0-0	No	DE	2-0-1	68.1	....
Glenview, Ill.	18-4	44	4,200-5,200	7,560	0-0	No	DEN	3-0-0	76.1	86.6
Goldsboro, N.C.	33-1	48	2,761-3,226	4,820	0-3	No	DEN	6-2-1	96.1	122.9
Grand Island, Neb.	33-0	48	2,700-3,420	6,000	0-0	Yes	DE	4-2-0	106.2	140.5
Grand Junction, Colo.	31-1	48	3,600-4,620	6,230	0-0	No	DE	4-1-1	134.0	168.0

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Police-women—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Grand Prairie, Tex. .	34-1	..	$3,522-4,027	$6,036	4-7	Yes	DEN	9-2-..	$122.0	$173.9
Great Bend, Kan. . . .	20-1	48	3,240-3,960	5,760	3-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-..-2	72.0	91.9
Greeley, Colo.	32-6	48	3,600-4,000	5,400	2-1	Yes	DEN‡	6-2-1	120.8	158.3
Greenville, N.C. . . .	31-0	48	3,048-3,276†	5,100	2-2	No	DEN	3-1-0	94.0†	115.0†
Greenville, Tex. . . .	22-0	48	2,904-2,904	4,092	4-0	Yes	DE	3-..-1	72.4	85.0
Greenwood, S.C. . . .	34-1	48	2,910-3,216	5,340	0-0	No	DE	4-1-2	101.5†	132.3†
Griffin, Ga.	31-...	48	2,972-3,377	5,100	0-5	Yes	E	2-2-2	113.8	137.0
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	33-3	40	4,498-5,398	8,599	0-3	No	DEN	6-1-0	175.2	196.4
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich.	31-1	40	5,000-5,300	....	0-12	No	DE	3-0-0	....	....
Guthrie, Okla.	13-0	48	2,700-2,832	3,600	0-0	No	DEN	2-0-0	36.9	45.7
Haddon tp., N.J.	16-0	48	3,600-4,500	5,100	0-0	Yes	DEN	3-0-0	73.0	85.0
Haddonfield, N.J. . . .	25-0	42	3,484-4,420	5,830	1-0	Yes	D	3-0-0	106.1	122.4
Hanford, Calif.	19-0	44	3,846-4,512	7,092	4-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-1	66.2	78.8
Harlingen, Tex.	35-10	48	3,000-3,048	5,760	1-0	No	DEN‡	5-0-1	102.8	142.2
Harrisonburg, Va. . .	20-5	48	2,766-3,240	4,860	2-0	No	DEN‡	2-1-..	58.9	66.9
Harvey, Ill.	23-1	48	4,128-4,800	6,600	5-0	Yes	...	5-3-2	97.5	138.0
Hastings, Neb.	30-3	48	3,000-3,180	5,000	0-0	Yes	D	3-0-0	97.0	120.8
Hawthorne, Calif. . . .	38-4	40	4,662-5,460	8,220	2-0	Yes	D	6-7-1	166.6	211.6
Hazel Park, Mich. . .	35-4	40	4,060-5,120	6,420	0-3	No	DEN	4-1-1	164.3	201.6
Helena, Mont.	23-2	38	3,660-4,320	5,220	0-0	No	EN	2-0-3	88.1	106.8
Henderson, Ky.	32-4	48	2,964-3,083	4,725	0-8	No	DEN	6-0-1	109.4	131.6
Hickory, N.C.	38-1	48	2,775-3,060	5,100	0-8	No	None	4-2-2	103.2	126.5
Highland Park, Ill. . .	27-0	44	4,349-5,356	9,386	1-0	No	DEN‡	5-0-1	81.7	109.6
Highland Park, Tex. .	20-0	48	3,860-4,140	....	0-0	Yes	DEN	6-0-0	67.6	92.8
Hobbs, N.M.	28-0	48	3,600-3,960	6,000	5-0	No	DEN‡	5-2-0	119.2	155.3
Holland, Mich.	20-1	44	3,844-4,576	5,308	0-1	Yes	DEN‡	4-1-1	96.1	119.2
Hollywood, Fla.	68-10	48	3,720-4,020	7,500	3-0	Yes	DEN‡	9-0-4	247.9	332.1
Homewood, Ill.	13-3	48	4,780-5,280	6,600	2-0	Yes	DEN	2-0-0	34.8	45.3
Hopewell, Va.	18-1	48	3,472-3,618	4,800	0-0	No	DEN‡	3-0-0	68.6	77.6
Hornell, N.Y.	21-0	40	3,702-3,900	5,100	0-8	Yes	DEN	2-0-1	93.7	102.7
Huntington, Ind.	23-0	40	3,360-....	3,660	0-2	Yes	D	2-0-1	76.7†	84.5
Huntsville, Ala.	50-2	48	3,300-3,480	....	0-0	No	D	5-5-1	....	....
Huron, S.D.	20-1	42	3,100-3,480	5,340	0-0	No	DEN‡	2-1-1	62.0	82.1
Hyattsville, Md.	13-0	48	3,800-4,200	5,000	5-0	No	DEN	3-0-0	53.5	64.7
Idaho Falls, Idaho . . .	46-6	44	4,260-4,380	6,000	4-0	No	DEN	4-2-2	152.2	181.7
Independence, Kan. . .	12-0	9	3,000-3,120	4,200	0-0	No	DEN‡	2-0-0	39.0	47.0
Indiana, Pa.	13-2	48	3,055-3,400	4,470	9-0	Yes	E	2-0-0	47.8	64.3
Ironwood, Mich.	18-1	40	3,404-3,644	4,880	0-0	No	DE	2-1-1	56.2	67.4
Jacksonville, Ill. . . .	18-0	48	....-3,654	4,536	0-0	No	D	2-0-0	59.5	79.8
Janesville, Wis.	37-1	43	4,176-4,680	7,020	0-0	Yes	DE	5-..-3	170.6	201.9
Johnson City, N.Y. . .	23-1	40	3,424-3,850†	5,450	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-1-0	90.9†	97.8†
Junction City, Kan. . .	18-1	48	3,218-3,546	4,560	1-0	Yes	D	2-0-1	60.7	77.1
Kearney, Neb.	13-0	48	3,140-3,200	4,200	0-0	No	DEN	3-0-0	42.1	53.5
Kennewick, Wash. . .	15-0	48	4,320-4,320	5,280	0-0	No	DEN‡	3-0-1	65.3	76.4
Kingsport, Tenn. . . .	38-5	48	3,162-3,840	5,280	0-3	No	EN	5-3-0	135.1	166.5
Kingston, Pa.	18-0	48	....-3,194	3,993	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-1	59.4	67.4
Kingsville, Tex.	21-0	48	3,450-3,948	6,000	1-0	No	DN	5-1-1	70.7	95.0
Kinston, N.C.	35-0	48	3,120-3,600	5,400	1-0	No	D	3-3-1	141.5	178.7
Kirkwood, Mo.	28-2	48	4,320-4,500	6,419	0-0	Yes	DN	6-2-1	105.0	130.0
Klamath Falls, Ore. .	30-3	44	3,822-4,103	5,400	0-0	No	DE	4-3-2	119.7	156.5
La Grange, Ill.	25-0	44	4,350-5,040	7,200	0-0	Yes	None	3-2-3	117.3	137.3
La Mesa, Calif.	25-1	40	4,650-5,520	7,764	0-1	No	DEN‡	6-0-1	106.9	130.6
La Porte, Ind.	29-0	44	4,200-....	5,160	0-1	No	D	2-1-2	116.2	132.4
Lake Worth, Fla. . . .	32-5	48	3,540-4,080	5,400	1-0	No	DEN‡	6-2-0	122.5	151.3
La Mesa, Tex.	14-0	60	3,540-3,660	5,400	4-1	No	DN	3-0-0	53.0	68.3
Laramie, Wyo.	17-3	44	3,440-4,020	4,800	1-0	No	D	3-1-1	66.5	83.1
Las Cruces, N.M. . .	17-4	48	2,400-3,600	7,200	0-0	No	DEN‡	5-0-0	74.0	95.8
Las Vegas, Nev. . . .	130-27	48	4,446-5,400	9,600	4-0	Yes	D	20-12-5	534.8	651.7
Lawrence, Kan.	23-2	48	3,000-3,600	....	0-3	No	DEN	2-0-2	77.0	100.8
Leavenworth, Kan. . .	21-0	52	3,240-3,240	4,620	0-0	No	DE	3-1-0	....	....
Lewiston, Idaho	22-2	48	3,600-3,960	6,300	0-0	No	DEN	3-0-1	82.0	99.4
Lewistown, Pa.	16-0	48	3,360-3,600	4,200	0-0	Yes	DE	1-0-0	60.2	69.5

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Lexington, N.C.	27-1	48	$2,820-3,240	$5,360	2-0	Yes	None	2-0-2	$ 91.4	$111.3
Lincoln, Ill.	15-0	48	3,700-3,700	4,420	1-0	Yes	D	1-0-1	41.1†	44.6†
Livonia, Mich.	45-3	44	4,511-5,070†	7,176	1-5	Yes	D	14-0-0	289.3	339.5
Lodi, Calif.	30-6	44	3,996-4,740	7,800	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	7-0-1	132.7	167.8
Logan, Utah.	12-1	48	3,240-3,480	4,440	0-0	No	DEN‡	2-1-0	41.8	55.5
Logansport, Ind. ...	30-1	40	3,900-3,900	5,020	0-0	No	None	4-0-2	108.8	121.9
Lombard, Ill.	14-3	48	4,150-4,150	5,700	0-0	Yes	DE	2-..-1	56.3	65.7
Longview, Tex.	38-2	48	3,900-3,900	6,600	0-0	No	D	4-3-2	144.8	168.3
Longview, Wash. ...	26-1	48	4,200-4,290	5,730	0-0	Yes	DEN	5-1-1	110.6	138.5
Lufkin, Tex.	22-1	48	2,460-3,159	4,800	3-0	No	DE	4-0-1	63.4	144.4
Lynbrook, N.Y.	47-0	40	4,420-5,320	8,300	0-5	Yes	DEN‡	6-..-1	292.3	332.0
Lyndhurst tp., N.J. ..	34-2	40	4,050-4,750	5,850	0-0	Yes	None	2-0-0	177.9	202.9
McAlester, Okla. ...	20-2	48	2,400-2,700	4,200	0-0	No	DE	4-0-1	50.7	60.7
Macomb, Ill.	12-3	48	3,600-3,600	3,600	0-0	Yes	None	1-..-1	36.3	40.6
Madera, Calif.	18-1	48	3,960-3,960	5,400	0-0	Yes	None	6-0-1	57.5	70.8
Mahanoy City, Pa. ..	6-0	60	3,157-....	....	0-0	Yes	None	1-0-0	20.5	23.3
Mamaroneck, N.Y. ..	31-0	45	4,620-5,220	7,320	0-1	Yes	DEN‡	6-0-1	187.9	218.3
Manhattan, Kan.	20-2	48	2,520-3,180	4,500	0-2	No	DEN	2-1-1	66.6	86.6
Mankato, Minn.	28-1	44†	3,450-3,840	5,580	0-0	No	DE	3-0-2	111.7	129.4
Maple Heights, Ohio .	24-2	44	4,000-5,100	....	6-0	Yes	DE	4-0-0	107.5	150.4
Marblehead t., Mass. .	23-0	40	3,312-3,848	5,656	0-1	Yes	D	2-1-0	105.3	116.3
Marietta, Ga.	31-1	48	3,150-3,600	5,700	0-5	Yes	None	3-3-1	116.6	142.6
Marinette, Wis.	17-0	44	3,540-3,780	4,560	0-0	No	DEN‡	2-0-0	54.3	68.4
Marquette, Mich. ...	20-0	40	3,420-3,840	4,944	0-0	No	DE	3-0-1	70.3	78.4
Marshall, Tex.	28-2	48	2,748-3,246	4,860	0-0	No	None	4-2-1	93.6	124.7
Marshfield, Wis. ...	20-1	44	3,600-3,816	5,616	7-0	Yes	DEN	3-0-0	71.6	82.3
Martinsville, Va. ...	29-1	48	3,132-3,372	5,900	0-5	No	D	4-0-0	101.3	118.5
Massena, N.Y.	27-0	44	3,950-4,242	....	0-2	Yes	DEN‡	3-1-1	....	....
Mattoon, Ill.	19-0	48	3,840-3,840	4,860	0-0	No	DEN‡	3-1-1	68.6	80.6
Maywood, Calif.	24-1	40	4,500-4,980	6,720	0-7	Yes	D	2-5-1	104.5	121.2
Medford, Ore.	32-2	40	3,690-4,200	6,355	0-0	No	DEN‡	5-0-2	121.2	144.5
Menlo Park, Calif. ..	28-1	40	4,452-5,232	8,400	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-2-1	142.2	169.1
Menominee, Mich. ..	12-0	48	3,390-3,690	4,400	0-0	No	D	2-0-0	45.6	51.2
Merced, Calif.	32-2	40	3,762-4,836	7,140	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	4-0-3	125.8	154.3
Mesa, Ariz.	27-1	48	3,870-4,140	7,020	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-2-1	127.2	155.6
Methuen t., Mass. ...	29-0	40	3,203-....	....	1-0	Yes	None	3-0-0	....	....
Mexico, Mo.	13-2	54	2,820-3,480	4,260	0-0	No	DEN	2-0-1	37.5	45.6
Middleborough t., Mass.	14-1	48	3,120-3,523	4,437	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-0	47.1	56.7
Middlesborough, Ky. .	16-2	48	2,460-2,580	3,900	0-0	No	None	2-..-1	42.5	57.4
Middletown, N.Y. ...	36-2	40	3,536-4,004	5,656	0-0	Yes	DEN	3-2-1	145.0	159.0
Midland, Mich.	32-2	44	4,805-5,330	7,500	0-9	Yes	DEN	7-0-1	155.3	177.7
Midland, Tex.	60-0	48	3,870-4,140	9,120	0-8	No	DEN	9-6-2	247.0	302.4
Millcreek tp., Pa. ..	14-2	48	3,120-4,020	5,100	0-0	No	DE	5-0-0	44.3	56.4
Millville, N.J.	18-0	40	3,380-3,915	4,540	0-0	Yes	D	2-..-1	79.5	93.0
Minot, N.D.	32-0	48	3,252-4,452	6,552	1-0	No	DEN	3-0-2	104.5	127.3
Mission, Tex.	8-0	60	....-....	4,500	0-0	Yes	DEN	..-..	24.8	28.6
Missoula, Mont.	31-3	42	4,200-4,380	5,376	0-0	No	DEN	4-1-2	115.3	118.1
Moberly, Mo.	12-0 †	60	2,760-2,760	4,020	0-0	No	DEN‡	2-0-0	48.2	49.2
Modesto, Calif.	56-11	40	3,996-4,740	8,940	4-0	Yes	DEN‡	7-1-3	219.5	284.7
Monroe, Mich.	34-0	44	4,200-4,600	6,200	0-0	Yes	DEN	..-0-2	159.2	190.9
Monroe, N.C.	19-0	48	2,880-3,120	4,800	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-1	53.6	67.4
Monrovia, Calif. ...	37-3	40	4,568-5,256	8,148	0-0	Yes	DEN	7-3-1	219.5	281.3
Monterey, Calif.	39-9	40	3,942-4,632	7,506	1-0	No	DEN‡	5-2-2	161.0	189.2
Morristown, N.J. ...	33-0	40	3,750-4,900	6,150	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-3	163.0	180.7
Morristown, Tenn. ..	17-...	48	2,520-2,520	....	0-0	Yes	None	2-0-0	46.8	58.5
Mount Clemens, Mich.	30-1	40	4,654-5,122	6,695	0-5	Yes	D	3-0-2	153.0	173.7
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	14-0	48	3,970-4,240	....	0-0	No	D	2-..-1	54.0	78.1
Mount Rainier, Md. .	9-3	40	3,200-3,500	3,900	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-0	30.6	35.0
Mount Vernon, Ill. ..	15-0	48	3,648-3,780	4,380	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-1	59.1	67.5
Mountain View, Calif..	26-1	40	4,590-5,460	8,076	1-1	Yes	DEN‡	4-2-1	96.8	126.8
Murfreesboro, Tenn. .	21-0	48	2,772-3,024	....	0-0	Yes	D	4-0-0	73.6	86.1
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	31-2	40	4,200-4,400	6,600	15-1	No	DEN	3-3-2	139.5	198.6

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Nacogdoches, Tex.	10-2	72	$ 2,700-3,600	$4,080	1-0	No	D	2-0-0	$26.7	$47.2
Nampa, Idaho	23-4	48	3,210-3,560	5,250	3-0	No	DEN	4-0-1	73.7	94.9
Nanticoke, Pa.	15-3	44	2,775-2,775	3,225	0-0	Yes	None	1-0-0	40.7	43.5
Napa, Calif.	27-2	40	4,300-5,256	7,980	0-4	Yes	DEN‡	4-0-1	121.8	146.5
Needham t., Mass.	34-2	40	3,675-4,050	....	10-0	Yes	D	5-1-0	164.2	192.1
New Bern, N.C.	34-4	48	2,940-3,360	5,100	2-7	No	None	5-2-..	107.0	135.2
Newark, N.Y.	14-0	40	3,700-4,000	4,750	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	2-1-0	54.2	60.5
Newburyport, Mass.	17-1	..	3,484-3,484	4,026	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-0	60.6	69.4
Newport Beach, Calif.	55-8	40	4,164-4,932	7,956	1-1	Yes	D	7-6-2	199.0	254.6
Newton, Iowa	15-0	54	3,400-3,600	4,860	1-0	No	D	2-1-1	54.9	....
Newton, Kan.	14-1	48	3,144-3,672	5,256	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-1	50.3	66.6
Niles, Mich.	24-1	48	3,825-4,175	6,000	0-0	Yes	DE	3-0-2	118.9	143.0
Norfolk, Neb.	17-0	54	3,060-3,360	4,200	0-0	No	DEN	3-0-0	49.0	53.8
North Adams, Mass.	30-1	40	3,200-3,800	4,950	0-2	Yes	DEN	3-0-0	121.8	138.8
N. Attleborough t., Mass.	18-0	40	3,640-3,640	5,200	0-0	Yes	D	2-1-0	89.8	103.6
North Miami, Fla.	48-13	40	3,432-4,212	6,408	3-12	No	DEN‡	10-5-1	90.1	197.8
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	35-1	40	4,260-4,460	5,700	0-4	Yes	DEN	4-1-3	149.1	167.4
Norwood t., Mass.	34-0	40	3,700-4,200	5,700	0-7	Yes	DEN	3-0-0	147.3	175.2
Oak Lawn, Ill.	15-0	48	4,230-4,860	6,360	1-3	Yes	D	2-0-1	59.8	73.0
Ocala, Fla.	28-1	48	3,155-3,900	6,000	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-1-1	107.8	158.5
Oceanside, Calif.	34-4	46	4,290-4,980	7,536	0-1	Yes	DEN‡	4-3-1	141.4	173.5
Ogdensburg, N.Y.	21-1	48	3,300-3,700	4,800	2-0	No	D	2-0-0	69.6	79.7
Oil City, Pa.	26-1	40	3,780-3,780	5,256	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	4-1-1	99.3	131.1
Okmulgee, Okla.	16-...	48	2,700-3,144	4,560	0-0	No	DEN‡	4-1-0	51.7	60.1
Oneonta, N.Y.	16-0	40	3,868-3,993	4,940	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-0	64.5	70.2
Opelika, Ala.	20-3	48	2,910-3,420	5,700	0-6	Yes	DE	4-2-1	65.6	91.8
Orangeburg, S.C.	33-1	48	2,850-3,360	5,400	10-3	No	DE	3-1-1	101.2	127.4
Ottawa, Kan.	12-...	54	2,940-3,240	4,200	..-..	No	DEN‡	3-0-0	34.5	45.0
Painesville, Ohio	18-1	40	4,096-5,088	5,868	0-1	Yes	DE	3-0-1	87.4	99.8
Palm Springs, Calif.	36-7	40	4,452-5,472	8,904	0-1	Yes	DEN‡	6-3-2	144.0	180.0
Pampa, Tex.	24-2	48	3,780-3,780	4,800	2-4	No	DEN	3-0-1	87.4	107.1
Paris, Tex.	24-0	48	2,430-2,580	4,642	0-0	No	DE	3-0-1	72.5	91.4
Park Forest, Ill.	18-4	44	4,350-4,800	7,500	11-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-0	83.7	101.1
Park Ridge, Ill.	27-3	48	4,330-5,400	8,700	0-2	Yes	DEN	5-0-1	116.1	132.2
Parsons, Kan.	17-0	48	2,910-3,300	4,260	0-0	No	DEN	3-0-1	54.0	64.3
Peekskill, N.Y.	34-0	40	3,800-4,800	6,489	0-0	Yes	D	3-1-2	169.9	190.2
Pekin, Ill.	19-2	52	4,200-4,440	5,280	0-0	Yes	DE	3-0-2	72.8	84.8
Pendleton, Ore.	19-2	44	3,480-4,200	4,728	1-1	Yes	DEN	3-0-0	72.5	92.4
Pensauken tp., N.J.	35-2	48	2,600-4,000	5,300	0-0	Yes	None	6-0-0	124.6	166.1
Peru, Ind.	23-1	40	4,080-4,080	....	0-0	Yes	DEN	3-0-1	....	....
Petaluma, Calif.	21-1	40	3,720-4,560	6,300	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-1-1	82.8	95.2
Phillipsburg, N.J.	26-0	40	4,080-4,500	5,580	8-0	Yes	DE	3-0-1	114.2	137.8
Piedmont, Calif.	19-1	40	4,200-5,130	6,765	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	7-0-0	103.1	114.1
Piqua, Ohio	19-0	44	3,852-4,584	5,695	0-0	Yes	None	..-0-1	65.3	78.2
Pittsburg, Calif.[1]	23-1	40	4,368-5,585	8,076	0-0	Yes	DEN	5-2-1	118.4	138.1
Pittsburg, Kan.	23-2	48	3,060-3,300	4,476	1-0	No	DEN‡	4-1-1	76.8	97.6
Pittston, Pa.	22-4	40	3,292-3,292	3,696	0-0	Yes	None	1-1-1	70.0	75.5
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	30-0	48	3,450-3,850	4,950	0-0	Yes	D	3-1-2	118.7	137.0
Ponca City, Okla.	33-3	48	3,300-3,720	6,600	1-0	Yes	D	4-0-3	143.8	177.5
Port Angeles, Wash.	16-0	40	4,080-4,730	5,928	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-1	70.9	93.0
Port Chester, N.Y.	51-1	42	4,130-4,810	7,127	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-1-2	230.0	288.2
Portsmouth, N.H.	35-1	40	3,000-3,583	5,250	0-0	...	DEN‡	3-0-0	135.4	175.9
Pottstown, Pa.	30-1	48	3,870-4,120	5,120	0-12	No	DEN‡	2-..-1	128.9	172.2
Pottsville, Pa.	30-1	44	2,844-3,324	4,404	5-7	Yes	D	3-0-2	101.0	119.1
Princeton, N.J.	26-3	42	3,330-4,500†	6,800	0-0	Yes	DEN	3-0-1	116.4	129.9
Puyallup, Wash.	14-0	44	4,140-4,440	....	0-0	No	DE	4-1-0	67.0	87.8
Red Bank, N.J.	31-0	40	3,500-4,500	5,200	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-1-0	152.2	174.2
Red Wing, Minn.	13-0	48	3,270-4,020	4,760	0-0	Yes	DE	2-0-1	48.7	61.4
Redding, Calif.	25-0	44	4,212-4,212	6,600	2-1	Yes	D	3-2-1	94.4	117.7
Redlands, Calif.	41-4	44	3,978-4,836	....	4-0	Yes	DEN	5-2-1	135.5	177.5
Reidsville, N.C.	24-1	48	2,900-3,420	5,200	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	4-0-1	76.9	93.4
Rensselaer, N.Y.	20-0	48	3,700-3,700	4,800	0-0	Yes	None	2-2-0	70.1	77.6
Renton, Wash.	27-...	40	4,560-5,460	6,580	0-0	No	None	4-1-1	126.6	153.0

TABLE XV—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Richmond, Ky.	16-0	48	$2,580-3,600	$5,000	0-0	No	None	2-0-1	$ 45.0	$ 63.0
Richmond Heights, Mo.	19-2	48	3,912-4,152	5,742	0-0	No	DEN	3-2-0	82.7	99.0
Ridgewood, N.J. . . .	38-0	40	3,300-5,000	7,000	0-5	Yes	DEN	3-0-0	204.4	234.0
River Rouge, Mich. . .	45-3	40	5,110-5,310	7,207	0-3	Yes	None	4-3-1	204.9	259.4
Robbinsdale, Minn. . .	12-0	40	4,140-5,040	5,615	0-0	Yes	DE	2-0-0	52.4	54.7
Rochester, N.H. . . .	16-1	44	3,120-3,276	4,576	0-0	No	D	2-0-0	53.9	62.7
Rock Hill, S.C.	42-1	48	3,180-3,600	5,880	0-0	No	DEN	4-2-1	160.2	186.3
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	47-1	40	4,025-5,200	7,450	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	9-2-1	251.5	289.8
Roseville, Calif. . . .	16-0	40	3,828-4,296	6,060	0-0	Yes	DE	2-0-1	66.1	89.3
Roseville, Mich. . . .	34-4	40	4,650-5,200	7,200	0-0	Yes	D	8-0-0	147.5	149.2
Saco, Me.	9-0	60	3,000-4,000	4,500	0-0	Yes	DEN	1-0-0	. . . .	37.3
St. Charles, Mo. . . .	15-0	48	3,420-3,840	4,680	0-1	Yes	D	2-0-0	53.1	63.4
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	58-4	40	4,550-5,350	8,000	0-12	No	DE	6-0-0	175.6	229.3
St. Joseph, Mich. . . .	20-1	44	3,894-4,498	6,696	0-0	Yes	DEN	4-0-1	98.5	127.5
Salinas, Calif.	46-4	42	4,062-4,872	8,280	4-0	Yes	DEN‡	9-0-2	189.0	228.1
Salisbury, N.C.	38-2	48	3,096-3,598	5,588	3-1	Yes	DEN	5-0-2	129.9	159.5
San Anselmo, Calif. .	12-0	40	4,704-5,016	. . . .	0-1	Yes	D	2-1-1	. . . .	. . . .
San Benito, Tex. . . .	7-0	60	2,520-3,300	4,500	0-0	No	DN	3-0-0	25.4	31.1
San Bruno, Calif. . . .	23-4	40	4,296-5,232	7,728	0-2	Yes	DEN‡	4-1-1	122.5	144.0
San Buenaventura, Cal.	39-0	40	4,032-3,800	7,656	4-0	Yes	DEN‡	7-4-2	176.6	220.9
San Carlos, Calif. . .	25-3	40	4,098-4,980	7,800	5-1	Yes	DEN‡	5-1-1	104.4	120.4
San Fernando, Calif. .	29-3	40	4,446-5,400	7,548	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	4-0-1	134.3	172.8
San Gabriel, Calif. . .	34-0	40	4,530-5,316	8,496	0-0	Yes	D	5-3-1	147.2	169.0
San Luis Obispo, Cal. .	25-2	40	3,804-4,500	7,020	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	4-0-2	107.2	128.8
San Marino, Calif. . .	27-1	40	4,500-5,568	9,000	0-0	No	DEN‡	6-4-0	135.4	173.4
San Pablo, Calif. . . .	26-0	40	4,368-5,124	6,582	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	5-1-0	108.8	138.2
San Rafael, Calif. . . .	24-0	44	4,338-5,016	6,300	. . -1	Yes	DEN	4-2-2	101.4	119.7
Sanford, Fla.	20-2	48	3,016-3,536	5,272	0-0	Yes	DE	4-0-1	64.9	88.7
Sanford t., Maine . . .	13-0	60	3,390-3,390	3,880	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	2-0-0	44.2	51.2
Sanford, N.C.	16-0	48	3,156-3,300	4,500	0-0	No	DE	4-. . -1	48.9	67.1
Santa Clara, Calif. . .	36-0	40	4,524-5,532	7,500	2-1	Yes	DEN‡	8-3-1	178.2	278.7
Santa Cruz, Calif. . .	40-4	40	3,954-4,656	7,848	2-0	Yes	DEN‡	6-2-1	200.4	241.8
Santa Maria, Calif. . .	21-1	40	3,810-4,512	6,060	0-1	Yes	DE	4-2-1	101.6	122.4
Santa Paula, Calif. . .	20-0	40	3,770-4,128	6,600	4-1	No	DEN	4-0-1	85.7	114.8
Santa Rosa, Calif. . .	32-2	40	3,864-4,836	9,600	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	8-1-2	153.8	187.4
Sapulpa, Okla.	13-0	48	3,000-3,000	. . . .	0-0	Yes	DEN	2-0-0	38.3	46.5
Sarasota, Fla.	33-3	48	3,804-4,032	6,552	0-0	No	DEN‡	5-0-3	109.2	135.1
Saugus t., Mass. . . .	23-0	40	4,050-4,050	. . . .	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	2-0-0	99.6	112.2
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	25-2	44	3,240-4,305	5,616	0-0	Yes	D	3-. . -1	96.0	116.5
Scarsdale, N.Y.	54-6	40	4,384-5,142	7,422	0-1	Yes	DEN	. . -3-2	248.5	284.3
Scottsbluff, Neb. . . .	19-0	48	3,180-3,600	5,296	2-0	Yes	D	3-1-1	71.9	95.9
Sedalia, Mo.	36-0	48	2,700-2,940	6,000	0-0	Yes	DE	4-1-1	81.7	101.1
Shawnee, Okla.	30-0	48	2,856-2,916	4,500	0-0	No	None	2-2-1	86.7	105.8
Sheffield, Ala.	19-1	47	2,790-3,339	. . . .	0-0	No	None	3-2-0	48.6	63.4
Shelbyville, Ind.	20-0	48	3,750-3,750	5,200	5-0	Yes	D	3-2-1	69.6	78.3
Sherman, Tex.	27-1	48	2,970-3,120	5,030	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-2	89.4	112.3
Shorewood, Wis. . . .	25-1	42	4,698-5,232	. . . .	0-0	No	DEN	5-0-0	128.9	158.5
Sidney, Ohio	15-2	48	3,800-4,250	5,000	0-0	No	DEN	2-0-1	48.0	54.7
Sikeston, Mo.	11-0	52	2,790-3,880	4,200	0-0	Yes	DEN	2-0-0	31.2	42.7
Snyder, Tex.	20-1	48	3,670-3,760	5,400	0-0	Yes	DE	4-0-1	62.4	74.8
S. Charleston, W. Va.	21-1	40	3,960-5,400	. . . .	8-0	No	DE	6-1-1	. . . .	. . . .
S. Kingstown t., R.I. .	14-0	48	3,432-3,432	4,611	0-0	No	DE	3-0-0	50.6	61.2
South Milwaukee, Wis.	23-0	42	4,536-5,103	6,660	0-5	No	DEN‡	5-. . -1	109.5	134.1
South Norfolk, Va. . .	23-4	48	3,440-3,965	. . . .	2-5	No	None	6-. . -. .	96.6	117.7
South Orange, N.J. . .	42-0	42	4,098-5,112	7,308	0-5	Yes	None	3-1-2	. . . .	. . . .
South Pasadena, Calif.	28-0	40	4,530-5,316	8,400	1-0	Yes	DEN	4-7-1	152.4	188.8
South Portland, Me. .	32-1	40	3,003-3,322	4,804	0-0	Yes	DE	3-0-2	111.1	158.7
South River, N.J. . . .	20-0	40	3,800-4,650	6,000	0-0	Yes	None	2-0-0	94.0	110.2
South St. Paul, Minn. .	23-0	40	4,680-4,920	6,660	0-0	Yes	DEN	4-0-1	110.3	129.2
Springfield, Ore. . . .	20-0	44	3,720-4,200	5,580	0-0	No	DEN‡	2-0-1	80.4	99.8
State College, Pa. . .	12-3	48	2,800-3,800	4,500	0-0	Yes	DEN	2-0-0	40.7	47.3
Statesville, N.C. . . .	38-2	48	2,950-3,300	6,500	0-10	No	DEN‡	7-1-2	97.6	122.7
Staunton, Va.	29-1	48	3,600-3,900	5,500	0-0	No	DEN	4-2-0	65.0	95.0

Table XV—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	No. Policewomen—Full-time, Part-time	Police Reserves	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol cars, 2-Wheel, 3-Wheel Cycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1956 (in thousands)	
									Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Sterling, Ill.	14-0	48	$3,960-4,395	$5,495	0-0	No	None	2-..-1	$ 58.8	$ 80.2
Stoughton t., Mass. ..	14-1	40	3,536-3,952	5,200	0-4	Yes	DEN‡	2-..-..	65.1	72.0
Streator, Ill.	16-0	48	4,200-4,700	5,000	0-0	No	DN	2-..-..	72.0	90.0
Suffolk, Va.	28-2	48	3,180-3,685	5,120	8-0	Yes	DEN	3-..-1	99.9	119.5
Summit, N.J.	47-0	40	4,300-5,200	6,650	3-0	Yes	DEN	4-2-2	241.5	270.0
Sumter, S.C.	31-1	48	3,048-3,600	5,520	0-5	No	DEN‡	6-2-..	95.1†	116.2†
Sunnyvale, Calif. ...	56-6	40	....-....	....	0-1	No	DEN‡	7-3-1	....	....
Sweetwater, Tex. ...	22-0	48	3,264-3,864	4,620	0-0	No	D	4-0-0	65.0	87.9
Takoma Park, Md. ..	19-0	48	3,800-4,640	5,800	6-0	Yes	DE	4-2-..	68.2	86.7
Terrell, Tex.	9-0	48	2,952-3,168	3,696	0-0	No	DEN	2-0-1	29.3	42.1
Texas City, Tex. ...	28-0	48	3,900-4,100	6,000	0-0	No	DEN‡	7-3-0	139.5	185.5
Thomasville, Ga. ...	21-0	59	2,568-2,700†	4,560	0-8	No	D	2-1-0	65.9	86.0
Thomasville, N.C. ..	24-0	48†	2,700-3,300	5,280	0-0	No	None	4-0-1	77.6	89.3
Traverse City, Mich. .	20-0	44	3,600-3,972	5,304	0-0	No	D	2-0-2	80.8	90.0
Trinidad, Colo.	14-0	48	2,880-3,720	4,800	3-0	Yes	DEN	2-1-0	46.9	57.7
Troy, Ohio	11-0	48	3,888-4,248	6,240	0-0	No	D	2-0-0	51.1	65.0
Tulare, Calif.	18-0	48	4,116-4,512	7,008	0-0	Yes	DEN	3-0-1	81.5	99.9
Twin Falls, Idaho ...	23-1	48	3,192-3,828	5,568	0-0	No	DEN	5-..-2	84.0	114.8
Two Rivers, Wis. ...	15-0	45	3,643-4,263	5,425	0-0	No	DEN‡	3-0-1	56.4	65.5
Uniontown, Pa.	42-...	44	2,820-3,480†	4,554	0-0	Yes	D	2-2-0	123.1	141.1
University Park, Tex.	21-0	48	4,140-4,452	....	0-0	No	DEN‡	8-0-0	81.7	111.8
Upland, Calif.	17-0	40	4,260-5,196	6,504	0-1	Yes	DEN‡	5-0-0	92.9	113.1
Valparaiso, Ind.	17-...	48	....-....	....	0-0	Yes	DEN	2-1-1	....	....
Vernon, Tex.	16-0	48	2,760-2,808	4,656	0-0	No	DEN	3-0-1	40.3	56.8
Vincennes, Ind.	24-0	48	3,480-3,780	4,680	0-0	No	None	4-0-1	74.4	90.2
Virginia, Minn.	23-0	42	3,450-3,780†	5,160	0-0	No	D	3-..-1	....	....
Visalia, Calif.	21-2	44	3,780-4,560	7,800	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	4-0-1	90.8	116.2
Wabash, Ind.	18-1	48	3,600-....	5,520	0-0	No	D	2-0-0	65.0	74.5
Warren, Pa.	16-1	48	3,480-3,840	5,160	0-0	Yes	DE	2-0-1	56.7	77.0
Wash. Court House, O.	12-0	48	3,861-3,960	4,796	0-0	Yes	D	2-0-0	42.7	48.1
Watertown, S.D. ...	14-1	..	3,120-3,360†	4,680	0-0	...	DEN	2-1-0	24.7†	30.8†
Watertown, Wis. ...	17-0	43	4,080-4,560	6,016	0-0	Yes	DE	2-0-1	72.7	79.5
Waukesha, Wis.	47-2	44	4,440-4,800	6,960	0-0	No	DEN‡	3-1-0	197.2	228.9
Waxahachie, Tex. ...	11-0	72	3,090-3,180	3,900	0-0	No	D	2-0-1	33.6	50.3
Waycross, Ga.	30-3	48	2,940-3,120	5,100	0-1	No	DEN	5-0-1	102.4	127.4
Wayne, Mich.	27-1	40	5,050-5,302	8,790	0-0	No	DE	3-1-0	128.7	146.5
Waynesboro, Pa. ...	10-0	55	3,180-3,240	4,500	0-0	Yes	D	1-0-0	33.6	46.9
Waynesboro, Va. ...	19-3	48	2,940-3,240	4,800	1-0	Yes	DEN‡	2-0-2	58.5	68.8
Webster Groves, Mo. .	24-3	48	3,468-4,128	5,568	0-0	Yes	DE	6-3-1	110.7	130.3
Weirton, W. Va. ...	26-0	40	4,440-4,440	5,400	5-0	Yes	DN	4-1-1	132.0	152.0
Wellesley t., Mass. .	34-2	..	....-....	....	0-2	Yes	DEN	5-..-2	....	....
Wenatchee, Wash. ..	25.2	45	3,900-4,200	5,820	0-0	Yes	DEN	2-1-3	98.9	119.2
West Chester, Pa. ..	21-0	48	3,900-4,200	5,300	0-0	Yes	D	2-1-0	63.5	110.3
West Lafayette, Ind. .	16-0	48	4,278-....	5,664	1-5	Yes	D	3-0-0	69.1	81.5
West Monroe, La. ..	20-0	48	2,640-3,180	4,500	1-0	Yes	DE	3-2-0	61.7	88.6
W. Springfield t., Mass.	43-1	40	3,224-4,056	5,928	0-0	Yes	D	6-3-0	186.2	216.5
W. Univ. Place, Tex..	11-1	44	4,080-4,080	6,480	1-0	Yes	DE	3-0-0	50.9	67.6
Westerly t., R.I. ...	20-0	40	3,200-3,900	5,200	0-0	Yes	DE	4-1-2	72.8	95.7
Wethersfield t., Conn.	17-2	40	3,640-4,100	6,500	5-0	Yes	DEN‡	4-0-0	67.9	82.4
White Settlement, Tex.	12-...	48	3,282-3,519	5,733	0-0	No	D	2-0-0	36.5	44.0
Whitefish Bay, Wis. .	27-3	42	4,860-5,220	7,020	1-0	Yes	DEN	5-1-0	124.2	158.8
Wilmette, Ill.	28-4	44	4,560-5,100	8,400	1-1	Yes	DEN	6-2-1	138.3	155.8
Wilson, N.C.	36-0	48	3,420-3,420	5,400	0-0	No	D	3-2-1	147.2	172.4
Winchester, Va.	22-1	40	2,790-3,408	4,800	0-3	No	DE	2-0-0	64.5	72.6
Windsor t., Conn. ...	32-14	40	3,600-4,350	5,950	0-0	Yes	DEN‡	3-0-0	67.4	82.8
Winnetka, Ill.	21-2	44	4,110-5,100	8,700	0-0	No	DEN	5-0-1	101.7	121.3
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	22-0	41	4,220-4,433	5,775	0-5	Yes	DEN‡	2-0-1	89.1	102.1
Woburn, Mass.	31-0	..	3,995-3,995	5,478	0-0	Yes	D	2-1-1	139.0	157.1
Wood River, Ill.	10-1	56	4,356-4,356	5,208	0-0	...	DEN‡	2-0-0	38.3	51.3
Woodland, Calif. ...	18-1	44	3,960-4,680	6,444	0-0	No	DEN	3-2-1	76.2	102.5
Wooster, Ohio	15-3	48	3,540-4,092	5,940	0-..	Yes	DEN‡	3-1-1	75.2	85.6
Yeadon, Pa.	15-1	48	4,140-4,140	5,125	0-0	Yes	DE	3-0-0	58.0	69.7
Ypsilanti, Mich. ...	36-2	40	4,125-4,560	6,360	0-0	Yes	DE	4-0-2	145.3†	172.2†

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[1] Maximum salary includes longevity pay.

Sources of Information: Police

Sources of Statistics: Police

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1956

BY RAY ASHWORTH

Director, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, and the Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

MOTOR Vehicle registrations in 1956 shot up another two and a half million to 65,275,000 from 62,760,000 in 1955. Passenger cars totaled 54,300,000; trucks and buses approximately 11,000,000. Together these vehicles rolled up an estimated 620 billion vehicle miles, about 4 per cent more than in 1955.

The year's traffic fatalities approximated the all-time peak of 39,969 deaths in 1941, but whether the actual toll will set a new record or fall below the 1941 figure will not be determined until late in 1957. There were 1,400,000 injured in 1956 and the economic losses involved in traffic accidents hit $4.7 billion. There were 6.4 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles in 1956, no change from 1955.

The traffic accident crisis aroused nationwide concern, and important steps were taken during the year to meet the problem.

Regional Conferences. The President's Committee for Traffic Safety held regional conferences at Atlantic City, Miami Beach, Chicago, and San Francisco to mobilize public support for an intensified safety program. More than 4,500 business and civic leaders attending the meetings pledged to help create or strengthen citizens' traffic safety organizations in their states and communities. Follow-up efforts have been concentrated in 12 target states and 129 target cities of more than 50,000 population where effective agencies of this kind did not exist.

At Atlantic City, in June, 1956, the Governors' Conference appointed a highway safety committee headed by Governor Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut to prepare a study for immediate and long-range action by the state chief executives. Recommendations were requested particularly with respect to adoption of uniform motor vehicle laws, uniform enforcement, and reciprocity in upholding convictions and penalties resulting from violations; and to development of state and community programs of safety education. A far-reaching committee report covering these and related aspects was published and submitted to the governors in November.

"Back the Attack." Announcing that "a traffic accident emergency exists in the United States," the National Safety Council in December launched a "Back the Attack on Traffic Accidents" campaign, in cooperation with all safety organizations making up the Council's Traffic and Transportation Conference. Immediate aim was to hold down the death and injury toll in December, normally the worst traffic accident month.

With the momentum thus gained, the drive for more aggressive public action to control accidents will continue throughout 1957.

The "Back the Attack" program is designed to obtain stepping up of all official programs, backing of officials by individuals and groups, fostering of strong citizen safety organizations by business and other groups, and improvement of individual traffic behavior.

Also in 1956, the National Safety Council developed a policy for immediate and long range action to promote greater safety, reduce congestion, and increase the economic and social usefulness of highway transportation. The policy states the Council's 10 objectives, through its own actions and through marshaling of support of official actions, for putting the Action Program for Traffic Safety into full effect, at local and state levels.

Federal Activity. The 84th Congress authorized two separate studies of the highway accident problem. As a result of the Roberts Resolution in the House, a subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee began extensive investigations of the human factors in traffic accidents; vehicle design, maintenance and inspection; adequacy of laws and ordinances; highway design; and law enforcement.

The second study, now under way under the direction of the secretary of commerce, was called for by the Smith Amendment to the 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act. Among the subjects which the study will deal with are the need for federal assistance to state and local governments in the enforcement of necessary highway safety and speed requirements and the advisability and practicability of uniform state and local highway safety and speed laws and what steps the federal government should take to promote the adoption of such laws.

Enactment by Congress in 1956 of the greatest highway construction program in world history was an event with a tremendous potential for traffic accident reduction. The key feature calls for improvement of the 41,000-mile national system of interstate highways to standards capable of meeting 1975 traffic requirements safely and efficiently. It is estimated that completion of this system alone will save 3,500 lives a year. About 6,700 miles of the interstate system will be located in urban areas.

President Eisenhower also strongly endorsed plans of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety to encourage state and community citizens' safety groups to emphasize increasingly the importance of expediting the new highway program. The President declared that "A safe and efficient road network is absolutely essential to curtailment of death and injury from accidents, as well as to the national defense and to our expanding economy."

Legislation. The *Uniform Vehicle Code,* the recognized national standard for state traffic laws, is now being reprinted to incorporate several important changes approved by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances. The changes bear on provisions relating to certificate of title, safety responsibility, authority to arrest, speed limits, yield signs with respect to right-of-way, hydraulic brake fluid, and headlamp mounting specifications. Corresponding revisions also are being made in *Model Traffic Ordinance,* the standard for cities.

Only 17 state legislatures met in regular or budget sessions in 1956, and hence the volume of bills introduced affecting highway transportation was relatively light.

Possibly the most significant action in the area of motor vehicle legislation was the New York adoption of a compulsory insurance law. New York thus joins Massachusetts as the only two states requiring that all vehicles be covered by liability insurance as a prerequisite to issuance of license plates. Similar measures were introduced in Arizona, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia, but all failed to pass.

Research. The National Committee on Urban Transportation completed its vast research project on the collection and analysis of data essential for improving traffic conditions in cities and metropolitan areas. The new fact-finding procedures developed in the study are now being field-tested in eight pilot cities: Detroit, San Diego, Phoenix, Albuquerque, Oak Park (Illinois), Crawfordsville (Indiana), Pocatello (Idaho), and Syracuse. The techniques will be published later in a series of manuals and represent the pooled knowledge and experience of some 160 of the nation's top experts in the urban transportation field.

Safety Education. During 1956 the National Commission on Safety Education of the National Education Association continued a broad program to stimulate research in traffic safety education. A research advisory committee was formed to determine priorities among needed research activities, to encourage high quality research by colleges and school systems, and to assist in the interpretation and dissemination of findings for widespread use in programs of instruction.

Prior to the annual meeting of the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification, the NEA National Commission on Safety Education sponsored a two-day meeting to discuss the problems related to certification of driver education instructors and the establishment of college and university safety education courses to prepare future teachers. The group discussed the problems relating to recruitment of good teachers, availability of instruction in this area (and its need for all teachers, regardless of their field of specialization), supervision of personnel practices in the states, and the necessity for a good public relations program at all levels to insure competent instruction for children.

Only 18 per cent of the eligible students in the nation's public high schools are now receiving minimum courses (NEA standards) in driver education. Another 14 per cent receive classroom instruction and some practice driving. Still another 24 per cent receive classroom instruction only.

According to the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, sponsor of the national high school driver education awards, of 1,652,816 eligible students enrolled in 19,886 high schools, only 300,000 were offered full-scale driving courses during the 1955-1956 school year. Over 700 more schools provided complete instruction than the previous year, with enrollment increased by 60,000.

Michigan in 1956 joined six other states which are providing state aid for driver education in the high schools. The new legislation provides a $25 subsidy for each student in accordance with standards adopted by the state department of public instruction. The standards provide for a minimum of 30 hours of classroom instruction and a minimum average of six hours of behind-the-wheel driving. A highly significant innovation in the Michigan program is that beginning February 1, 1957, any person under the age of 18 who wishes to secure an operator's or chauffeur's license shall have successfully passed an approved course and examination in driver education.

Interindustry Activities. New car dealers provided 9,253 automobiles, on a loan basis, to the nation's high schools for use in practice driving instruction. In the last seven years new car dealers have more than doubled their contribution to high school driver education through the loan of cars. The Interindustry Highway Safety Committee works closely with automobile companies, national, state and local automobile dealer associations in urging dealer support for high school driver education. The Committee has a highway safety award program to help state and local groups recognize dealers who have made cars available for high school driver education.

The annual National Vehicle Safety-Check, sponsored by the Interindustry Committee, *Look* Magazine and the National Safety Council, safety-checked more than two million vehicles for 10 items affecting safe driving condition. Voluntary safety-checks were conducted in more than 800 city and 95 county programs as well as in dealer service departments. The program increased from a previous high of 422 cities and 17 counties in 1955.

Traffic Engineering. New urgency was given traffic engineering principles and techniques by the passage of the 1956 Federal Highway Act. Providing as it does for major highway work in urban areas, the need for planning and design on the basis of anticipated traffic requirements is even greater than in the past.

Many cities have recognized the need for professional help in these areas, and there are not enough people available to fill all the job openings. A number of cities have employed traffic engineers for the first time and others have expanded their existing staffs.

Training and Field Service. The Traffic Institute of Northwestern University and the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police celebrated their 20th anniversary in the traffic service field by intensifying their training and field assistance programs.

Cooperating with the American Bar Association (in conferences for traffic court officials), the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (in courses and workshops for driver license personnel), the regional traffic training centers at the University of California, Northeastern University, and the University of Tennessee, and with a number of statewide training activities, the Traffic Institute staff trained or cooperated in the training of more than 2,300 key workers with street and highway traffic responsibilities.

The Traffic Institute and the IACP Traffic Division, in cooperation with the American Bar Association and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, gave direct field assistance in the areas of police traffic supervision, traffic engineering administration, traffic court and violations bureau operation, and motor vehicle administration. Among jurisdictions which received this service, to varying degrees, in 1956 were St. John's Newfoundland; the commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Tacoma, Washington; Chicago; New Orleans; Arlington and Grand Prairie, Texas; and other governments.

Traffic Safety Awards. No city (or state) was granted the top honor award for traffic safety performance during 1955, as reported to the National Safety Council's Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities. However, four cities — Dallas, Oklahoma City, Seattle, and Palo Alto — were granted awards of merit for achieving 70 per cent or more in all sections of the safety award program, formerly known as the national traffic safety contest.

Grand awards in the Annual Pedestrian Protection Contest of the American Automobile Association went to Seattle, Washington, and Newton, Massachusetts.

Top honors in their population groups in the American Bar Association's traffic court competition went to New York, Seattle, Atlanta, Norfolk, Peoria, Riverside (California), Kalamazoo, Warren (Ohio), and Greenville (Mississippi).

For outstanding traffic engineering work in 1955 the Institute of Traffic Engineers cited Baltimore, Charlotte (North Carolina), Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hammond (Indiana), Highland Park (Michigan), Hutchinson (Kansas), Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Madison, Milwaukee, Pasadena, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Portland (Oregon), Rochester, Seattle, Two Rivers (Wisconsin), Walla Walla (Washington), and Wausau (Wisconsin).

Thirty-nine cities were given outstanding achievement awards for police traffic supervision performance in 1955 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the largest of these being Los Angeles, Dallas, Indianapolis, San Diego, Kansas City (Missouri), Miami, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, Tacoma, Pasadena, Fresno, Columbia (South Carolina), Kalamazoo, Topeka, Springfield (Ohio), and Evanston (Illinois).

Professional Organization. In the field of traffic engineering, the Institute of Traffic Engineers (2029 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.) continues to be the principal medium. Its magazine, annual meeting, and technical committee activity in 1956 attracted support from over 1,000 members, many of whom are municipal employees.

Municipal Parking Lots

A TOTAL of 746 out of 1,130 reporting cities over 10,000 own and operate one or more municipal off-street parking lots according to data gathered for the Year Book late in 1956. The 746 cities operating parking lots in 1956 made up almost 65 per cent of the reporting cities, while in 1955 this figure was only 60 per cent. These 746 cities operate a total of 2,872 city-owned lots—an average of 3.8 lots per city. Table XVI lists the 746 cities with parking lots and shows for each the number of city-owned lots and parking spaces, the number of lots which charge for parking, and the number of lots which were established in 1956.

Parking Spaces Available. Sixty-six cities—11 less than in 1955—established municipal off-street parking lots for the first time in 1956, while 303 other cities—54 more than in 1955—added lots to those already in service from prior years. The total of 2,872 city-owned lots compares to the 1955 figure of 2,397. The median number of city-owned parking spaces among the 746 cities that reported was 250 (see Table 1). The median for 1955 also was 250.

Parking Charges. Of the 746 cities that operated parking lots in 1956, 745 reported their practices in parking lot charges. Of these 745 cities, 308 had charges on all lots, 222 had some lots that charged and some with free parking, and 215 cities indicated they allowed free parking on all lots. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 accounted for most of the free parking with 121 cities reporting free parking on all lots.

TABLE 1

CITY-OWNED PARKING LOTS AND SPACES: 1956

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	TOTAL NUMBER OF CITIES						Median Number City-Owned Spaces	Total Number City-Owned Lots
		With Parking Lots	Charge-all Lots	Free-All Lots	Some Charge, Some Free	Estab. Lots First Time, 1956	Opening More Lots 1956		
Over 250,000	41	20	13	1	6	3	7	702	101
100,000 to 250,000	66	40	33	6	0	56	12	353	133
50,000 to 100,000	124	89	53	12	24	4	45	492	471
25,000 to 50,000	279	195	92	39	64	10	81	350	872
10,000 to 25,000	602	402	117	164	121	44	158	195	1,295
All cities over 10,000	1,130	746	308	222	215	66	303	250	2,872

Table XVI

MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1956

This table includes 746 cities over 10,000 population that reported operating one or more off-street parking lots in 1956. Data were secured in late 1956 from city police chiefs. The first three columns show the number of off-street parking lots owned by the city, the number of lots with parking charges, and the number of new lots put into operation during 1956. The last column shows the total number of parking spaces available within all city-owned lots. Single dagger (†) denotes 1955 data; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City-Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1956	
Over 250,000				
Akron, Ohio	2	2	0	525
Baltimore, Md.	3	2	3	450
Chicago, Ill.	8	8	8	854
Cincinnati, Ohio	4	4	0	1,805
Cleveland, Ohio	1	0	0	3,000
Columbus, Ohio	5	2	2	500
Denver, Colo.	4	4	0	2,000
Detroit, Mich.	12	12	6	2,317
Houston, Tex.	1†	1†	. .	500†
Indianapolis, Ind.	4	4	0	210
Jersey City, N. J.	2	2	2	156
Long Beach, Calif.	13	2	2	4,000
Los Angeles, Calif.	14	14	2	4,938
Memphis, Tenn.	3	2	0	546
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1†	1†	. .	400†
Rochester, N. Y.	12	12	2	1,378
St. Louis, Mo.	1†	1†	. .	150†
St. Paul, Minn.	4	1	0	3,000
Toledo, Ohio	2	2	1	153
Washington, D. C.	5	2	2	1,167
100,000 to 250,000				
Allentown, Pa.	6	6	0	. . . .
Austin, Tex.	2	0	0	325
Berkeley, Calif.	3	3	0	359
Bridgeport, Conn.	4	4	1	691
Cambridge, Mass.	6	6	1	350
Dayton, Ohio	3	3	1	152
Des Moines, Iowa	2	0	0	300
Elizabeth, N. J.	4	4	4	490
Erie, Pa.	7	7	0	850
Fall River, Mass.	2	2	1	151
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	1	0	225
Fresno, Calif.	3	3	0	360
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	2	0	491
Hartford, Conn.	1	1	0	98
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	2	2	1,844
Kansas City, Kan.	9	0	0	1,102
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1	0	120
Little Rock, Ark.	2	2	0	174
Miami, Fla.	10	10	0	800
Nashville, Tenn.	1	1	0	130
New Bedford, Mass.	2	2	1	140
New Haven, Conn.	4	4	3	. . . .
Norfolk, Va.	3	3	0	301
Pasadena, Calif.	3	0	0	140
Paterson, N. J.	4	4	1	1,000
Peoria, Ill.	2	2	0	420
Phoenix, Ariz.	1	1	1	80
Providence, R. I.	1	1	1	334
Reading, Pa.	5	5	5	. . . .
Rockford, Ill.	3	3	0	570
Sacramento, Calif.	3	3	0	877
San Jose, Calif.	4	4	2	2,000
Shreveport, La.	4	0	1	1,250
Somerville, Mass.	1	1	0	35
Trenton, N. J.	2	2	0	1,000
Utica, N. Y.	1	1	1	216
Waterbury, Conn.	3	. .	0	650
Wichita, Kan.	3	0	0	200
Worcester, Mass.	7	7	1	568
Yonkers, N. Y.	6	6	1	835
50,000 to 100,000				
Alameda, Calif.	4	3	3	202
Alexandria, Va.	1	1	0	42
Alhambra, Calif.	19	19	5	1,022
Asheville, N. C.	12	11	3	1,050
Augusta, Ga.	1	1	0	62
Aurora, Ill.	6	3	1	409
Bay City, Mich.	2	2	0	. . . .
Bayonne, N. J.	3†	3†	. .	185†
Berwyn, Ill.	13	0	. .	1,200
Bethlehem, Pa.	8	5	0	1,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	3	1	276
Brockton, Mass.	7	3	0	. . . .
Brookline, Mass.	1	1	1	159
Burbank, Calif.	9	9	4	535
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	7	7	2	710
Charleston, S. C.	2	2	1	310
Charleston, W. Va.	4	4	0	500
Chester, Pa.	4	4	2	1,500
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	6	6	4	500
Clifton, N. J.	3	0	0	120
Compton, Calif.	1	0	1	65
Davenport, Ia.	6	6	3	1,192
Dearborn, Mich.	7	5	1	1,681
Decatur, Ill.	2	2	1	371
Dubuque, Ia.	2	2	0	169
East Chicago, Ind.	2	1	0	125
East Orange, N. J.	5	5	3	600
Evanston, Ill.	26	23	3	1,391
Glendale, Calif.	14	11	5	950
Green Bay, Wis.	5	5	2	496
Greensboro, N. C.	8	8	1	900
Hamilton, Ohio	11	. .	1	1,522
Hampton, Va.	8	0	2	3,500

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1956—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City-Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1956	
50,000 to 100,000—continued				
Harrisburg, Pa. . . .	1	0	0	400
Holyoke, Mass.	3	3	2	199
Inglewood, Calif. . . .	9	2	3	760
Irvington, N. J.	5	5	0	120
Jackson, Mich.	6	6	0	952
Joliet, Ill.	10	6	0	600
Kalamazoo, Mich. . .	6	3	0	850
Kenosha, Wis.	3	2	0	1,500
Lakewood, Ohio	3	3	0	817
Lancaster, Pa.	3	3	1	58
Lansing, Mich.	11	9	3	792
Lawrence, Mass. . . .	1	0	0	700
Lexington, Ky.	1	1	0	76
Lorain, Ohio	12	10	4	652
Lowell, Mass.	5	3	0	1,042
Madison, Wis.	7	7	0	1,706
Malden, Mass.	8	8	2	998
Manchester, N. H. . .	5	5	1	859
Medford, Mass.	2	2	0	269
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	6	6	1	364
Muncie, Ind.	2	2	0	105
New Britain, Conn. . .	5	5	1	1,000
New Rochelle, N. Y. .	6	6	0	685
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	6	6	4	656
Oak Park, Ill.	7	7	1	295
Ogden, Utah	2	0	0	204
Orlando, Fla.	3	3	1	500
Passaic, N. J.	2	0	0	150
Pawtucket, R. I. . . .	2	2	2	300
Pittsfield, Mass. . . .	2	1	0	75
Pontiac, Mich.	7	7	5	535
Pueblo, Colo.	2	0	0	150
Quincy, Mass.	4	4	2	1,107
Racine, Wis.	8	3	1	942
Raleigh, N. C.	1	0	0	166
Richmond, Calif. . . .	2	2	0	218
Riverside, Calif. . . .	7	5	0	700
Saginaw, Mich.	5	5	1	246
St. Joseph, Mo.	3	3	0	330
St. Petersburg, Fla. .	2	2	0	230
San Angelo, Tex. . . .	1	0	0	400
San Mateo, Calif. . . .	10	0	3	661
Santa Ana, Calif. . . .	1	1	0	56
Santa Monica, Calif. .	4	4	1	349
Schenectady, N. Y. . .	4	4	0	400
Sioux Falls, S. D. . . .	11	9	2	1,177
Springfield, Mo.	3	3	2	350
Springfield, Ohio . . .	6	5	. .	. . . .
Stamford, Conn. . . .	7	. .	2	4,200
Topeka, Kan.	2	2	1	500
Upper Darby tp, Pa. .	5	5	0	378
Waterloo, Iowa	11	11	2	575
Wheeling, W. Va. . . .	1	. .	1	900
Wichita Falls, Tex. .	1	1	. .	100
Winston-Salem, N. C.	2	2	0	200
York, Pa.	5	5	0	1,800
25,000 to 50,000				
Abilene, Tex.	2	2	0	. . . .
Alliance, Ohio	4	4	2	200
Alton, Ill.	3	1	0	460
Amsterdam, N. Y. . .	2	2	0	160
Anaheim, Calif.	8	0	0	500
Ann Arbor, Mich. . . .	8	8	1	1,513
Appleton, Wis.	8	3	1	1,500
Arlington, Mass. . . .	1	. .	0	450
Bakersfield, Calif. . .	5	1	4	369
Bangor, Me.	5	3	1	1,000
Battle Creek, Mich. .	13	13	0	1,158
Belleville, Ill.	3	3	0	220
Belmont, Mass.	2	2	0	150
Beloit, Wis.	4	2	0	825
Beverly, Mass.	3	0	1	450
Beverly Hills, Calif. .	8	8	0	300
Billings, Mont.	8	8	1	540
Bloomfield, N. J. . . .	3	3	1	156
Bloomington, Ill. . . .	1	1	0	54
Bloomington, Ind. . . .	3	3	2	290
Bristol, Conn.	2	2	0	450
Burlington, Iowa. . . .	8	1	2	882
Burlington, Vt.	4	4	2	262
Butte, Mont.	2	2	1	60
Champaign, Ill.	7	7	6	650
Charlottesville, Va. .	5	4	0	464
Chelsea, Mass.	3	1	1	239
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3	3	0	147
Chula Vista, Calif. . .	3	3	0	112
Clinton, Iowa	3	0	0	1,000
Columbia, Mo.	3	2	0	160
Concord, N. H.	4	3	1	208
Council Bluffs, Iowa .	6	6	1	288
Culver City, Calif. . .	1†	1	. .	271†
Danville, Ill.	9	9	1	1,000
Danville, Va.	4	3	1	344
Daytona Beach, Fla. .	2	0	1	50
East Cleveland, Ohio.	1	1	0	75
Easton, Pa.	1	1	1	103
Eau Claire, Wis. . . .	6	5	0	974
Elgin, Ill.	2	1	0	115
Elkhart, Ind.	7	2	1	500
Elmhurst, Ill.	6	6	2	425
Elmira, N. Y.	7	7	1	650
Elyria, Ohio	4	4	0	609
Fairfield, Conn.	3	1	0	300
Fairmont, W. Va. . .	1	1	0	500
Fargo, N. D.	3	2	1	300
Fayetteville, N. C. . .	2	2	1	149
Ferndale, Mich.	9	5	0	1,100
Fitchburg, Mass. . . .	2	2	0	200
Fond du Lac, Wis. . .	4	3	0	765
Fort Dodge, Iowa . . .	5	3	1	600
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	6	5	5	1,000
Framingham, Mass. .	5	1	0	1,400
Fullerton, Calif. . . .	6	. .	0	280
Gainesville, Fla. . . .	1	1	0	117
Galesburg, Ill.	2	0	0	150
Gloucester, Mass. . .	3	0	1	1,000
Grand Forks, N. D. .	3	1	0	. . . .
Great Falls, Mont. . .	9	9	7	385

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1956—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City-Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1956	
25,000 to 50,000—continued				
Greenville, Miss.	2	2	2	264
Greenwich, Conn.	11	5	3	870
Hackensack, N. J.	5	5	1	1,160
Hagerstown, Md.	3	3	2	350
Hamtramck, Mich.	1	1	0	120
Haverhill, Mass.	8	4	3	500
Hayward, Calif.	2	2	0	120
Hempstead, N. Y.	14	8	0	7,099
High Point, N. C.	1	1	0	40
Highland Park, Mich.	2	2	0	408
Huntington Park, Calif.	13	13	..	550
Hutchinson, Kan.	4	2	1	407
Independence, Mo.	1	1	0	50
Iowa City, Iowa	6	1	0	875
Ithaca, N. Y.	4	4	0	231
Jackson, Tenn.	2	0	0	400
Jamestown, N. Y.	4	4	2	170
Kankakee, Ill.	12	11	0	500
Key West, Fla.	1	1	1	196
Kokomo, Ind.	4	3	2	271
La Crosse, Wis.	11	9	..	919
Lafayette, Ind.	7	5	2	390
Lakeland, Fla.	6	4	2	396
Lebanon, Pa.	3	3	1	104
Lincoln Park, Mich.	3	2	1	400
Linden, N. J.	2	0	0	84
Lockport, N. Y.	3	3	0	285
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	6	5	1	315
Lynwood, Calif.	2	0	1	....
Manchester, Conn.	3	1	0	150
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	1	0	0	30
Manitowoc, Wis.	4	0	0	600
Maplewood tp, N. J.	7	0	0	340
Marion, Ind.	1	1	0	27
Marion, Ohio	1	1	0	150
Mason City, Iowa	5	0	1	639
Massillon, Ohio	1	1	0	400
Melrose, Mass.	7	0	1	370
Meriden, Conn.	..	4	..	400
Miami Beach, Fla.	20	20	0	3,544
Middletown, Conn.	2	1	0	300
Middletown, Ohio	3	3	1	309
Milford, Conn.	4	0	0	1,000
Mishawaka, Ind.	3	1	1	70
Moline, Ill.	7	7	3	433
Montclair, N. J.	12	11	1	1,099
Morgantown, W. Va.	1	1	0	60
Muskegon, Mich.	4	3	0	580
Muskogee, Okla.	1	1	1	40
Nashua, N. H.	4	4	1	285
National City, Calif.	1	0	0	50
New Albany, Ind.	1	1	0	120
New Kensington, Pa.	4	4	0	550
New London, Conn.	1	1	1	157
Newburgh, N. Y.	7	7	2	650
Newport, Ky.	2	2	2	77
Newport News, Va.	11	7	1	1,260
Norman, Okla.	1	1	0	30
North Bergen tp, N. J.	1	0	0	100
North Little Rock, Ark.	1	0	0	250
Northampton, Mass.	5	3	0	500
Norwalk, Conn.	10	2	0	821
Norwood, Ohio	3	3	1	373
Nutley, N. J.	1	1	0	250
Ontario, Calif.	3	3	0	180
Orange, N. J.	3	2	1	250
Oshkosh, Wis.	6	0	1	960
Ottumwa, Iowa	4	3	1	1,000
Oxnard, Calif.	6	0	1	....
Palo Alto, Calif.	14	14	4	966
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	1	0	90
Penn tp, Pa.	20	0	4	3,000
Perth Amboy, N. J.	4	4	4	466
Petersburg, Va.	8	5	1	537
Plainfield, N. J.	4	4	0	573
Pocatello, Idaho	3	0	1	425
Pomona, Calif.	12	11	2	861
Port Huron, Mich.	6	4	1	1,200
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	5	5	0	475
Provo, Utah	1	1	1	49
Rapid City, S. D.	3	2	1	....
Redondo Beach, Calif.	3	2	2	450
Redwood City, Calif.	6	4	2	854
Reno, Nev.	1	1	0	81
Revere, Mass.	1	0	0	250
Richmond, Ind.	3	2	1	240
Rochester, Minn.	5	5	1	1,300
Rock Island, Ill.	5	5	3	....
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	2	0	165
Rome, N. Y.	2	1	..	165
Royal Oak, Mich.	8	5	2	1,150
St. Cloud, Minn.	3	1	1	200
Salem, Mass.	7	2	1	550
Salem, Oregon	3	0	0	85
Salina, Kan.	3	3	1	261
San Leandro, Calif.	2	0	0	124
Sandusky, Ohio	6	2	3	440
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	19	0	1	2,069
Sharon, Pa.	15	15	2	488
Sheboygan, Wis.	2	2	1	130
Skokie, Ill.	3	1	1	200
S. San Francisco, Calif.	3	0	0	167
Spartanburg, S. C.	3	3	3	491
Steubenville, Ohio	1	1	0	16
Stratford, Conn.	14	0	0	750
Superior, Wis.	1	0	0	300
Teaneck tp, N. J.	8	0	0	825
Temple, Tex.	1	1	0	278
Torrance, Calif.	4	0	2	56
Torrington, Conn.	1	1	1	....
Union tp, N. J.	8	1	0	1,000
University City, Mo.	1	0	0	175
Vallejo, Calif.	6	4	0	600
Warren, Ohio	1	0	0	139
Warwick, Va.	2	0	0	50
Washington, Pa.	3	3	0	250
Watertown, Mass.	2	2	0	250
Watertown, N. Y.	2	2	0	407
Waukegan, Ill.	1	1	0	40

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1956—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City-Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1956	
25,000 to 50,000—continued				
Wausau, Wis.	5	5	0	595
Wauwatosa, Wis.	1	0	0	110
West Hartford, Conn.	3	0	0	265
West Haven, Conn.	1	0	0	100
West New York, N. J.	2	2	1	250
West Orange, N. J.	2	2	0	125
West Palm Beach, Fla.	4	3	0	581
Weymouth, Mass.	3	0	0	400
Whittier, Calif.	7	7	0	490
White Plains, N. Y.	16	16	0	1,600
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	3	3	1	950
Williamsport, Pa.	5	5	2	378
Wilmington, N. C.	3	3	0	176
Winona, Minn.	2	1	0	120
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	1	0	0	500
Wyandotte, Mich.	6	6	3	572
10,000 to 25,000				
Aberdeen, S. D.	5	3	0	405
Aiken, S. C.	2	0	0	100
Albany, Ore.	1	1	0	76
Albert Lea, Minn.	4	0	0	277
Albion, Mich.	4	0	1	....
Allen Park, Mich.	4	0	4	2,000
Alpena, Mich.	4	2	0	300
Ames, Iowa	3	0	0	600
Andover, Mass.	3	0	1	125
Annapolis, Md.	4	4	1	350
Arkansas City, Kan.	3	0	2	235
Asbury Park, N. J.	3	3	0	700
Ashland, Wis.	1	0	0	30
Ashtabula, Ohio	7	7	0	450
Atchison, Kan.	4	0	2	750
Athens, Ohio	1	1	..	40
Athol, Mass.	2	1	0	200
Barre, Vt.	3	0	1	250
Batavia, N. Y.	3	3	1	....
Bath, Me.	1	1	1	150
Beaver Dam, Wis.	5	3	0	425
Beaver Falls, Pa.	3	3	3	133
Beckley, W. Va.	5	5	0	500
Bemidji, Minn.	1	0	0	60
Bend, Ore.	4	2	0	193
Benton Harbor, Mich.	6	5	1	1,000
Berea, Ohio	4	2	1	500
Bergenfield, N. J.	4	0	0	200
Berkley, Mich.	3	3	0	200
Birmingham, Mich.	1	1	0	231
Bluefield, W. Va.	5	5	1	190
Boone, Iowa	6	0	3	292
Boulder, Colo.	3	1	0	195
Bozeman, Mont.	9	0	0	475
Bradford, Pa.	2	2	0	22
Brattleboro, Vt.	3	0	0	500
Brawley, Calif.	2	2	0	....
Bristol, Pa.	1	0	0	300
Bristol, Va.	1	0	0	90
Brookfield, Ill.	1	0	0	100
Brownwood, Tex.	1	1	0	40
Brunswick, Me.	1	1	0	60
Bryan, Tex.	2	0	1	200
Burlingame, Calif.	13	7	1	831
Burlington, N. J.	3	2	3	490
Burlington, N. C.	3	0	0	300
Butler, Pa.	2	2	..	400
Cadillac, Mich.	5	2	2	252
Campbell, Ohio	2	0	1	400
Canonsburg, Pa.	1	0	0	25
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1	0	0	175
Carlisle, Pa.	1	0	0	50
Carnegie, Pa.	1	0	0	50
Carthage, Mo.	3	0	0	500
Cedar Falls, Iowa	5	0	0	240
Central Falls, R. I.	2	0	0	150
Chambersburg, Pa.	6	2	2	500
Chanute, Kan.	2	0	0	50
Charles City, Iowa	2	0	1	250
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	5	0	3	750
Chico, Calif.	2	2	1	144
Chillicothe, Ohio	3	1	1	1,000
Clarksdale, Miss.	1	1	0	....
Clarksville, Tenn.	5	5	5	150
Clayton, Mo.	1	1	0	400
Clearwater, Fla.	3	3	1	414
Clinton, Mass.	1	0	0	100
Coatesville, Pa.	2	..	1	463
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1	0	0	271
Coffeyville, Kan.	1	0	0	80
Collingswood, N. J.	3	0	0	267
Collinsville, Ill.	1	1	0	50
Columbus, Miss.	1	1	1	30
Concord, N. C.	1	0	0	150
Coral Gables, Fla.	10	10	4	571
Corapolis, Pa.	1	1	1	34
Corning, N. Y.	4	4	4	168
Corona, Calif.	3	2	0	250
Corsicana, Tex.	2	2	0	25
Cortland, N. Y.	2	2	1	100
Corvallis, Ore.	3	1	2	150
Coshocton, Ohio	1	0	0	65
Cranford tp, N. J.	6	0	1	400
Danvers, Mass.	3	2	1	200
De Kalb, Ill.	2	2	1	110
Decatur, Ga.	1	0	0	40
Defiance, Ohio	3	0	2	105
Delano, Calif.	1	1	1	29
Delaware, Ohio	2	2	1	150
Dodge City, Kan.	1	0	1	100
Dormont, Pa.	1	1	0	38
Downers Grove, Ill.	3	1	1	....
Duquesne, Pa.	2	2	2	52
East Detroit, Mich.	1	1	0	175
East Lansing, Mich.	3	3	..	383
East Moline, Ill.	1	1	1	44
El Cajon, Calif.	2	0	0	70
El Centro, Calif.	8	6	0	380
El Segundo, Calif.	1	0	..	70
Elizabethton, Tenn.	1	1	0	71
Elmwood Park, Ill.	1	1	0	80
Emporia, Kan.	4	1	0	314

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1956—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City-Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1956	
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Enfield, Conn.	1	1	1	90
Englewood, N. J.	5	0	0	465
Escanaba, Mich.	3	0	0	....
Eureka, Calif.	6	6	4	250
Fairhaven, Mass.	2	0	0	50
Faribault, Minn.	2	0	1	125
Farrell, Pa.	1	0	1	400
Findlay, Ohio	4	2	1	300
Floral Park, N. Y.	4	1	0	356
Florence, Ala.	1	1	0	90
Florence, S. C.	1	0	1	68
Fort Collins, Colo.	1	0	0	170
Fort Lee, N. J.	1	0	0	100
Fort Pierce, Fla.	2	2	1	75
Fostoria, Ohio	2	2	2	98
Frankfort, Ind.	1	1	1	126
Frankfort, Ky.	1	1	1	125
Franklin Park, Ill.	3	0	1	300
Frederick, Md.	3	3	1	330
Fredericksburg, Va.	1	1	0	60
Freeport, Ill.	2	2	0	76
Fremont, Ohio	3	3	0	135
Fulton, Mo.	1	0	0	30
Gainesville, Ga.	1	1	0	96
Gainesville, Tex.	2	2	1	110
Garden City, Kan.	2	0	1	500
Garden City, N. Y.	22	5	1	4,072
Gardena, Calif.	1	0	0	90
Gardner, Mass.	6	0	0	500
Garland, Tex.	1	0	0	140
Gastonia, N. C.	1	0	0	100
Gloucester City, N. J.	1	0	1	100
Goshen, Ind.	6	0	1	398
Grand Island, Neb.	3	2	3	600
Great Bend, Kan.	1	0	1	80
Greeley, Colo.	4	0	1	235
Greenfield, Mass.	5	2	0	600
Greenville, N. C.	4	2	1	....
Griffin, Ga.	2	1	0	100
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	3	0	1	300
Grosse Pte. Woods Mich.	1	1	0	27
Haddonfield, N. J.	3	3	1	296
Hannibal, Mo.	4	0	0	357
Harlingen, Tex.	3	3	1	92
Harrisonburg, Va.	2	2	1	340
Harvey, Ill.	5	3	1	400
Hastings, Neb.	2	0	0	250
Helena, Mont.	3	0	0	100
Hibbing, Minn.	2	1	1	70
Highland Park, Ill.	6	4	2	566
Hillside tp, N. J.	1	0	0	100
Hingham, Mass.	1	0	0	200
Holland, Mich.	7	3	1	450
Hollywood, Fla.	6	4	1	775
Hopewell, Va.	2	0	1	200
Hornell, N. Y.	1	1	0	71
Huntington, Ind.	3	1	2	101
Huron, S. D.	4	2	0	500
Hyattsville, Md.	3	2	0	500

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City-Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1956	
Idaho Falls, Idaho	1	0	0	120
Independence, Kan.	1	0	0	88
Ironwood, Mich.	4	2	2	126
Jacksonville, Ill.	2	2	1	95
Janesville, Wis.	5	3	..	350
Johnson City, N. Y.	2	1	2	68
Junction City, Kan.	3	0	0	140
Kingsport, Tenn.	5	2	0	1,100
Kirkwood, Mo.	6	2	0	....
Klamath Falls, Ore.	2	2	0	37
La Grange, Ill.	9	5	3	400
La Mesa, Calif.	6	5	0	104
La Porte, Ind.	2	2	0	66
Lansdowne, Pa.	1	1	0	56
Las Vegas, Nev.	4	4	2	175
Lawrence, Kan.	4	0	1	271
Leavenworth, Kan.	4	2	0	350
Lewiston, Idaho	3	2	2	200
Lewistown, Pa.	1	0	0	200
Lexington, Mass.	2	0	0	251
Lincoln, Ill.	1	1	0	80
Lock Haven, Pa.	1	1	1	66
Lodi, Calif.	7	0	0	317
Lodi, N. J.	1	0	1	50
Logansport, Ind.	6	6	2	285
Lombard, Ill.	3	2	1	186
Long Branch, N. J.	7	4	0	750
Lufkin, Tex.	3	2	2	55
Lynbrook, N. Y.	4	0	0	608
McAllen, Tex.	2	2	0	100
McKinney, Tex.	2	0	0	200
Macomb, Ill.	1	0	0	50
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	7	0	2	600
Manhattan, Kan.	3	1	1	190
Mankato, Minn.	3	2	0	264
Marietta, Ohio	3	3	2	209
Marinette, Wis.	5	0	1	325
Marquette, Mich.	4	1	0	155
Marshalltown, Iowa	6	0	2	200
Marshfield, Wis.	4	1	2	250
Martinsburg, W. Va.	2	2	0	100
Martinsville, Va.	3	3	0	270
Massena, N. Y.	3	2	0	300
Mattoon, Ill.	1	1	1	50
Meadville, Pa.	8	7	2	400
Menlo Park, Calif.	7	0	5	560
Menominee, Mich.	5	0	1	200
Merced, Calif.	4	4	0	212
Mesa, Ariz.	2	0	1	103
Methuen, Mass.	1	0	0	40
Mexico, Mo.	3	0	1	281
Middleborough, Mass.	4	0	0	850
Middletown, N. Y.	4	4	1	130
Midland, Mich.	4	3	0	2,503
Milford, Mass.	3	0	0	150
Millville, N. J.	3	0	0	500
Mineola, N. Y.	7	2	7	800
Minot, N. D.	1	0	0	40
Missoula, Mont.	2	1	1	500
Modesto, Calif.	8	5	1	655

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1956—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City-Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1956	
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Monessen, Pa.	6	3	1	206
Monroe, Mich.	7	2	1	800
Monterey, Calif.	6	5	1	700
Moorhead, Minn.	6	0	2	....
Morristown, N. J.	9	2	1	652
Moultrie, Ga.	1	1	1	....
Mount Clemens, Mich.	4	3	0	531
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	8	6	2	450
Mountain View, Calif.	1	1	0	67
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	2	0	2	700
Muscatine, Iowa	2	0	1	400
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	2	2	0	169
Nacogdoches, Tex.	1	0	0	100
Nampa, Idaho	2	0	0	100
Nanticoke, Pa.	1	0	1	75
Napa, Calif.	2	2	1	300
Needham, Mass.	2	0	0	350
Neptune tp, N. J.	3	0	2	200
New Bern, N. C.	1	1	..	88
New Philadelphia, Ohio	2	2	2	80
Newark, N. Y.	2	0	1	200
Newburyport, Mass.	2	1	0	300
Newport Beach, Calif.	8	3	1	1,800
Newton, Iowa	3	2	0	195
Newton, Kan.	1	0	0	50
Niles, Mich.	6	6	1	272
Norfolk, Neb.	1	0	0	100
North Adams, Mass.	3	2	1	240
N. Attleborough, Mass.	2	0	0	200
North Miami, Fla.	3	2	0	175
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	1	0	0	1,000
Northbridge, Mass.	1	0	0	400
Norwood, Mass.	4	0	1	200
Ocala, Fla.	5	2	1	264
Oceanside, Calif.	2	1	0	400
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	2	1	0	150
Oil City, Pa.	6	5	0	275
Olean, N. Y.	1	0	0	135
Oneida, N. Y.	2	2	1	160
Oneonta, N. Y.	1	1	0	306
Opelika, Ala.	1	0	1	200
Orange, Calif.	6	0	2	202
Orangeburg, S. C.	3	1	1	215
Ossining, N. Y.	3	3	1	184
Ottawa, Kan.	3	0	1	400
Owosso, Mich.	5	1	1	1,000
Painesville, Ohio	3	3	0	210
Palm Springs, Calif.	2	1	1	87
Paris, Tex.	1	0	0	200
Park Ridge, Ill.	5	2	2	400
Parsons, Kan.	1	0	1	58
Peabody, Mass.	1	1	1	34
Peekskill, N. Y.	4	4	1	366
Pekin, Ill.	1	1	1	18
Pendleton, Ore.	2	1	1	200
Peru, Ind.	3	0	0	175
Petaluma, Calif.	1	1	1	40
Phillipsburg, N. J.	1	0	1	54
Phoenixville, Pa.	2	2	0	209
Piedmont, Calif.	1	0	0	25
Piqua, Ohio	4	0	0	150
Pittsburg, Calif.	2	0	0	300
Pittsburg, Kan.	3	0	2	250
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	1	1	0	170
Pleasantville, N. J.	1	0	0	100
Plymouth, Mass.	2	1	1	300
Ponca City, Okla.	2	0	0	270
Port Chester, N. Y.	9	9	4	934
Portsmouth, N. H.	6	4	1	550
Pottstown, Pa.	3	..	1	51
Princeton, N. J.	5	5	0	500
Red Bank, N. J.	5	2	1	1,000
Redding, Calif.	3	3	0	188
Redlands, Calif.	2	2	0	72
Reidsville, N. C.	4	0	0	400
Renton, Wash.	1	1	0	32
Ridgewood, N. J.	2	2	1	160
River Rouge, Mich.	3	3	0	200
Rochester, N. H.	3	2	1	325
Rock Hill, S. C.	6	2	1	1,150
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	17	5	3	2,133
Roselle, N. J.	1	0	0	100
Roselle Park, N. J.	2	0	0	200
Roseville, Calif.	1	0	0	250
Roseville, Mich.	1	0	0	8
Rye, N. Y.	10	6	2	876
St. Charles, Mo.	2	1	0	105
St. Joseph, Mich.	5	5	2	240
Salem, Ohio	1	1	0	28
Salinas, Calif.	6	4	3	584
Salisbury, Md.	3	1	1	400
San Anselmo, Calif.	5	0	0	300
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	0	1	841
San Carlos, Calif.	2	0	2	190
San Fernando, Calif.	7	7	1	215
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	5	3	1	312
San Marino, Calif.	1	0	0	42
San Rafael, Calif.	2	2	1	309
Sanford, Fla.	1	0	1	233
Santa Cruz, Calif.	2	0	2	100
Santa Paula, Calif.	6	0	0	....
Santa Rosa, Calif.	5	5	3	700
Sapulpa, Okla.	1	0	0	50
Sarasota, Fla.	3	3	1	355
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	3	1	1	132
Sayreville, N. J.	3	0	1	500
Scarsdale, N. Y.	5	4	0	250
Sedalia, Mo.	2	2	0	86
Sheffield, Ala.	4	0	2	350
Shelbyville, Ind.	2	0	1	200
Shenandoah, Pa.	1	0	0	200
Sherman, Tex.	2	..	2	112
Sikeston, Mo.	1	0	1	25
Somerville, N. J.	6	3	0	1,300
S. Kingstown, R. I.	1	0	0	200
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	3	0	2	40
South Orange, N. J.	3	3	0	202
South St. Paul, Minn.	1	0	0	50
Southbridge, Mass.	3	0	1	200

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1956—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City-Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1956	
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Springfield, Ore.	3	0	0	250
Statesville, N. C.	7	6	2	700
Staunton, Va.	2	2	0	391
Sterling, Ill.	3	2	3	200
Stoneham, Mass.	2	0	0	150
Stoughton, Mass.	2	0	2	300
Suffolk, Va.	2	2	0	170
Summit, N. J.	6	6	2	....
Sumter, S. C.	20	6	3	346
Sunnyvale, Calif.	5	5	1	613
Swampscott, Mass.	1	0	0	40
Sweetwater, Tex.	1	0	0	75
Swissvale, Pa.	1	1	1	65
Texas City, Tex.	7	1	0	....
Thomasville, N. C.	3	2	1	125
Tiffin, Ohio	3	3	0	153
Traverse City, Mich.	9	9	1	500
Trinidad, Colo.	2	0	1	40
Tulare, Calif.	5	0	0	211
Turtle Creek, Pa.	2	2	0	125
Two Rivers, Wis.	7	0	0	400
Uniontown, Pa.	4	3	0	475
Valparaiso, Ind.	4	4	2	125
Vincennes, Ind.	1	0	0	200
Virginia, Minn.	1	1	0	150
Visalia, Calif.	9	0	0	356
Wabash, Ind.	5	2	1	217
Wakefield, Mass.	2	0	2	90
Wallingford, Conn.	3	0	1	550
Warren, Pa.	2	2	1	60
Washington, Ind.	1	0	0	50
Wash. Ct. House, O.	1	0	0	....
Watertown, S. D.	1	1	0	32
Watertown, Wis.	4	2	2	129
Waterville, Me.	3	2	2	300
Waukesha, Wis.	9	0	1	1,079
Waxahachie, Tex.	2	1	1	55
Wayne, Mich.	6	1	2	700
Waynesboro, Pa.	3	0	0	400
Waynesboro, Va.	4	0	1	700
Weehawken tp, N. J.	3	3	1	75
Wellesley, Mass.	6	3	0	500
West Chester, Pa.	8	8	3	575
West Lafayette, Ind.	2	2	0	85
W. Springfield, Mass.	1	0	0	40
Westerly, R. I.	3	0	0	600
Westfield, Mass.	1	1	1	28
Westfield, N. J.	5	5	0	1,500
Westport, Conn.	3	0	1	1,500
Wheaton, Ill.	2	0	1	40
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	2	1	1	68
Wilmette, Ill.	3	1	1	168
Wilson, N. C.	1	1	0	234
Winchester, Va.	2	1	0	250
Winfield, Kan.	3	0	1	125
Winnetka, Ill.	8	0	0	1,186
Woburn, Mass.	2	0	0	150
Wood River, Ill.	4	0	2	225
Woodbury, N. J.	2	1	1	200
Woodland, Calif.	1	1	0	35
Wooster, Ohio	3	1	0	350
Xenia, Ohio	5	5	1	375
Ypsilanti, Mich.	4	2	0	377

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1956

By Arthur Williams

National Recreation Association, New York

THE growing public knowledge and appreciation of the increasing importance of recreation because of the increasing population (with more children and older adults); the even greater leisure ahead; and the increasing standard of living, are clearly indicated by the trends brought out in the 1956 *Recreation and Park Yearbook* of the National Recreation Association (see listing in New Books and Pamphlets at end of article).

This is the first *Yearbook* for five years. It has greater coverage than any previous issue and shows more money being spent, more facilities being provided, more and better paid leaders being employed, and enlarged activity programs. It includes state and federal developments as well as local. Public enemy number one is the short-sighted drive to use existing park and recreation areas for unrelated purposes. This is being intensified by the large road building programs under way and projected. The acquisition of new areas is not keeping pace with population growth, although notable exceptions are to be found in some forward looking communities.

Some progress is being made in putting into effect the decisions of the United States Supreme Court calling for the desegregation of public recreation and park services and facilities, largely in those communities and states which have taken steps towards the desegregation of the public schools.

Defense. The international situation demands even more than in the last few years the maintenance of a strong defense force with high morale. Strategic planning still calls for the deployment of the same armed forces strength in more and more smaller units throughout the country. This deployment of the same number of men in more installations means that less military strength is available to meet the off-duty recreation needs of the men, particularly in the increasing number of nearby communities, many of them very small. As such a large number of men are married and have their families with them, there is also a vital need for civilian help in meeting the recreation needs of the children and youth of the servicemen.

Public recreation and park departments have made a splendid contribution to these problems in the recent years of a large citizen force, and current developments bring a great opportunity to many more agencies in communities adjacent to these new installations. The 1956 *Yearbook* reports that 146 cities provide recreation activities for service personnel.

Legislation. The year 1956 was relatively quiet in legislation affecting public recreation. In New York a bill was passed to make the state youth commission a permanent state agency. Another bill appropriated $50,000 to the state education department to promote recreation services for senior citizens. Kentucky enacted a law which abolished all separate white and Negro park commissions in the state and all park and recreation commissions in second class cities. It permits advisory committees.

Organization. The 1956 *Yearbook* reports on the form of administration of local public recreation and park facilities and services reflect a continuance of the dominating role played by the separate recreation agency, particularly in those cities providing services under year-round leadership. Of the 2,660 public agencies reporting managing authorities, 2,385 report some kind of recreation leadership — seasonal, part-time, or full-time, year-round. Of this group, a total of 904 administer recreation as a single function; 769 in conjunction with parks, and 337 in conjunction with schools.

Of the 913 which report full-time, year-round leadership, the separate recreation departments total 531 or more than one-half; park agencies, 282; and schools, 45. Of the balance (55), seven are in departments of public welfare and 13 in youth agencies. It is of interest that school agencies with year-round leadership increased only 17 in the last five years. Of the 13 youth agencies, seven are in New York state. The 45 school authorities are in 13 states, nearly one-half of them in Wisconsin and New York.

Of the 531 separate recreation agencies, 302 have policy-making boards as against 280 out of 420 in 1950. Advisory boards or committees increased from 96 to 166, a majority of these being in California. Of the 282 park and recreation agencies with year-round leadership, 134 have policy-making boards and commissions and 101 advisory boards, as against 110 with official boards and 43 with advisory boards out of 187 in 1950. The increase in park and recreation agencies with year-round leadership, from 187 in 1950 to 282 in 1955, is due in part to better reporting but also reflects a trend toward the consolidation of recreation and park agencies.

In 1956, three villages in Minnesota joined in creating a recreation commission for the first time in the state. In the same state, 14 cities and villages bordering on Lake Minnetonka have adopted an ordinance for the control of primary and secondary harbors to regulate watercraft in a metropolitan area. There is a continuing growth in California in the joint cooperative agreements between cities and school districts for the provision of recreation facilities and services. Omaha, Nebraska, reports a new charter provision which eliminates the park commission, makes the park and recreation executive a member of the Mayor's cabinet, and provides for an advisory board of five members.

Personnel. A record number of employed recreation leaders were reported in 1955. The total of 76,878 paid leaders reported by 2,164 cities compares with 58,029 in 1,710 cities in 1950. The number of leaders in 1950 was in turn 20 per cent more than in 1948. Of the 76,878 employed in 1955, 8,387 were full-time, year-round recreation leaders employed in 972 cities, about the same percentage of the total as in previous years.

The 1955 figures also show that the percentage of men leaders of the total continues to increase. In the early days of the recreation movement a majority were women, but in 1955 the number of men is 40 per cent greater than the number of women. Reports on volunteers show that men also outnumber the women. The total number of volunteers reported for 1955 is 164,714 in 1,534 cities, a striking increase of 60,000 over 1950.

Salaries for local recreation executives show an increase over the years. In 1936, the median salary for all cities reporting was $2,800; in 1948, $4,550; in 1952, $5,120; and in 1955, $5,300. For cities of 100,000 to 500,000, the story is 1938, $3,350; 1948, $4,680; 1952, $5,628; 1955, $6,600. In cities of over 500,000, recreation salaries were $5,750 in 1938; $7,590 in 1948; $9,000 in 1952, and $10,000 in 1955. During 1956, the National Recreation Association filled 102 municipal recreation executive positions in the salary range of $4,000 to $10,000. Ninety-three per cent of these placements were in cities under 50,000; 58 per cent in cities under 25,000; 49 per cent in communities of 15,000 or less and 37 per cent in communities under 10,000. Nearly half were in the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic States.

This rapid expansion of recreation services and the increased demand for recreation personnel which started in the 1940's and continued through the early 1950's remains strong. This upward trend has multiplied old problems and created new ones largely because of the continuing shortage of qualified recreation personnel and the increasing competition from non-municipal agencies. The situation has encouraged cities to broaden their geographical areas of recruiting for positions even below the administrative and top supervisory level.

The National Recreation Association initiated an internship program in 1956 with interns now serving in municipal recreation and park departments in Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Portland (Oregon), and Oakland, and in state mental hospitals in Indiana. The interns in the city departments all have graduate degrees in recreation and park administration. Intern vacancies still exist for lack of qualified candidates.

The first Institute in Recreation Administration, held in conjunction with a National Recreation Congress, was conducted in Philadelphia at the International Recreation Congress in October, 1956. One hundred recreation and park executives attended with the institute fee being paid mostly by the city departments. The Philadelphia department was used as a case study. Successful recreation administrators and specialists in government and public administration were included on the faculty. As a result of the success of the institute, it will become a continuing feature of the National Recreation Congress.

The Association has been cooperating with Florida State University in conducting seminars on administrative problems and is planning with the University of Kansas to hold a similar institute on administration in 1957.

Planning. Activity in the field of local planning for recreation and parks continues to increase. The amount of planning seems to be limited primarily by the competent planning service available. An emerging trend in long-term planning is planning for city-county and metropolitan areas. The difficult problems faced by park and recreation authorities, as by other local government authorities, is the growth of fringe areas accounts for this in large measure. The National Recreation Association alone started or completed 17 long-range recreation plans, including Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee; Trenton-Mercer County, New Jersey; Muskegon County, Michigan; Phoenix-Maricopa County, Arizona; Valley Stream, New York; Little Rock, Arkansas; Alexandria, Louisiana; and Fairfax County, Virginia. Other plans were reported for Mount Pleasant, Michigan; Charlotte, North Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Raleigh, North Carolina; Knoxville Metropolitan Area; Richmond, California; and Westchester County, New York. Toledo, Ohio, completed a re-evaluation study as did Memphis, Tennessee.

Program. The 1956 *Yearbook* records the number of cities reporting on the 90 different activities which represent the most common and popular features of local programs. Games and sports, as in previous years, lead in popularity. Baseball, softball, swimming and basketball, in the order named, are reported by more cities than any other activity. Baseball passed softball since 1950 because of the special national promotions of baseball for children and youth. Baseball is reported by 1,733 cities; softball by 1,661; swimming by 1,454; basketball, 1,408. Horseshoes with 1,383 cities reporting; tennis with 1,344, and volleyball with 1,261 follow in that order. Picnicking is a great favorite being reported by 1,051 cities. Games and sports are followed by dancing, arts and crafts, skating, drama and music. Special programs for senior citizens are reported by 535 cities; for preschool children by 317; and for the handicapped by 235 cities.

Areas and Facilities. The problem of adequate park and recreation acreage is becoming more and more acute because of the rapidly increasing population and the concerted drives to alienate park and recreation areas for such nonrelated purposes as highways, schools, housing projects, hospitals, fire stations, and straight commercial use. The false economy of taking existing park and recreation areas to save the purchase of the land needed for these other purposes is obvious. It is a tragic discounting of the future. The correction of these mistakes will cost a great deal more in the future than will be saved today.

Although the *Yearbook* reports 20,147 parks and other dedicated recreation areas totalling 748,701 acres in 1,907 localities, a majority of cities reporting have acquired no additional acreage since 1950, and some have actually lost acreage. An analysis of 189 cities of over 10,000 for which comparable figures are available shows that 110 have a lower ratio of park acreage to population in 1955 than they had in 1950.

In addition to park and recreation areas, school authorities report 14,000 sites totalling 109,241 acres of which approximately 85 per cent is useable for recreation. Although these sites are not permanently dedicated as recreation areas, many are currently used for recreation.

Playgrounds and playfields are the two important types of areas serving neighborhoods. A total of 18,224 playgrounds and playfields were reported for 1955. Other common facilities or structures reported are recreation buildings and indoor centers, tennis courts, softball diamonds, baseball diamonds, athletic fields, outdoor and indoor swimming pools, bathing beaches, boating centers, ice skating areas, picnic areas, and horseshoe courts; and paved multiple use areas.

More than twice the number of organized camps were reported than in 1950 and 50 per cent or more arboretums, baseball diamonds, special gardens, handball courts and picnic centers. Swimming pools, athletic fields, day camps, shooting ranges and nature trails and centers increased by more than 25 per cent.

Finance. Total expenditures by local recreation and park agencies increased from $268,911,957 in 1950 to $378,422,214 in 1955. Current expenses were $178,657,800 in 1950; $284,771,151 in 1955. The increase in expenditures is due in part to the larger number of cities reporting in 1955 but more to the great expansion of recreation and park budgets. Salaries for recreation leadership alone absorbed 22 per cent of the 1955 current expenditures. During the five-year period 1951-1955, 234 cities reported passing $158,755,384 in bond issues for recreation areas and facilities.

Activities by States. The rapidly growing place of the state in the national recreation picture is brought out by the 1956 *Yearbook* which attempted to assemble in statistical form data relating to all state agencies providing some type of recreation service. The results show the difficulty of securing comprehensive, comparable data on widely different agencies. However, the information received does make clear the growth in acreage, facilities, expenditures and types of activities. Reports were received from 185 different state departments. They report 9,000 areas with a total acreage of nearly 14 million. These figures include only a small percentage of state forest lands as many state forest agencies apparently do not consider their forests as recreation areas. However, they do constitute a tremendous asset for appropriate recreation use in the future. Recreation and park areas in excess of 1 million acres were reported as acquired since 1950. The most marked expansion was in reservations and reservoirs, waysides and roadsides, and state parks.

Professional Organizations. The National Recreation Association (8 West 8 Street, New York 11) provided requested field service to some 700 communities which included personal consultation on current problems, surveys and plans, and training institutes. It also assisted state government agencies with their recreation problems. More than 5,877 communities throughout the country were helped through correspondence and consultation at headquarters. The International Recreation Congress, held at Philadelphia, attended by 1,907 recreation leaders from 44 states and 29 foreign countries, gave special consideration to recreation developments here and abroad. The Association's International Recreation Service handled requests from 122 communities in 44 foreign countries.

The American Recreation Society (1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.), with sections such as hospital, rural, industrial, state and armed forces recreation, fostered the interest of the recreation profession in cooperation with affiliated state and district societies. It conducts an annual conference and provides a bulletin service to members.

The American Institute of Park Executives (143 South Lincoln Avenue, Aurora, Illinois) conducts an annual conference at which park and recreation problems are discussed, conducts in-service training institutes, publishes *Parks and Recreation,* and issues periodic bulletins to members.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1956

BY HARLAN L. HAGMAN

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DURING 1956 the two issues of federal aid for school building construction and the desegregation of public schools held the attention of American school officers, although the familiar problems of mushrooming school enrollments and teacher shortage continued to press unsolved upon urban and suburban school districts in all parts of the country. As the year opened, the unexpectedly strong stand in December, 1955, of the White House Conference on Education with respect to federal aid for school building construction and President Eisenhower's expressions of support seemed to promise legislation providing construction aid to schools. But as the months wore on, the promised legislation was lost in Congress as each political party blamed the other for delay and restrictive actions. The political campaign of 1956 found the parties agreed that the nation's educational problems, notably those of physical facilities, required the attention of the Congress and of the national administration.

Affecting the prospects for important legislation for schools was the preoccupation of much of the nation with the emotionalized problems of segregation in schools and measures toward desegregation. Since the impetus toward integration could not be of concern to the conduct of schools alone, steps leading to desegregation of school systems were observed as steps toward desegregation in transportation, housing, employment opportunities and other aspects of social organization in urban areas in both southern and northern states. In the period since the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in schools, 666 school districts which had maintained segregated schools accomplished a measure of desegregation and were proceeding toward the meeting of the accompanying problems. Among those 666 districts were 224 who took action toward desegregation in 1956.

Enrollments. The United States Public Health Service estimated 4,202,000 births in 1956, an increase of 3 per cent over 1955. Underlining the educational problem for schools in the years just ahead was the realization by educators that in 1956 almost twice as many children were born as in 1936. The nation's population moved toward 170 million as growth continued at the rate of one person every 12 seconds.

The nation's school age population increases at a rate of 1,500,000 children a year. In 1956, there were 38,756,000 children of elementary and secondary school age or an increase of 8,167,000 since 1950. In 1956, enrollments in grades kindergarten through eight increased about 4 per cent. Enrollments in grades nine through 12 increased 5 per cent, with 87 per cent of 14-17 year olds enrolled in high schools and with 55 per cent continuing in school to graduation. About one-half of the high school graduates entered college, contributing to the colleges' almost 10 per cent increase in enrollment over that of 1955.

The 1,852 colleges and universities surveyed by the United States Office of Education reflected in 1956 the tendency for more persons to persist in school through high school and beyond. The September, 1956, college enrollment of 2,947,000 was nearly 10 per cent more than that of 1955 which had established the high point of enrollments up to that year. Junior colleges, many of which are part of urban public school systems, led all other collegiate institutions in registering an increase of 16.5 per cent in first-time students.

Of significance to the effort to increase the supply of teachers was the fact that, while teachers colleges had 13.5 per cent more students in 1956 than in 1955, their new student enrollment was up only 4 per cent in 1956. The increase in all college freshmen in 1956 over 1955 was only 3.3 per cent as against an increase of 9.4 per cent in 1955 over 1954. Two-thirds of all college students in 1956 were men, and the largest increase in freshmen enrollments was in engineering, an increase of 8.1 per cent over 1955 in a field in which men students predominate.

Teacher Supply. The National Education Association reported that 1,258,136 teachers were employed in September, 1956, in public elementary and secondary schools. Of those employed, somewhat more than 80,000 teachers held certificates regarded as substandard or emergency in type. It was estimated that 47,760 more teachers were needed to reduce oversized classes and that 55,000 additions ought to be made. The National Education Association estimated a shortage of 120,700 professionally certified teachers as against a shortage of 141,300 in 1955. But looking forward to 1956, the association suggested that there would be appearing shortly a need for 180,000 more appropriately qualified teachers than will be available and estimated that 840,000 pupils in 1957 will be deprived of full-time schooling because of the shortage in teachers and classrooms.

In June, 1956, the colleges preparing teachers graduated over 96,000 new teachers, an increase of 9 per cent over June, 1955. Though only 76,000 of those graduated actually began to teach in September of 1956, the larger number of available teachers was encouraging to educators. The greater need for elementary school teachers brought an increase of 35 per cent from 1950 to 1956 in number of those persons preparing to teach in the elementary schools while the number of persons preparing to teach in the secondary schools decreased 34 per cent in the same period. The teacher supply picture was somewhat encouraging in 1956 though, as indicated, the signs are clear that the shortage of qualified teachers will continue to be a serious problem to American schools for some years to come.

School Construction. The defeat in July, 1956, of legislation providing federal assistance for school building construction left most new construction to be financed by local school systems with some assistance from state sources. During the year, about 67,000 new public school classrooms were completed. This number represented an increase of approximately 6,000 units over the number of classrooms built in 1955. Since much of the construction was to replace old structures, the gain in number of new rooms was not sufficient to house the 1956 increase in school enrollment for which the Office of Education estimated 51,400 classrooms were needed. The Office, in a long-range survey, suggested that a minimum expenditure of $16 billion from 1954 to 1959 would be necessary to provide 476,000 classrooms and facilities.

It was noted, however, that because the nation had failed each year to meet the accumulating need for new construction, the deficit in 1956 stood at 247,000 classrooms for increased enrollments in schools, with an additional 80,000 to 100,000 classrooms needed to replace obsolete or otherwise undesirable structures. The problem is aggravated by the population shift from rural to urban or suburban areas, a shift which leaves classrooms empty in some smaller communities as population declines but intensifies the shortage of rooms in city or city-area school systems. In 1956, 59 per cent of the nation's people lived in urban areas, about 25 per cent lived in rural areas but did not farm for a living, and a little less than 16 per cent lived on farms.

School Finance. The national investment in elementary and secondary education rose to $10.6 billions, an increase of about $731 million over 1955. Much of the increase appeared in the steadily rising costs of school building construction. Against an index of 100 in 1939, school building costs moved from 214 in January, 1956, to 223 in December.

Interest rates on school bonds moved up as the year passed bringing such rates to the high average of 3.2 per cent. School districts, aided in some states by funds supplied by the states, spent $3 billion for new construction or about 7 per cent of the nation's total expenditure for new construction in 1956. The federal government in 1956 provided $146 million for school construction and $232 million for maintenance and operation of schools in federally impacted areas.

Teacher salaries increased in 1956 until, according to the National Education Association, the average salary of the nation's elementary school teachers rose to $4025 while the average salary for secondary school teachers reached $4560. The new averages indicated a significant increase over those of $3800 for elementary school teachers and $4350 for secondary school teachers in 1955.

As the year closed, the signs were clear that expenditures for education would continue to increase although not necessarily in proportion to the rise in cost of all goods and services. A report of the United States Office of Education showed that while the average personal income in the nation increased 184 per cent from 1939-40 to 1953-54, per pupil expenditures for education increased 159 per cent. But critical observers of school financing in 1956 pointed out that schools continued to be supported in the main by taxes on local property (58 per cent of the nation's bill for elementary and secondary education as against 37.5 per cent from state sources and 4.5 per cent from federal sources). City school systems received 63 per cent of their financial support from city school taxes.

School District Reorganization. The United States Bureau of the Census reported 51,881 school districts as of September, 1956 and an additional 2,521 school systems under the control of county, municipal, and township governments. In 1942, there were 108,579 school districts. By 1956, most states had participated or were participating in campaigns of reorganization with substantial reductions in numbers of school districts. Minnesota, Idaho, Illinois, and New York reduced their school districts by 40 per cent or more in the five years preceding 1956 and contributed to the five-year reduction of 23 per cent in the total number of districts.

Five north central states with 5.5 per cent of the nation's elementary and secondary school population continued to have more than one-third of the nation's school districts. Nebraska with 4,991 districts continued to be the state with most school systems. Wisconsin with 3,832 districts was second in the nation in 1956, and Iowa was third with 3,696 school districts.

Legislation. Legislatures in 26 states were in session during 1956. Eight states — New York, Kansas, Ohio, Kentucky, Delaware, Georgia, Virginia, and West Virginia — made increases in state aid to schools. Some of these states and others passed legislation affecting teacher salaries and retirement. Provisions for teaching physically or mentally disadvantaged children featured school legislation in Pennsylvania.

Sharpest in the nation's view were efforts made by many southern legislatures to delay or render inoperative large programs of racial integration of schools. By the end of 1956, the course of action to be taken by states having segregated school systems had not been clearly defined by legislative action, and 1957 opened with many indications that further legislation in response to the declarations of the United States Supreme Court was imminent in southern and border states.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.) in 1956 held its 82d annual convention at Atlantic City, attended by more than 19,000 persons; through its Committee for the Advancement of School Administration aided by Kellogg Foundation funds, made the first large-scale, systematic evaluation of the role of annual meetings in the on-going program of a professional association; through the Committee for the Advancement of School Administration produced a statement of standards for accreditation of colleges preparing school administrators; held four regional drive-in conferences for community school administrators in northern New England, the Midwest, the Southwest, and the Northwest; appointed Finis E. Engleman as successor to Worth McClure; appointed a commission to study the problem of local school district reorganization; published the Association's 34th yearbook, *School Board-Superintendent Relationships;* sent to press its 1957 yearbook, *The Superintendent as Instructional Leader;* published two pamphlets on specific topics of interest to superintendents and school boards, *Teacher Orientation: Off to a Good Start* and *Common Sense in School Lighting* (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Sources of Information: Education

Sources of Statistics: Education

National Education Association. The Research Division makes a biennial salary survey of salaries paid to school employees and salary schedules in city-school systems. The division also conducts an annual study of teacher supply and demand. Other topics are treated from time to time.

U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health Education and Welfare. This agency collects statistics from the states on the status of education and publishes a biennial survey of education. It releases in planographed form advance statistics on state systems. The office also publishes numerous survey and research studies on local and state school systems.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1956

By S. Janice Kee

Secretary, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison

THE year 1956 will go down in the history of public library development in the United States as significant because of at least two achievements on the national level. In June, a restatement of the national standards for public library service was adopted by the American Library Association and, in the same week, President Eisenhower signed into law the library services bill, making federal funds available to the states to promote public library development in rural areas. Librarians had worked over two years on the revision of standards and 10 years for passage of the federal legislation. These two important gains undoubtedly will accelerate and shape public library development in the next decade. Against this background of national interest and stimulation, municipal and county government will be called upon to give increased attention to the necessity for public library facilities that will meet the needs of people in today's world.

National Standards. The new statement of standards has been published by the American Library Association under the title, *Public Library Service; A Guide to Evaluation with Minimum Standards*. It brings up to date *Post-war Standards for Public Libraries*, which was discussed in the 1950 *Municipal Year Book*.

The 1956 document represents an informed consensus, checked and rechecked by statistical studies in the field of librarianship. It is intended for the use of librarians, library boards, government officials, and interested citizens in assessing the adequacy of their present public library services and making plans for improvement. The substance of the document is found in some 70 guiding principles, under which are stated 191 standards. For example, the second guiding principle in the book states, "There should be a community library easily accessible to every reader, and it should connect him with the total resources of his region and state." Under this principle are given the following five standards: (a) The community library should have sufficient resources to enable it to provide the most frequently requested material from its collection. (b) The community library should be as easy to reach and to use as the local shopping center. (c) The community agency should have at least one professional staff member, or in small communities (under 5,000 in population) close and regular guidance by professional personnel. (d) The community library should maintain a program of service which locates information, guides reading, organizes and interprets materials for people of various backgrounds, stimulates thinking and discussion, and aids community enterprises that need library aid. (e) The community library should be a part of a larger system of libraries with which it has a clear and official relationship."

Standards for community libraries are stated in greater detail under each of the main sections of the document, which treat the structure and government of library service, service to the people, books and nonbook materials, library personnel, organization and control of library materials and physical facilities.

It might be said that the theme of the revision is equal opportunity for all through cooperative action. As illustrated by the examples of the standards given above, quality library facilities and services should be provided at the community level, and this can be accomplished only if libraries work together, share their services and materials, and become a part of a library system. The concept of library systems is explained in the document, and it is pointed out that they come into existence and are financed in a variety of ways, and they do not weaken or eliminate the small community libraries but strengthen them. The frame of reference throughout the statement of standards is the library system. And in this connection, it must be remembered in applying the new standards that they are for resources and services available to the local reader but not necessarily all available within the local community (see following article on library service standards).

Cost of Public Library Service in 1956 is a supplement to the new standards. This publication, which may be revised every one or two years, translates standard library service into costs at 1956 price levels. The several illustrative library budgets that are given in the supplement are based on statistical studies made to determine prevailing salary levels and unit costs of library materials.

No one per capita dollar figure can be the standard or goal for all public libraries. The salary levels used in the cost supplement reflect wages that were paid in 1955, not necessarily what ought to be paid in 1957. Unit cost of materials are based upon 1956 costs in selected libraries in five states. Individual libraries will recognize the variations in local conditions that affect library costs and will make their own calculations in view of the qualitative standards that have been set forth in the revision.

Library Services Act. Strong impetus was given to the implementation of the revised standards of public library service by the passage of federal legislation which makes grants available to state library extension agencies for the next five years. Public Law 597 has the purpose of promoting the development of public library service in rural areas without such service or with inadequate serfices. Rural areas are defined to include cities of 10,000 population or less.

The federal funds are available to the states on a matching basis after a state plan for public library development has been submitted and approved by the United States Commissioner of Education. Allotments are made to each state on the basis of the amount appropriated by the Congress to implement the act and the rural population and per capita income of the state compared to that of the United States. Under these provisions, at least a $40,000 basic allotment will be made to any of the 48 states. The law provides that the federal government will not interfere with local administration of public libraries or the selection of personnel and library books and materials in federal-supported library operations. It is specified, however, that federal funds cannot be used to purchase land or erect buildings, and all library services resulting from use of the funds must be free to all members of the community served.

With 26,000,000 people in the United States without public libraries and with a high degree of inadequacy in the average public library operation (see the 1956 Year Book), the majority of the people of the country are eligible to benefit from this federal legislation. All applications for federal aid must be sent to the state library extension agency for possible inclusion in the state plan. Libraries in municipalities of over 10,000 may apply only if the federal money is to be used for the exclusive purpose of extending public library services to rural areas.

State Legislation. New Jersey reports gains in library legislation in 1956. After more than a year of study, a joint state legislative commission completed its report on the place of public libraries in that state. A recommended program of action was drawn up and submitted to the governor. As a result three legislative measures were enacted into law. Effective July 1, 1957, public libraries in municipalities over 10,000 population employing persons in a professional capacity must require those employed to hold a professional librarian's certificate issued by the state board of examiners. Qualifications are set up in the law, and a "grandfather clause" is included. New Jersey is the 22nd state to require legal certification of its professional librarians.

In addition to the certification law, a bill was passed permitting any two or more municipalities to join together or with a county in establishing a federation of libraries to provide cooperative library services. Another law removes the $15,000 ceiling on the amount of money a municipality may appropriate annually to a privately supported "association library" serving all the residents of the municipality. Effective July 1, 1956, an additional $50,000 was added to the budget of the bureau of public and school library services of the state library division for the purpose of providing additional field service and books for the libraries of the state.

State-wide Study. A 25-member committee appointed by the state education commissioner in New York began a year-long study "To review the present status of public library service, to analyze and evaluate recent progress made, and to make recommendations to continue the improvement and extension of library service." Fact-finding, legislative review, public relations, and co-ordinating committees began their work in September, 1956.

Library Projects. In the past five years the Fund for Adult Education has made grants to the American Library Association totaling $1,034,712. The resulting library projects, which have been carried out in libraries of all sizes in all parts of the country, have been varied in purpose. There were first wide-spread library-sponsored discussion groups on Our American Heritage, then a survey of adult education activities in public libraries, a series of experimental programs in adult education through libraries, a conference on training of adult education workers in libraries, publications, consultant service, and training programs. A recent summary report of the activities indicates a high degree of success of the projects and valuable by-products in experience of librarians and development of adult education through libraries.

In 1956 the Ford Foundation made a grant of $5,000,000 to set up the Council on Library Resources, Inc. The purpose of the council is to study and develop techniques and mechanisms that will help research libraries in services, interlibrary cooperation, and library facilities.

Salaries of Librarians. Reported this year was a survey of initial placement of 1,224 graduates from accredited library schools in the United States and Canada during 1955 which indicates that the average beginning annual salary for graduates starts somewhere between $3,600 and $4,000. The extremes reported were $2,000 and $12,000. This survey points out that there are not enough graduates to fill the demands, and there are numerous opportunities in every aspect of librarianship for the graduate. Recruiting is one of the most pressing problems in the library profession.

New Public Library Buildings. New main buildings were opened in 1956 in Denver; Long Beach; Hartford, Connecticut; Elmont and Plainview, New York; Maplewood, New Jersey; Marblehead, Massachusetts; Barnesboro, Pennsylvania; Brady, Texas; and New Lisbon, Wisconsin. The construction of branch buildings continued in all parts of the country: Los Angeles; New York; St. Louis; Washington, D. C.; Brooklyn; Detroit; New Orleans; Akron, Mansfield, and Columbus, Ohio; Santa Monica, California; and Birmingham, Alabama.

In the planning stages or under construction are a number of additional main buildings: Port Austin, Roseville, Mount Pleasant, Flint, Kalamazoo, and Ann Arbor, Michigan; Montgomery and Moundsville, Alabama; Barberton, Ohio; and Lovington and Artesia, New Mexico.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11) had a total of 22,000 members in 1956 and a headquarters staff of 90, supplemented by over 700 members of boards and committees. Reorganization of the Association to provide a greater measure of unity and membership participation was accomplished in 1956. There are now 13 divisions: six by type of library (public, school, college, state, hospital and institution, and specialized) and seven by type of work in libraries (library administration, reference services, adult education, children's librarians, young people's librarians, resources and technical services, and library education). A new public relations office was established at the Chicago headquarters and an international relations office, to be concerned primarily with the establishment of library schools in foreign countries. The 75th annual conference was held in Miami Beach, June 17-23, with approximately 3,500 in attendance.

Public Library Service

A Guide to Evaluation, with Minimum Standards

By John T. Eastlick

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"FOR the overwhelming majority, the quickest and easiest access to the world's best thought is through the public library. To maintain this source of information open to all and unpolluted by any self-seeking interest is a task important beyond all computation, not to ourselves alone but to the world."

The above quotation, written by Gerald W. Johnson, is taken from the introductory chapter of *Public Library Service; A Guide to Evaluation, with Minimum Standards* (see New Books and Pamphlets below). These new *Standards* were prepared by the Public Library Division's Coordinating Committee on the Revision of Public Library Standards, and were approved in June, 1956, by the council of the American Library Association.

At a time when libraries are being plagued by rising costs of materials and personnel, increasing populations who are demanding expanded services, and continuing problems of cramped, inadequate quarters, the new *Standards* present the criteria to evaluate the quality of library service being rendered a community and the cost of adequate library service.

Services. Reflecting the best thinking of the library profession, the new *Standards* advance the concept that all activities of the library are designed to facilitate and encourage the use of library resources. Specific services performed by the modern public library are as follows:

"Logical organization of materials for convenient use through shelf arrangement, classification, and cataloging.

"Lending of materials so that they may be used in the location and at the time suited to each individual.

"Provision of information service designed to locate facts as needed.

"Guidance to individuals in the use of educational and recreational materials.

"Assistance to civic, cultural, and educational organizations, in locating and using materials for program planning, projects, and the education of members.

"Stimulation of use and interpretation of materials through publicity, display, reading lists, story hours, book talks, book and film discussion, and other appropriate means either in the library or in community organizations."

The ultimate aim of all public library activities is service to the people. All internal functions of a library are geared to the service goal. Each public library should have clear and specific objectives of service. Recognizing that communities differ, each public library should adopt a written program closely integrating its services to the predominant interests of the local people, to their beliefs and aspirations, and to their problems. Each library system should provide service to meet the informational and research needs of its community, to provide for the acquisition of specialized resources through interlibrary loan, and to provide for home reading.

Organization. Recognizing that the adequate fulfillment of the library's function is facilitated through sound organization, it is believed that, first, there should be a clear legal basis which provides the authority for the establishment and support of public libraries. Such laws, state and local, should place the library as an integral part of a local government with an independent governing authority serving as the policy-making body of the library. This governing authority is the library board which is appointed or elected within the local governmental framework. These library trustees, who should be chosen not for partisan reasons but for their value to the citizens, to the government and to the library, should have full opportunity and regular channels for presenting the library's financial and other needs to the government which maintains it. The library board carries the end responsibility for the operation of the library agency.

Second, it should appoint a chief librarian whose functions should be clearly differentiated from that of the library board. The chief librarian serves as the library's chief administrator with full responsibility for programs, book selection and personnel management. The chief librarian should have such freedom to obtain personnel and to purchase materials as will insure quality and economy. It should be recognized that public libraries and school libraries are part of a network of library facilities, and, while these agencies work together to provide coordinated and complete service for children and young people, their responsibilities differ in scope and function to the degree that their administration should be separate.

The internal operation of the library should follow accepted principles of management. While cataloging, circulation and other controlled processes properly vary from library to library, such processes should be administratively sound and should have continuing uniformity and consistence.

Personnel. Libraries which render effective service must have adequate and competent personnel. The professional librarian should have five years of formal education beyond the secondary school including graduation from a library school. All positions in a library should be established and organized as a library career service, and duties, requirements and responsibilities should be clearly defined. Generally, over one-half the staff members of public libraries are in nonprofessional classifications.

A library, in addition to a position classification plan, should provide an equitable pay scale, well organized programs of in-service training, and should have a system of merit rating with reports on each employee at least once a year. The personnel program should include adequate insurance, pension and retirement plans, and vacations of one month annually for professional positions. For nonprofessional employees vacations conforming with prevailing local employment practices should be established. Provision should be made for rest periods, sick leave, leaves of absence for study or travel, and for attendance with pay at professional meetings.

Staff members should be protected against discharge or demotion without adequate cause. In order to hold and reward personnel, salaries should be on a level to attract qualified staff members. Rates of pay for professional staff should be comparable in all grades and steps with rates of pay in other professions with which libraries must compete on a national scale.

While the number of staff members should be sufficient to perform duties involved in assembling, organizing and interpreting materials, and to provide consistent, efficient service at all hours when the central agency and community outlets are open to the public, many variables affect the size of an adequate staff. However, one staff member (full time or equivalent) should be the minimum provision for each 2,500 people in the service area. Those libraries serving populations of 5,000 or more should have full-time professional personnel. It is recommended that professional positions in libraries be covered by state certification in order to insure a high quality of professional service to protect the public from incompetent personnel.

Books and Non-book Materials. The public library as an institution exists to provide materials which communicate experience and ideas from one person to another. Its function is to assemble, preserve and make easily and freely available to all people the printed and other materials that will assist them to educate themselves continually, to keep pace with progress in all fields of knowledge, to become better members of home and community, to discharge political and social obligations, to be more capable in their daily occupations, to develop their creative and spiritual capacity, to appreciate and enjoy works of art and literature, to make such use of leisure time as will promote personal and social well-being, and to contribute to the growth of knowledge. Physically, the materials should cover a variety of forms: books, periodicals, pamphlets, newspapers, pictures, slides and films, music scores, maps, recordings, and the various forms of micro-reproduction.

All materials acquired should meet high standards of quality in content, expression and format. Factual accuracy, effective expression, significance of subject, sincerity and responsibility of opinion should be factors to be considered and to be balanced one against the other. Because the public library does not promote particular beliefs or views, the library collection should contain resources to enable an individual to examine controversial topics freely and to make his own decisions. All libraries must plan for the systematic removal from their collections of materials which are no longer useful.

Costs. *A Supplement to Public Library Service; A Guide to Evaluation, with Minimum Standards,* translates standard library service into costs at

1956 price levels. The calculations presented in this *Supplement* should have value in 1956, and in 1957, in determining costs for library services that achieve national standards. Beyond that time new cost figures must be used if financial planning is to have any measure of reality.

Given below is a sample budget for a community of 50,000 people. A per capita figure for library support is derived from this sample budget. However, this per capita dollar figure is not a standard. It is simply an indication of the per-person cost for achieving minimum standards for library service in one library under the conditions specified. It must be recognized that the smaller the population served the higher the per capita figures will be if adequate library service is provided.

BUDGET

Community

50,000 people in a medium-sized county; county seat of 20,000 people; one center of 5,000-6,000 people and two of 3,000-4,000 people each; approximately 17,000 people in small towns and rural areas; school libraries in the central city and in regional schools in the county.

Library Service

Headquarters in central city; three branch community units; bookmobile serving outlying areas. (No service directly to schools.)

*Staff**

Library Director	$ 6,500
Adult Education Librarian	4,700
Information Librarian	4,700
2 Professional Assistants at $4,000	8,000
Children's Librarian	4,700
Children's Assistant	4,000
Young People's Librarian	4,700
Cataloger	4,700
Extension Librarian (head of dept.)	5,300
Branch Librarian	4,700
Bookmobile Librarian	4,700
Children's Assistant for Branches and Bookmobile	4,000
Young People's Assistant for Branches and Bookmobile	4,000
Bookmobile Clerk-Driver	3,500
2 Clerical Workers (third level) in charge of branches at $3,900	7,800
2 Clerks (second level) at headquarters, at $3,300	6,600
6 Clerks (first level) at $2,700	16,200
Pages and Part-Time Workers, equivalent of 4 at $2,080	8,320
Pension Costs, 6 per cent of salaries	6,427
	$ 113,547

*Salaries are calculated at the mid-point for each class.

Collection

4,000 current titles, plus 5,500 duplicates of current titles, at $2.45	$ 24,255
500 replacements of older titles, at $2.20	1,100
Current reference and bibliographic materials	1,000
325 periodical subscriptions (25 duplicates) at $4.50, plus memberships	1,650
6 newspaper subscriptions at $18.00	108
25 films, or film circuit plus purchases	1,500
300 recordings at $3.75	1,125
100 periodicals bound at $4.75	475
700 books bound and rebound at $1.65	1,155
	$ 32,368

Maintenance and other expenses

Janitorial service	$ 6,000
Building repair and maintenance, etc.	2,000
Furniture, equipment	1,500
Utilities: heat, light, telephone, etc.	3,000
Supplies, including plastic book jackets, postage, etc.	2,800
Rental for three branches	5,400
Bookmobile - maintenance at $.08 per mile	600
- depreciation	1,500
Travel (including staff at professional meetings)	1,200
Insurance	400
	$ 24,400

Summary

Salaries	$ 113,547	66.7 per cent
Collection	32,368	19.0 per cent
Other	24,400	14.3 per cent
	$ 170,315	
		$ 3.41 per capita

It is recommended that the percentage distribution among major items of expenditure in the budget for libraries with support at the minimum level approximate the following: salaries (other than maintenance) about two-thirds of the total; books and related materials, including rebinding, about one-fifth of the total. If a library finds that it is spending more than 65 or 70 per cent for staff salaries, it should first examine the needs for increasing book funds. The trend of the past few years has been to increase staff salaries because of necessity, without a comparable increase for library materials in the number and variety required. In the sample budget given above, particular attention should be given to unit costs. Unit costs can be determined by any library for any given year.

Systems of Libraries. There are approximately 7,500 public libraries in the United States. Relatively few of these measure up to standards high enough to guarantee good library service. Recognizing that there are far too many weak library units with insufficient income to employ adequate trained personnel, to acquire resources, and to maintain adequate physical facilities, the new standards, *Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation with Minimum Standards*, presents as its basic idea the establishment of systems of libraries.

Libraries working together, sharing their services and materials, can meet the full needs of their users. Without this cooperative approach on the part of libraries, most American libraries probably will never be able to come up to the standard necessary to meet the needs of their constituencies. Libraries are therefore urged to band together, formally or informally, in groups called "systems." The development of systems of libraries does not weaken or eliminate the small community library. On the contrary it offers that library and its users greatly expanded resources and services.

Library systems come into existence and are financed in a variety of ways. In larger cities and in counties with a single library serving the whole area, the central agency, the branches, and other means of extension naturally form a legally unified structure of service. Almost the same degree of unity is achieved where unserved districts, or districts with small libraries, decide to affiliate with a nearby center. Local library boards of trustees may be created or retained in such plans, with certain defined powers remaining in the locality, or the local board may contract with the center for service. Joint action without any legal change or contract is another possibility, if careful agreements are entered into by the several legally-separate libraries in a region to achieve the service characteristics of a single system.

Library systems must have resources covering most interests of the several communities it serves, in sufficient duplication to meet most requests when made. Such resources for a library system should not fall below the following levels unless special conditions exist in the region.

A library system should have at least 100,000 volumes of currently useful printed material.

4,000-5,000 separate titles should be added to a library system annually, including 400-500 children's titles, and approximately 250 new adult titles selected as of interest to young adults.

Sufficient duplicate copies to total one volume per five persons should be added annually to a library system serving up to 100,000 people, with a smaller per capita rate of acquisition in very large systems.

300-400 periodical titles should be currently received, with titles duplicated as needed, and with approximately 50 per cent retained in back files.

250 films should be in the collection of a library system, with at least 25 added per year.

1500 long-playing discs or recordings (not including duplicates) should be held, with 300 new records purchased annually.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. Once in four years this Office collects and publishes annual statistics on all types of public libraries, including county and regional libraries. The last general collection was made in 1950 for the fiscal year which ended during the period July 1, 1949 to July 30, 1950. The Office also collects and publishes annually much more selected statistical information from libraries in cities with 100,000 population or over.

State Library Agencies. Many state library agencies compile annual statistics for the public libraries of the state.

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BUILDINGS FOR SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Committee on Library Architecture, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago. 1950. 39pp. $1.25.

BUSINESS INFORMATION: HOW TO FIND AND USE IT. By Marian C. Manley. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1955. 265pp. $5.

BUYING LIST OF BOOKS FOR SMALL LIBRARIES. By Orilla T. Blackshear. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1954. 207pp. $3.75.

CHANGING SYSTEMS. By Helen T. Geer. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1955. 177pp. $3.75.

CIVIL SERVICE AND LIBRARIES. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1947. 40pp. 65 cents.

CO-OPERATIVE FILM SERVICES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Patricia Coty and Violet Myer. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1956. 146pp. $2.

COUNTY AND REGIONAL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT. By Gretchen K. Schenk. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1954. 280pp. $5.25.

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Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1956

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THE number of law suits that cities are involved in is increasing every year. Contract breaches, sidewalk and street maintenance tort suits, zoning regulation violations, and segregation problems, are but a few of the literally thousands of reasons why a city may be involved in a law suit. Of the thousands of suits that are brought for or against municipalities every year, only a comparative few, 2,000 to 3,000, are ever appealed. These appealed cases result in the reported decisions that constitute some of the great body of law that city attorneys rely on to guide them in the opinions rendered to their city councils. Of this comparatively small number of cases appealed there are some that establish new concepts or set new trends. This article will describe some of the more important of these decisions and trends of the courts in 1956.

Supreme Court Decisions. The United States Supreme Court rendered a number of decisions that are of interest to municipal officials. Most of these cases have to do with land that has been taken from individuals for a city for one reason or another. In a case late last term the court reversed the holding of the New York Court of Appeals wherein a town was permitted to foreclose on property that was in arrears for taxes where the person who owned the property was incompetent. The court pointed out that the officials of the small community knew that she was unable to understand the meaning of the notice that was served upon her and that no attempt was made to have a committee appointed for her person or property until after the entry of judgment of foreclosure. This action was held to be lack of due process of law.[1]

The court distinguished and upheld a holding of the same New York court in a similar case early this term. On December 10, 1956, the court held that certain property owners had lost their property in accordance with a New York statute. The owner's trusted bookkeeper failed to pay the water bills amounting to a little over $800 and failed to notify the estate owning the property that they were not paid. The state could not be estopped from asserting its ownership in the land under the statute because of the failure of the servant to carry out his assigned duties. This property was assessed at $46,000. The Court took note of the fact that the New York State Legislature "has ameliorated to some extent the severity of this statute permitting the reconveyance of property acquired and still held by the city upon payment of arrears, interest and the costs of foreclosure."[2]

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[1] *Corey* v. *Town of Somers*, 351 U. S. 141, 76 St. Ct. 724.

Another Supreme Court decision held that where a resident of Kansas whose name was known to the city officials and who was on the city's official records and in accord with a statute was given notice by newspaper publication alone of condemnation proceedings against his property, such notice did not measure up to the quality of notice the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment required as a prerequisite to proceedings to fix compensation for such condemnation.[3]

In May, 1956, the court held that a 75-year lease granted by the federal government to a private contractor for construction of military housing under the National Housing Act (Wherry act) wherein at the end of the term the improvements should revert to the Government, and the improvements had an estimated useful life of approximately 35 years, the contractor could be taxed on the property by local authorities according to its full value. The court reasoned that the entire worth of the improvements belonged to the contractor but conceded any value attributable to useful life of items beyond the term of the lease must be excluded from the tax.[4] This holding opened the door for the taxation of Wherry housing projects by local municipalities all across the nation.

In the field of education, the loyalty case presented to the Court, and mentioned in the 1956 *Municipal Year Book* was decided this year.[5] In a five-to-four decision the court held that where questions were asked of a professor in the New York city system of higher education by a congressional committee for a purpose unrelated to his college functions and where the board of education had possessed for more than 12 years the pertinent information about which the professor, under the protection of the Fifth Amendment, refused to testify, a summary dismissal of the professor was invalid as a violation of due process. The New York charter required that any employee who used the privilege against self-incrimination to avoid answering a question put to him by a legislative committee relating to his official conduct was to be dismissed. The majority based its reasoning on the fact that no sinister meaning should be attached to a citizen's refusal to testify under the Fifth Amendment stating that the privilege is "one of the most valuable prerogatives of the citizen." The majority opinion stated that the decision ". . . strikes deep into the authority of New York to protect its local governmental institutions from influences of officials whose conduct does not meet the declared state standards for employment."[6]

The court also rendered a decision in one of the segregation cases reported on in this volume last year.[7] A Negro applicant was refused immediate admission to a graduate professional school on the ground that the school segregation cases,[8] and the following "implementation" decision,[9] in which the court foresaw local adjustments, did not require immediate admission. The court rejected this argument and pointed out that they had required admission to graduate schools for Negroes on previous occasions[10] and there was no reason for delay at this time.[11]

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[2] *Nelson* v. *City of New York*, 77 S. Ct. 195.

[3] *Walker* v. *City of Hutchinson*, 77 S. Ct. 200.

[4] *Offutt Housing* v. *County of Scarpy*, 351 U. S. 253, 100 L. Ed. 1151, 76 S. Ct. 814.

[5] See 23 *Municipal Year Book*, p. 468-469.

[6] *Slochower* v. *Board of Higher Education of the City of New York*, 350 U. S. 551, 100 L. Ed. 692, 76 S. Ct. 637.

[7] See 23 *Municipal Year Book*, p. 466.

Taxation. Aside from the several attempts at federal legislation to grant cities payments in lieu of taxes for the properties used by the federal government, there have been a number of important cases in this field. In two cases the United States was the owner of improved industrial real estate in Detroit, Michigan, and leased it to manufacturing concerns both of which used it exclusively for manufacturing purposes in their business conducted for profit. The leases provided that the corporations might deduct from their rent to the United States any taxes they were required to pay to the city, under a certain statute. The corporations took the position that the statute provided for an ad valorem general property tax on real property owned by the United States and was therefore contrary to the federal Constitution. Detroit maintained that the statute imposes a specific tax on the lessees' privilege of using the property. The supreme court of Michigan decided that the tax was a specific tax which could be constitutionally measured by full value.[12]

These two cases will be reviewed in the Supreme Court of the United States. The questions presented there are: (1) Is the Michigan privilege tax repugnant to the federal Constitution in that it is imposed on federal property without consent of Congress; (2) Does the tax unduly interfere with Congress' exercise of its power to dispose of and make all rules and regulations in respect to federal property; (3) Does the tax statute violate the Fourteenth Amendment's due process and equal protection clauses by taxing government contractors.[13]

In another Michigan case, a private corporation held certain materials as a subcontractor under a contract to supply these materials to a federal agency. The contract specified that the title to these materials be vested in the federal government after payment or partial payment for them. When the city attempted to levy a personal property tax against these items the district court of appeals in Michigan held that these items were the property of the federal government and the tax was invalid.[14]

The United States Supreme Court granted certiorari when the case was taken to it after the federal circuit court of appeals refused to reverse the district court. The question presented to the United States Supreme Court is: Is the subcontractor's transfer of title provision authorized by federal law, and if so, does nondiscriminatory municipal personal property tax assessment, for which the subcontractor alone is liable, impose a direct burden upon the federal government in violation of its immunity.[15]

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[8] *Brown* v. *Topeka Board of Education*, and related cases, 347 U. S. 483 (1954). See also 345 U. S. 972 (1953). See 20 *Municipal Year Book* 503, and 21 *Municipal Year Book* 475 for history and discussion of the school segregation cases.

[9] *Brown* v. *Topeka Board of Education*, 349 U. S. 294 (1955).

[10] See e.g., *Sweat* v. *Painter*, 339 U. S. 629, 70 S. Ct. 848, 94 L. Ed. 1114.

[11] *Hawkins* v. *Board of Control*, 350 U. S. 413, 100 L. Ed. 486, 76 S. Ct. 464.

[12] *United States and Borg-Warner Corporation* v. *City of Detroit*, 345 Mich. 601, 77 N. W. 2d 79 (May 14, 1956), and *Township of Muskegon* v. *Continental Motors Corp.*, 346 Mich. 218, 77 N. W. 2d 799 (June 25, 1956).

[13] U. S. Supreme Court Docket Numbers 487, 564-5, 25 L. W. 3202.

[14] *City of Detroit* v. *Murray Corporation of America*, 234 F. 2d 380, CA6.

An important case on tax exemption of a different nature came up in Ohio. The court there held that a reservoir site owned by the city of Columbus and located in Delaware County was exempt from taxation by the county on the ground that the property was used for a public purpose.[16]

The supreme court of Colorado also decided an important tax case. It held that nonprofit foreign corporations, whether they be charitable, religious, or educational, are not exempt from the payment of general taxes on real and personal property unless they are operating an educational, religious, or eleemosynary institution in the state.[17]

In Newport News, Virginia, a privilege tax license based upon 3 per cent of the gross receipts from a local telephone exchange service was upheld. The company contended the tax violated the commerce clause of the United States Constitution and was arbitrary, excessive and discriminatory in that it applied only to the phone company and not to other utilities, therefore violating the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The court rejected these contentions.[18]

The Louisiana state supreme court upheld an amusement tax on night clubs based upon a percentage of the sales in the clubs. The court pointed out that if the tax had been a license tax imposed under the police power it would have been unconstitutional, but that such a tax is valid where it is imposed for the purposes of raising revenue.[19]

A California court held that a minimum charge levied on the collection and disposal of rubbish is a valid charge under the city's power to tax under the police power.[20]

It was also held this past year in Pennsylvania that an admission tax on amusements applied to charges levied for the use of "juke boxes."[21]

City Employees. Aside from the *Slochower* case in the United States Supreme Court,[22] there were several other interesting cases dealing with city employees. One of the most important forestalled a strike of transit employees in New York when the supreme court of New York County held that a court of equity has power to grant a temporary injunction restraining subway motormen who are public employees from engaging in a strike. The threatened strike would have impaired governmental service and gravely affected the public interest. The court also held that the Condon-Waldin Act, which prohibits public employees from striking and imposes penalties, is constitutional insofar as it applied to the facts in this case.[23]

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[15] U. S. Supreme Court Docket Numbers 401, 563 (same case).

[16] *City of Columbus* v. *County of Delaware*, 164 Ohio St. 605, 132 N. E. 2d 747 (Ohio, 1956).

[17] *The Young Life Campaign* v. *Board of County Commissioners of Chaffee County*, 300 P. 2d 535.

[18] *Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia* v. *City of Newport News*, 196 Va. 627, 85 S. E. 2d 235 (Va., 1955).

[19] *City of New Orleans* v. *Christian*, 87 So. 2d 6 (La., 1956).

[20] *City of Glendale* v. *Trondsen*, 300 P. 2d 235 (Cal., 1956).

[21] *Fierro* v. *Williamsport*, 348 Pa. 568, 120 Atl. 2d 889 (Pa., 1955).

[22] See footnote 6, *supra*.

[23] *New York Transit Authority* v. *Theodore Loos*, 21 MLJ 51.

A Texas court upheld San Antonio in firing a policeman for conduct prejudicial to good order when the policeman made certain violent anti-semitic and anti-negro statements to the press as to the Texas leader of the National Association for the Advancement and Protection of White People, Inc.[24]

In Maryland the court of appeals held a Baltimore ordinance authorizing the health, fire and building inspectors to enter private premises without a search warrant did not violate either the Fourth or the Fourteenth Amendments of the federal Constitution. The inspection under which the case arose was part of a program to control rats which the court found to be the proper public duty of the city and its employees under its police power.[25]

Ordinances Dealing With Unions. On July 20, 1956, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held invalid a municipal ordinance imposing a yearly license fee of $1,000, plus $100 per day, on union organizers and agents plus an imprisonment sentence of 50 days and $100 fine for violators. In the court's view, what is euphemistically called a "license tax," here was exorbitant and punitive in its cumulative effect and its purpose was not to regulate but rather prohibit union organizers. An injunction was issued prohibiting enforcement of the ordinance.[26]

In a similar case that has been granted review in the United States Supreme Court, the Georgia Court of Appeals held that a union organizer who failed to make any effort to secure a license under a municipal ordinance prohibiting unlicensed persons from soliciting dues-paying members for any organization could be criminally prosecuted for noncompliance with the ordinance. The questions presented to the Supreme Court are: (1) Does the ordinance abridge the First and Fourteenth Amendments' free speech, press and assembly guarantees, or violate due process or conflict with section 7 of the Taft act, and (2) Does the state court's refusal to pass on the merits preclude the United States Supreme Court from determining whether the ordinance is repugnant to the federal Constitution and the Taft act?[27]

Street and Sidewalk Accidents. In a very important case involving Schenectady the New York Court of Appeals held valid a municipal local law barring damage suits against the city for personal injuries sustained in falls caused by a defective sidewalk unless the city had received written notice of the defect in the sidewalk at least 24 hours prior to the injury. The Supreme Court of the United States was asked to review this case but refused as it did not "involve a substantial federal question."[28]

A decision by the supreme court of Pennsylvania held that a city was not liable for injuries received as a result of a fall on a state highway running through the city and even though the highway was part of the street system of the city over which the city had the duty to "regulate traffic" and "police," the duty to maintain the highway was the sole obligation of the state and not the joint obligation of the city and the state.[29]

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[24] *Regan* v. *Bichsel*, 284 S. W. 2d 934.
[25] *Givner* v. *State*, 21 MLJ 52.
[26] *Denton* v. *City of Carrollton*, 21 MLJ 52.
[27] *Staub* v. *City of Baxley*, 94 Ga. App. 19, 93 S. E. 2d 375, 25 L. W. 3201.
[28] *Fullerton* v. *City of Schenectady*, 21 MLJ 16, 21.

Two rather contrary opinions were handed down involving the question of who is the proper party to receive a notice of claim against a municipality. In a letter opinion, a judge of the thirteenth judicial circuit of West Virginia reversed a common pleas ruling and held that notice to the city attorney of a sidewalk accident, and an investigation of the claim by him, did not constitute a waiver by the city of the charter provision requiring that such claims must be filed with the city clerk within 30 days from the time of the accident.[30]

In the District of Columbia a divided court of appeals, under a statute requiring written notice of any claim against the District in any suit wherein the claimant seeks unliquidated damages within six months of an injury or damage to be filed with the District commissioners, held that notice to the corporation counsel was sufficient despite the statutory language specifying that the notice must be given to the commissioners. The dissent states that this is the first case where a statute requiring that notice be given to a particular official has been construed to call sufficient notice to another official.[31]

Natural Gas Prices. In a case that saved municipal gas consumers millions of dollars Detroit successfully requested the federal court of appeals for the District of Columbia to set aside an order of the Federal Power Commission prescribing certain rates and charges for the sale of natural gas by the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company. The gas involved was considered in interstate commerce for resale. One of the principal grounds of the reversal of the FPC finding was the commission's error in allowing Panhandle the so-called "field price" or "commodity value" for its own produced gas. The court noted that following the "field price" formula departed from the "traditional rate base" approach. While the court did not require the FPC to use the rate base approach to gas prices it did hold that any "innovation must not lift the rates above the "just and reasonable standards" because the primary aim of the Federal Natural Gas Act is "to protect consumers against exploitation at the hands of natural gas companies."[32]

Airports. Contracts by municipalities owning airports with transportation companies for exclusive rights to furnish cab and limousine service have been upheld in several instances this past year. One case turned on the question of whether or not the road used to the airport was a public or private one as a competing company held a franchise to operate on the public streets of the city. The court held the airport was operated in the city's proprietary capacity and the road was a private one.[33]

To the same effect a Colorado court held that a cab company, other than the holder of the exclusive contract, was without legal right to conduct its business on the roadways of the airport.[34] This court followed a precedent established in 1951.[35] The *Cederhurst* case discussed in the 1956 *Municipal Year Book*[36] wherein an ordinance prohibiting flights at less than 1,000 feet over a village was declared invalid, was affirmed this year by the federal circuit court of appeals.[37]

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[29] *Stevens* v. *Reading Street Railway Co. and the City of Reading*, Pa. Sup. Ct., March 13, 1956.

[30] *Heder's* v. *City of Charleston*, 21 MLJ 37.

[31] *Stone* v. *District of Columbia*, 21 MLJ 44.

[32] *City of Detroit* v. *FPC*, 230 F. 2d 810 (C. A. D. C., Dec., 1955).

[33] *City of Oakland* v. *Burns*, 296 P. 2d 33 (Cal., 1956).

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.) serves as a nationwide clearing house for municipal legal information. Monthly publications of NIMLO are *The Municipal Law Journal*, *Municipal Law Court Decisions*, and the *Municipal Ordinance Review*. Periodic research reports on current topics of municipal legal significance are prepared throughout each year. The most current of these, published in 1956, is *City Attorneys and Their Salaries*.

NIMLO also forwards to each member city a copy of the Nimlo Model Ordinance Service containing models of general city ordinances that are also issued periodically as cities find it necessary to enact new regulations to cope with new problems (see the following section, "Selected and Model Ordinances," under various subject headings). The *Nimlo Municipal Law Review* is published annually, with 20 volumes in the series, summarizing each year's legal experience in the municipal law field (see New Books and Pamphlets below). These volumes contain many law review articles written by city attorneys reflecting past and current city legal problems.

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[34] *City and County of Denver, et al.* v. *Public Cab Co.*, 4 Avi. 18, 192 (Colo., 1956).

[35] *Rocky Mountain Motor Co.* v. *Airport Transit Co.*, 124 Colo. 147, 235 P. 2d 580 (1951).

[36] 22 *Municipal Year Book* 469.

[37] *Alleghany Airlines* v. *Village of Cederhurst* (C. A. 2d Cir., Dec. 13, 1956), 22 MLJ 12.

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ADMISSION TAXES, EXPERIENCE OF CITIES, MODEL ANNOTATED ORDINANCES. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 1949. 41pp. $2.

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Selected and Model Ordinances

For scope of this list see article "How to Use the Year Book." For addresses of state municipal leagues see Table VI and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of Year Book.

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(See also Charters and Codes)

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(See also Refrigeration, Waterworks)

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(see also Fire Prevention and Housing)

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Part Five

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

City Manager Profession and Directory

A SUMMARY of city manager statistics for the year 1956 furnishes continuing evidence of a definite trend toward a professional career in municipal management.

Appointments. A total of 303 city manager appointments were made in 1956 as compared with 259 in 1955 (see Table 1). Of this number 177 men entered the profession for the first time. Of the remaining 126 appointments, 102 (33 per cent of total) were managers promoted from other cities, and 24 managers (8 per cent) were former managers re-entering the profession. Of the 177 newcomers, it is significant that 52, or approximately one-third, were assistant managers, administrative assistants, and interns. Eighty other newcomers were holding other public administrative positions chiefly as city department heads.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	Ten-Year Period 1940-49 Incl.		For 1955		For 1956	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
GOVERNMENTAL:						
Manager promotions from other cities	277	18%	76	29%	102	33%
Former managers accepting appointments	177	11	22	9	24	8
Administrative assistants and asst. managers	69	4	42	16	46	15
Public administration specialists	13	1	13	5	6	2
Other public administrative positions:						
Engineers	168	11	3	1	24	8
Finance officers and clerks	109	7	15	6	17	6
Other city department heads	86	5	24	9	18	6
Federal, state, and county	171	11	15	6	13	4
Miscellaneous	71	5	14	5	8	3
NONGOVERNMENTAL:						
Business and industry	152	10	7	3	29	10
Engineering	51	3	5	2	6	2
Miscellaneous	34	2	3	1	3	1
UNKNOWN:	186	12	20	8	7	2
Total appointments	1,564	100	259	100%	303	100%
Appointments from outside city	803		187		229	
Per cent of outside appointments	58%		80%		78%	

There were 38 managers (13 per cent) who came from nongovernmental positions as compared to 6 per cent the previous year and 8 per cent in 1954, chiefly from business and industry, and the background of 7 managers, or 2 per cent, is unknown.

The trend for some years has been toward the appointment of men with public administration training and experience partly as the result of careful selection of capable young men and the provision of graduate training in public administration by a number of universities. An increasing number of cities are taking these graduates as interns and as administrative assistants to city managers and after a few years they become city managers. This accounts in part also for the trend to appoint managers from outside the city. Seventy-eight per cent of all city manager appointments in 1956 were from outside the city as compared to 80 per cent in 1955 and 58 per cent for the ten-year period 1940 to 1949 inclusive (see Table 1).

Eighty-two (54 per cent) of the 177 men entering the profession for the first time in 1956, whose ages were known, were under 40 years of age, as compared with 60 per cent the previous year; 38 (25 per cent) were in the 40-to-49 age group as compared with 27 per cent in 1955; 31 (21 per cent) were 50 years and over (12 per cent in 1955); and the age of 26 was unknown. Eleven managers who accepted appointments for the first time were under 29 and nine were over 60 years of age.

Separation and Tenure. A total of 152 men who were city managers sometime during 1956 were not in office at the end of the year. This represented a turnover of 11.5 per cent as compared with 10.3 per cent in 1955 and 9.6 per cent in 1954. Of these 152 managers, two died, one left because the plan was abandoned, 22 who were 63 years of age or older are presumed to have retired, and the remaining 127 either resigned or were removed from office.

The average tenure of the 24 managers who died in office or retired during 1956 was 15 years for all cities served and 6.9 years per city. Fourteen managers had served in one city and ten from two to nine cities each. Of this group of 24 managers two had served more than 30 years each, six from 20 to 30 years, six from 10 to 20 years, and 10 under ten years.

The average tenure of the 127 managers who resigned or were removed from office during 1956 was five years per manager for all cities served. Of these 127 managers, 90 had served in only one city with an average tenure of 3.9 years. The remaining 37 managers, who had served from two to five cities each, had an average tenure of 7.41 years for all cities served.

In-Service Training. In 1956 a total of 2,259 municipal employees enrolled in one or more of the eight management courses of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which ICMA has conducted since 1934. Of these, 2,099 were in 88 group training projects while the remaining 160 enrolled individually. A total of 768 city employees received ICMA certificates in 1956.

Several municipalities cooperated in conducting group training courses. Ferguson, Webster Groves, Berkeley City, Riverview, and West Overland, Missouri and Wood River, Illinois, joined together in conducting a group course in Municipal Fire Administration; and Plymouth, Garden City, Wayne, East Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor, Brighton, Farmington, Howell, Northville, and Washtenaw, Michigan, participated in a group course in Local Planning Administration.

Several of the larger cities conducted two or more of the ICMA group training courses simultaneously. For example, Phoenix, Arizona, conducted concurrent courses in police, fire, finance, and personnel; New Orleans conducted concurrent courses in finance, police, recreation, and techniques; and San Antonio, Texas, in police and technique of administration.

The year 1956 also saw a continued widespread use of the ICMA training manuals by colleges and universities and by some of the larger cities in their own training programs.

Management Information Service. At the end of 1956 a total of 984 towns and cities were subscribers to this service which was inaugurated in 1945 by the International City Managers' Association. Available to all local governments on an annual subscription fee based on population, this service undertakes to answer specific inquiries on management problems and topics. The reports issued during 1956 covered such subjects as public emergency communications systems; regulation of peddlers, solicitors, and itinerant merchants; pay rates for selected city jobs in January 1956; employee performance rating systems; personal counseling and employee grievance procedures; professional organizations of municipal officials; trends in revision of zoning ordinances; municipal regulation of subdivisions; preparing the agenda for city council meetings; control of conference attendance and travel expense; training for one-man police patrol cars; regulation of outside employment for city employees. A total of 155 such reports had been issued by the end of 1956. Another important feature of MIS is answering special inquiries from subscribing cities. During 1956 the Association answered an average of 80 special inquiries monthly.

Professional Organization. The International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) was organized in 1914. At the end of 1956 a total of 1,130 managers were members, an increase of 7 per cent during the year. In addition, 1,108 persons other than managers held memberships in the Association, an increase of 12 per cent. This includes administrative assistants to managers, graduate students in public administration, department heads, and other municipal officials, as well as persons interested in the field of public administration.

In 1956 the Association again issued a roster of young men interested in entering the city manager profession. The roster included biographical sketches of 51 junior members of ICMA who were available for assistantships to managers and 89 other young men who were to receive their master's degree in public administration in June, 1956. This roster was distributed to all city managers. Later in the year the Association issued the fourth edition of a directory of administrative assistants to city managers which listed 259 municipalities as having one or more assistant managers, administrative assistants, or interns, as compared with 160 cities in the first such directory which was issued at the beginning of 1954.

A new edition of the manual, Municipal Fire Administration, was issued during the year. The Association continued to publish its journal "Public Management" which has been published monthly since 1919; "The Municipal Year Book," published annually since 1934; and the bi-weekly "City Managers' News Letter."

TABLE XVII

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

1441 CITIES AND 15 COUNTIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1957

This directory includes all cities, villages, boroughs, towns, townships, and counties in the United States and its possessions and in Canada that have the council-manager plan. The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers including the present manager. In the column headed "Plan" the letter "E" indicates state optional enabling act adopted by vote of the people; "H" home rule charter drafted locally and adopted by the people; "O" ordinance adopted by the city council and not submitted to people; "Oh" ordinance (initiative or other) approved by voters in local referendum; "Oe" ordinance passed by council putting into effect the provisions of optional state law providing for council-manager plan without local referendum; "S" special charter passed by the legislature without local referendum; and "Sh" special charter passed by legislature and adopted by people in local referendum. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (AM) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates the number of cities served including present city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village.

ALABAMA—6

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Clanton (1)	4,460	Oe	1955	David Wale	1955
Fairhope (1)	3,354	Oe	1949	(Vacancy)	
Jackson (1)	3,985	Oe	1953	(Vacancy)	
Jasper (3)	8,589	Oe	1950	Harvey O. Barton (AM)	1955
Mountain Brook (5)	10,937	Oe	1942	Joseph J. Swenson (M)	1952
Prattville (1)	4,385	Oe	1954	John F. Watkins	1954

ARIZONA—15

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Casa Grande (1)	4,181	O	1954	E. M. Pederson (M)	1954
Chandler	6,900	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Coolidge (1)	4,306	O	1956	R. L. Briscoe (AM)	1956
Eloy (2)	3,580	O	1952	H. C. Jones (AM)	1954
Gilbert (1)	1,114	O	1955	Raymond R. Beard, Jr. (AM)	1955
Glendale (4)	8,179	O	1948	W. A. Gilchrist (M)3	1956
Globe (1)	6,500	O	1956	Murray D. Snyder (AM)	1956
Mesa (1)	16,790	O	1954	J. A. Petrie (AM)	1954
Miami (2)	4,329	O	1952	Jack Phillips	1957
Peoria (1)	1,925	O	1955	Enoch B. Tucker (M)2	1955
Phoenix (25)	149,731	H	1914	Ray W. Wilson (M)	1950
Prescott (1)	6,764	O	1955	Raymond T. Olsen (AM)	1955
Tempe (1)	7,684	O	1954	John R. Ellingson (AM)	1954
Tucson (8)	48,774	H	1930	Porter W. Homer (AM)	1955
Wickenburg (3)	1,736	O	1952	Reuben Stifel (AM)	1957

ARKANSAS—1

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Little Rock	102,213	E	1957		

CALIFORNIA—159

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alameda (9)	70,642	H	1917	Carl Froerer (M)	1948
Alhambra (12)	53,558	H	1916	A. E. Stockburger (M)3	1956
Anaheim (1)	45,683	O	1950	Keith Murdoch (M)2	1950
Antioch (2)	13,712	Oh	1948	Phil Minner (M)2	1949
Arcadia (2)	33,490	H	1951	Neil F. Anderson (AM)	1956
Avalon (3)	1,506	O	1950	Arthur L. Dow (M)4	1957
Bakersfield (11)	47,150	H	1915	C. Leland Gunn (M)2	1952
Banning (1)	8,350	O	1955	(Vacancy)	

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Belmont (1)	11,800	O	1953	Fred J. Nelson (AM)	1953
Belvedere (1)	1,256	O	1955	Britton Rey	1955
Berkeley (6)	113,805	H	1923	John D. Phillips (M)	1951
Beverly Hills (1)	30,443	O	1952	John B. Wentz (M)	1952
Brawley (1)	13,149	O	1953	W. O. Cuthbertson (M)4	1954
Buena Park (2)	17,545	O	1953	Philip W. Storm (M)3	1956
Burbank (5)	90,482	H	1927	H. R. Bennett (M)	1954
Carlsbad (1)	6,963	O	1955	Herbert E. Nelson (AM)	1955
Chico (4)	13,754	H	1923	Robert O. Bailey (M)3	1951
Chula Vista (3)	31,339	H	1949	Glenn Wade	1955
Claremont (3)	9,785	O	1948	(Vacancy)	
Colton (1)	17,312	O	1956	Lyman H. Cozad (AM)	1957
Compton (9)	63,670	H	1925	Harry S. Scott (AM)	1955
Concord (1)	24,084	O	1953	Ray Doran (M)	1953
Corona (3)	11,462	O	1949	Ralph D. Pfiffner (M)	1954
Coronado (7)	17,171	O	1932	Earl F. Ketcham (AM)	1955
Costa Mesa (2)	17,320	O	1953	Robert L. Unger (AM)	1956
Covina (1)	11,579	O	1955	Neil Goedhard (M)	1955
Culver City (3)	31,367	O	1949	M. Deane Seeger (M)3	1957
Dairyland (1)	285	O	1955	Burton B. Wesenberg (AM)	1955
Dairy Valley (1)	3,200	O	1956	M. D. McKeown (AM)	1956
Daly City (1)	30,506	O	1955	Howard I. Stites (M)3	1955
Davis (1)	6,050	O	1955	Frank Fargo (AM)	1955
Delano (5)	10,328	Oh	1946	(Vacancy)	
Downey (2)	90,000	H	1956	Oren L. King (M)5	1957
El Cajon (1)	21,402	O	1950	Bernard J. Noden (M)2	1950
El Centro (1)	15,383	Oh	1953	Leonard McClintock (M)2	1953
El Cerrito (2)	23,316	O	1948	Kenneth H. Smith (M)	1950
El Segundo (1)	11,688	O	1956	John J. Sailors (M)3	1956
Escondido (3)	10,064	O	1948	Lloyd M. Mitchell (AM)	1956
Fairfield (2)	10,087	O	1953	Byron Gale Wilson (AM)	1956
Fillmore (2)	4,725	O	1918	Leon Harthorn (AM)	1954
Fontana (1)	13,695	O	1955	Doyle Miller (M)2	1956
Fort Bragg	4,108	O	1939	Henry T. Williams	1956
Fremont (1)	22,443	O	1956	F. R. Coop (M)2	1956
Fullerton (1)	43,412	O	1953	Herman A. Hiltscher (M)	1953
Glendale (11)	111,647	H	1914	C. E. Perkins (M)3	1952
Glendora (1)	11,697	O	1955	Craig McMicken (M)	1955
Hanford (2)	10,232	O	1950	George M. Minturn (M)	1951
Hawthorne (3)	28,212	O	1948	Meno L. Wilhelms (M)	1953
Hayward (4)	38,710	H	1947	S. Douglas Smith (AM)	1956
Hemet (3)	4,235	O	1949	Paul E. Wilcox	1953
Hermosa Beach (1)	15,274	Oh	1956	Chapman L. Bone (AM)	1956
Hillsborough (3)	5,225	O	1928	Norman Stiene (M)	1955
Indio (3)	7,830	O	1953	James O. Tennant (M)2	1956
Inglewood (3)	56,315	O	1946	Walter Hahn, Jr. (M)2	1956
Laguna Beach (2)	8,206	O	1954	Casa J. Mercer, Jr. (AM)	1956
La Habra (1)	11,913	O	1952	H. C. Billings (AM)	1952
Lakewood (2)	71,316	O	1954	Henry L. Goerlick	1957
La Mesa (1)	17,674	O	1953	Lester Halcomb (M)	1953
Larkspur (1)	3,805	O	1957	Ronald Piper	1957
LaVerne (1)	5,310	O	1956	Wm. F. Cornett, Jr. (AM)	1956
Lincoln (1)	2,410	O	1956	L. F. Kengle (AM)2	1956
Lodi (1)	16,623	Oh	1948	H. D. Weller (M)	1948
Long Beach (15)	322,884	H	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (M)2	1949
Los Banos (1)	5,418	O	1950	Michael Dambrosio (AM)	1950
Los Gatos (1)	5,071	O	1953	Karl Baldwin (M)	1953
Lynwood (3)	28,124	O	1945	A. J. Bateman (AM)	1949
Madera (1)	12,706	O	1951	J. F. Frymire (AM)	1951
Manhattan Beach (3)	30,586	H	1948	Gayle T. Martin (M)3	1956
Martinez (3)	8,595	O	1946	Gerald F. McMahon (AM)	1956
Menlo Park (1)	23,811	O	1947	C. L. Longson (M)	1947
Merced (2)	19,481	H	1948	Russell J. Cooney (M)	1951
Mill Valley (4)	7,996	O	1942	A. E. Almcrants (M)	1951
Milpitas (1)	834	O	1954	Warren L. Schmid (M)	1954
Modesto (1)	30,805	H	1951	Ross Miller (M)3	1951

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Monrovia (2)	23,417	O	1949	(Vacancy)	
Monterey (7)	19,596	H	1925	Alfred D. Coons (M)2	1956
Monterey Park (5)	29,277	Oh	1948	E. Frederick Bien (M)2	1955
Monte Vista (1)	8,008	O	1956	Lawrence O'Rourke 2	1956
Mountain View (2)	19,257	H	1952	Philip T. Lawlor (AM)	1955
Napa (3)	15,290	H	1949	Lee M. Roberts (M)2	1953
National City (3)	27,408	O	1950	James A. Bird	1955
Needles (4)	4,051	Oh	1952	Harry Hardinge (AM)2	1956
Nevada City (1)	2,562	O	1952	H. James Ray (M)	1952
Newark (1)	6,033	O	1956	John H. Nail (AM)	1956
Newport Beach (2)	19,891	H	1946	Robert H. Shelton (M)2	1956
No. Sacramento (2)	7,548	O	1952	(Vacancy)	
Oakdale (2)	4,336	O	1955	John T. Schulte (AM)	1956
Oakland (4)	384,575	H	1931	Wayne E. Thompson (M)2	1954
Oceanside (2)	20,489	O	1947	Franklin W. Lilley (M)	1952
Ojai (1)	3,930	Oh	1956	J. Julian Baget (AM)2	1956
Ontario (2)	39,432	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (2)	28,897	O	1947	Paul E. Wolven (M)	1953
Pacific Grove (4)	10,741	H	1927	Murl M. Fritschle (AM)	1957
Palm Springs (5)	12,225	Oh	1941	Robert W. Peterson (M)	1953
Palo Alto (1)	41,002	H	1950	Jerome Keithley (M)2	1950
Pasadena (5)	110,475	H	1921	Don C. McMillan (M)3	1948
Paso Robles (1)	6,391	O	1946	S. S. Tucker (M)	1946
Petaluma (3)	12,157	H	1947	Ed Frank (AM)	1952
Pittsburg (6)	16,574	O	1919	Ernest C. Marriner, Jr. (M)3	1955
Placentia (2)	3,042	O	1953	(Vacancy)	
Pomona (1)	51,428	O	1949	Frederick W. Sharp (AM)	1949
Porterville (7)	7,802	H	1927	Charles J. Cummings (M)	1952
Redding (4)	11,880	Oh	1946	Robert W. Cowden (AM)	1955
Redlands (3)	21,266	O	1949	Fred H. Workman (AM)2	1952
Redondo Beach (5)	41,723	H	1949	F. E. Hopkins (AM)	1954
Redwood City (4)	38,960	H	1929	E. A. Rolison (AM)5	1947
Rialto (1)	11,780	O	1956	Wm. H. Cunningham (M)2	1956
Richmond (3)	100,688	H	1920	Edwin S. Howell (M)2	1954
Ripon (1)	1,745	O	1953	(Vacancy)	
Riverside (1)	70,891	H	1953	(Vacancy)	
Roseville (1)	10,257	H	1955	David C. Koester (M)2	1955
Sacramento (6)	157,182	H	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (M)	1946
Sacramento County (2)	277,140	H	1933	M. D. Tarshes (AM)	1956
Salinas (4)	21,133	O	1936	Ted B. Adsit (M)2	1950
San Bruno (3)	20,037	Oh	1951	John C. Keefe (AM)	1955
San Buenaventura (4)	24,181	H	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (M)2	1948
San Carlos (2)	16,992	O	1949	(Vacancy)	
San Clemente (2)	6,019	O	1954	D. L. Evans (AM)	1955
San Diego (8)	447,332	H	1932	O. W. Campbell (M)2	1950
San Fernando (1)	14,299	O	1952	Ray A. Woods (M)	1952
San Gabriel (2)	21,755	O	1943	William J. Probert (AM)	1956
Sanger (1)	7,333	O	1954	Douglas J. Flautt (M)2	1954
San Jose (6)	105,070	H	1916	Anthony P. Hamann (M)	1950
San Leandro (6)	46,742	H	1928	Wesley McClure (M)	1948
San Luis Obispo (1)	17,229	Sh	1955	Richard D. Miller (AM)	1955
San Marino (1)	12,945	O	1952	Charles Martin (M)2	1952
San Mateo (5)	60,437	H	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo County (Redwood City)(1)	235,659	H	1951	E. R. Stallings (M)2	1951
San Pablo (1)	17,218	O	1955	Kenneth B. Williams (AM)	1956
San Rafael (3)	16,526	O	1947	William H. Parness (AM)	1957
Santa Ana (1)	59,010	H	1952	Carl J. Thornton (M)2	1952
Santa Barbara (3)	50,793	H	1953	Perry W. Scott (AM)	1956
Santa Clara (2)	32,305	H	1952	Loyd E. Brady (M)5	1957
Santa Clara County (San Jose)(3)	290,547	H	1951	Howard Campen	1957
Santa Cruz (2)	22,794	H	1948	R. N. Klein (M)2	1952
Santa Maria (1)	13,117	O	1956	Robert H. Oldland (M)	1956
Santa Monica (1)	75,132	H	1947	Randall M. Dorton (M)4	1947
Santa Paula (3)	11,049	O	1951	Robert J. Huntley (AM)	1957
Santa Rosa (11)	27,895	H	1923	Samuel B. Hood (M)	1950

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Sausalito (1)	4,945	O	1955	D. A. Duerr (AM)	1956
Sierra Madre (2)	8,752	O	1950	Lawrence Bevington (M)	1954
South Pasadena (5)	18,025	O	1920	Frank H. Clough (M)	1940
S. San Francisco (3)	35,690	O	1949	Eugene Aiello (AM)2	1956
Stockton (6)	81,445	H	1923	John C. Lilly (AM)	1953
Sunnyvale (1)	26,064	H	1949	H. K. Hunter (M)	1950
Tehachapi (1)	2,450	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Torrance (1)	68,149	H	1948	George W. Stevens (M)	1949
Tracy	10,602	O	1954	Robert L. Williams (M)2	1954
Tulare (11)	13,253	H	1923	George Aiassa (M)2	1955
Ukiah (4)	8,237	O	1946	Lyell C. Cash (AM)	1956
Upland (1)	11,104	O	1930	Edwin Alder (AM)	1955
Vacaville (1)	7,353	S	1954	Robert Meyer (AM)	1954
Vallejo (3)	37,991	H	1946	Lohn R. Ficklin (M)3	1955
Visalia (3)	13,260	H	1923	E. A. Dunn (M)	1943
Walnut Creek (1)	5,945	O	1956	Ira E. Gunn (AM)2	1956
West Covina (1)	35,986	O	1955	Clifford G. Petrie (M)3	1955
Whittier (3)	32,217	Oh	1949	Kenneth B. Douglas (M)2	1955
Woodland (1)	11,555	O	1948	John H. Ferns (M)	1948
Yuba City (4)	10,294	O	1951	Edward E. McCombs (AM)	1956

COLORADO—22

Alamosa (2)	5,354	E	1952	Glynn Mills (M)	1954
Arvada (2)	8,000	E	1955	Karl G. Williams (M)2	1956
Aurora (1)	11,421	E	1953	Earl P. Sandquist (M)	1954
Boulder (8)	19,999	H	1918	M. Don Harmon (M)	1953
Canon City (2)	6,345	H	1947	Alan W. Cuthbertson (AM)	1956
Colorado Springs (6)	45,472	H	1921	John M. Biery (M)2	1952
Delta (2)	4,097	H	1952	Riney F. Wilbert (AM)	1956
Durango (10)	7,459	H	1915	M. W. Thomas (M)	1954
Englewood (2)	16,869	E	1951	Leslie R. Rudd (M)3	1955
Florence (2)	2,773	E	1951	J. Joe Cox	1956
Fort Collins (1)	14,937	H	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs (3)	2,412	E	1948	Albert E. Axtell (M)2	1952
Golden (3)	5,238	E	1948	Arthur Lowther (M)	1953
Grand Junction (8)	14,504	H	1922	Robert E. Cheever (AM)	1956
Greeley (2)	20,354	E	1951	B. H. Cruce (M)4	1954
La Junta (2)	7,712	E	1948	Tom Russell (M)	1949
Monte Vista (5)	3,272	H	1922	Ronald Iske (M)	1952
Montrose (13)	4,964	H	1914	John R. McGinn (M)	1954
Pueblo (3)	63,685	H	1950	(Vacancy)	
Sterling (3)	7,534	H	1951	Marvin G. McElwain (AM)	1957
Trinidad (4)	12,204	E	1948	William B. Cunningham	1956
Wray (2)	2,198	H	1950	Harold B. Whyte	1952

CONNECTICUT—12

Bloomfield t (5)	5,746	Sh	1941	Preston C. King (M)2	1953
Farmington t (2)	7,026	Sh	1948	Stephen A. Flis (M)2	1954
Hartford (1)	177,397	Sh	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M)2	1948
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	10,015	E	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester t (2)	34,116	Sh	1947	Richard Martin (M)	1952
Milford t (2)	26,870	Sh	1947	(Vacancy)	
New London (4)	30,551	Sh	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944
Norwich (2)	37,633	Sh	1951	Jay M. Etlinger (AM)	1955
Stratford t (5)	33,428	Sh	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	44,402	Sh	1935	Donald H. Blatt (M)5	1956
Wethersfield t (1)	12,533	Sh	1954	Albert Gray, Jr. (M)4	1954
Windsor t (2)	11,833	Sh	1947	Robert B. Weiss (M)2	1952

DELAWARE—5

Dover (5)	6,223	S	1929	G. P. Ward	1952
Milford (8)	5,179	S	1932	Roy E. Pettyjohn	1957
Newark (1)	6,731	O	1954	Orville F. Over (M)2	1955
Rehoboth Beach (6)	1,794	S	1937	Lawrence I. Turner (M)	1953
Smyrna (4)	2,346	Sh	1945	Rex D. Gilmore (AM)	1955

FLORIDA—83

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alachua (2)	1,116	Sh	1923	Julian O. Langford	1946
Apalachicola (1)	3,222	S	1947	(Vacancy)	
Auburndale (2)	3,763	Sh	1949	Bruce Canova	1956
Bal Harbour (1)	224	Sh	1947	Willard H. Webb (M)	1947
Bay Harbor Islands (1)	296	S	1949	J. M. Lelchuk (AM)	1949
Bartow (10)	8,694	Sh	1922	Charles R. Odom (M)	1948
Belle Glade (2)	7,219	Sh	1954	Clarence E. Robinson (M)4	1955
Clearwater (10)	15,581	Sh	1923	Jack Tallent (M)4	1957
Cocoa	4,245	O	1945		
Coral Gables (7)	29,210	Sh	1925	Ira F. Willard (M)3	1956
Dade City (1)	3,806	Sh	1946	Oscar Hettema (M)	1946
Dania (2)	5,860	S	1949	Charles R. Chevalier, Jr. (M)3	1957
Daytona Beach (22)	30,187	Sh	1922	Cletus R. Allen (M)2	1955
Deerfield Beach (2)	3,500	S	1955	Clarence H. Landsittel (AM)	1957
DeLand (8)	8,652	Sh	1926	H. W. Johnson	1956
Delray Beach (4)	6,312	Sh	1946	William E. Lawson (M)3	1954
Dunedin (8)	3,202	Sh	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)3	1957
Eau Gallie (2)	1,554	Sh	1955	Clark Maxwell (AM)2	1957
Eustis (1)	4,005	O	1956	Ernest P. Kidd (M)3	1956
Fernandina Beach (14)	4,420	Sh	1923	Evett N. Allen (M)3	1956
Fort Lauderdale (12)	62,906	Sh	1925	William J. Veeder (AM)	1955
Fort Meade (9)	2,803	Sh	1925	John L. Green (M)	1944
Fort Pierce (12)	13,502	Sh	1923	Walter F. Johnson (M)4	1955
Fort Walton Beach (1)	2,463	Sh	1953	O. M. Early (M)	1953
Gainesville (6)	26,861	Sh	1921	Robert E. Layton (M)5	1957
Green Cove Springs (4)	3,291	O	1946	C. B. Bowles	1954
Gulfport (2)	8,000	H	1954	C. Joseph Babineau (M)2	1957
Haines City (8)	5,630	Sh	1925	Richard G. Simmons 2	1956
Hallandale (1)	6,005	Sh	1953	Ralph L. Smith (M)	1953
Hollywood (17)	22,798	Sh	1926	Joseph W. Watson (M)	1952
Homestead (1)	4,573	S	1955	J. B. Henderson (AM)	1957
Jacksonville Beach (7)	6,430	Sh	1938	J. Floyd Glisson (M)3	1956
Jasper (1)	2,500	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Jupiter Island (1)	200	O	1953	Richard Tuggle (AM)	1953
Key West (6)	26,433	Sh	1945	Fred R. Lane (AM)2	1956
Kissimmee (11)	4,310	Sh	1923	B. Harold Farmer (AM)	1955
Lake Alfred (2)	1,270	Sh	1927	George T. Costello (M)	1953
Lake Wales (1)	6,821	Sh	1953	Howard F. Burns (AM)	1953
Lake Worth (7)	11,777	Sh	1937	(Vacancy)	
Lakeland (8)	30,851	Sh	1914	David O. Payne (M)	1952
Largo (18)	1,547	Sh	1913	C. F. Fussell	1949
Leesburg (6)	7,395	Sh	1923	J. Keener Mizell (M)	1947
Lynn Haven (3)	1,787	S	1951	William Kinsaul	1955
Madeira Beach (3)	4,000	Sh	1953	Harold J. Hillard, Sr. (AM)2	1957
Madison (1)	3,150	Sh	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945
Marianna (4)	5,845	S	1943	A. H. Lewis	1949
Melbourne (11)	4,223	Sh	1926	Tevis Huguely (M)	1955
Miami (13)	259,035	Sh	1921	Edward A. Evans (M)	1952
Miami Beach (2)	46,282	S	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	5,086	Sh	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Miami Springs (1)	5,108	O	1956	J. D. Ryan (AM)	1956
Naples (1)	1,465	Sh	1948	F. M. Lowdermilk (M)	1949
New Smyrna Beach (9)	5,775	Sh	1921	W. T. Slattery	1957
Niceville (1)	2,497	S	1955	(Vacancy)	
North Bay Vil. (1)	500	O	1952	David R. Walker	1955
North Miami (1)	10,734	H	1952	Robert V. Youkey (M)	1952
Ocala (10)	11,741	Sh	1918	John M. Baldwin (M)2	1948
Opa-locka (3)	5,271	Sh	1953	Wilbur R. Dale (AM)	1956
Palatka (6)	9,176	Sh	1924	J. H. Bryan (M)	1950
Palm Beach (2)	3,886	Sh	1922	Jacob M. Boyd (M)	1954
Panama City (2)	25,814	Sh	1940	Grady Courtney (M)	1952
Pensacola (4)	43,479	Sh	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (M)	1947
Plant City (7)	9,230	Sh	1927	T. J. McCall (M)	1941
Polk City (2)	195	S	1925	Charles G. Smith	1956
Pompano Beach (4)	9,416	Sh	1947	James S. Hughes (M)4	1955
Quincy (3)	6,505	Sh	1923	Harbert C. Gregory (AM)	1948

FLORIDA (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Riviera Beach (1)	4,065	O	1956	W. J. Johnstone (AM)	1956
Safety Harbor (2)	894	Sh	1927	(Vacancy)	
St. Augustine (10)	13,555	Sh	1915	G. Marvin Grier	1953
St. Petersburg (6)	96,738	Sh	1931	Ross E. Windom (M)4	1948
Sanford (9)	11,935	Sh	1920	Warren Knowles (M)3	1954
Sarasota (4)	18,896	Sh	1946	Kenneth Thompson (M)	1950
South Miami (2)	7,600	Sh	1953	L. M. McConnell (M)4	1956
Stuart (6)	2,912	Sh	1926	Joe N. Crowder 2	1956
Surfside (Miami Bch) (3)	1,852	Sh	1949	Frederick M. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1954
Tallahasee (5)	38,100	Sh	1920	Arvah B. Hopkins (M)	1952
Tarpon Springs (9)	4,323	Sh	1941	James W. Darling	1957
Temple Terrace (1)	1,500	Sh	1955	H. P. Wardwell (AM)	1947
Titusville (4)	2,604	Sh	1947	James Stewart (M)	1953
Vero Beach (3)	4,746	Sh	1951	Charles C. Jewett (M)	1953
West Palm Beach (11)	51,015	Sh	1919	Keith R. Chinn (M)	1954
Winter Haven (10)	8,605	Sh	1923	J. H. Fuller (AM)	1955
Winter Park (7)	8,250	Sh	1950	Joseph A. Rickards (M)2	1957

GEORGIA—29

Albany (5)	31,155	Sh	1924	Carey Burnett (M)	1954
Avondale Estates (5)	1,070	Sh	1927	Dewey C. Brown, Jr. (AM)	1954
Brunswick (8)	17,954	Sh	1921	H. B. Lovvorn (M)2	1956
Buford (4)	3,812	Sh	1939	J. C. Dover (AM)	1952
Cartersville (8)	7,720	Sh	1917	Ernest E. Watkins (M)	1954
Cedartown (5)	9,470	Sh	1938	Robert L. Veal (AM)	1956
Columbus (5)	79,611	Sh	1922	J. A. Willman (M)	1947
Cordele (7)	9,462	Sh	1923	S. E. Cox	1950
Cornelia (12)	2,424	Sh	1928	Pope Ellard	1952
Decatur (7)	21,635	Sh	1921	John D. Powell (AM)	1956
Douglas (5)	7,428	Sh	1941	Glenn Tanner (M)	1951
Eastman (7)	3,597	Sh	1922	John J. Thomas (AM)	1956
Elberton (2)	6,772	Sh	1954	Charles M. Dixon (M)3	1957
Fulton Co. (Atlanta) (1)	473,572	Sh	1947	A. E. Fuller (M)2	1947
Gainesville (9)	11,936	Sh	1922	Riley Milam (M)2	1954
Griffin (7)	13,982	Sh	1918	W. E. George (M)	1952
Hawkinsville (3)	3,342	Sh	1941	G. L. Simpson	1951
Jesup (1)	4,605	Sh	1955	Edwin O. Martin (AM)	1956
LaGrange (1)	25,025	Sh	1950	H. M. Crane (M)2	1950
Manchester (8)	4,036	Sh	1923	Ellis McCurdy (AM)	1955
Moultrie (4)	11,639	Sh	1937	Lloyd Baxter (M)	1952
Quitman (7)	4,769	Sh	1922	R. E. Dorough (AM)	1952
Rome (2)	29,615	Sh	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Savannah (1)	119,638	S	1954	F. A. Jacocks (M)3	1954
Sylvania (3)	2,939	H	1952	(Vacancy)	
Thomasville (3)	14,424	Sh	1944	Herschell F. Snuggs (M)3	1957
Tifton (8)	6,831	Sh	1921	Shell Hartley (AM)	1954
Toccoa (7)	6,781	Sh	1932	W. S. Sharman (M)	1954
Waycross (8)	18,842	Sh	1923	C. S. Eidson	1957

IDAHO—2

Pocatello (1)	26,131	E	1951	William B. Webb (M)2	1951
Twin Falls (2)	17,600	E	1950	Joseph H. Latimore (M)	1952

ILLINOIS—44

Arlington Hghts. (1)	19,149	E	1954	F. Robert Buechner (M)8	1954
Bloomington (2)	34,163	E	1953	Eugene G. Moody (M)2	1956
Brookfield (2)	17,580	E	1947	C. Harold Eash (M)	1948
Champaign	39,563	E	1959		
Deerfield (2)	4,188	O	1952	Marwood F. Rupp (M)	1954
East Moline (2)	13,913	E	1953	Charles H. Buettner	1957
Elgin (1)	47,565	E	1955	Raymond P. Botch (M)2	1955
Elmhurst (1)	28,342	E	1953	Robert T. Palmer (M)2	1953
Elmwood Park (1)	21,554	E	1953	Howard A. Olson (M)	1954
Evanston (1)	73,641	E	1953	Bert W. Johnson (M)3	1953
Galena (3)	4,648	E	1949	Orville E. Meyer (M)2	1954
Galesburg	31,425	E	1957		

ILLINOIS (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Glencoe (3)	8,647	O	1914	Robert B. Morris (M)	1951
Glenview (2)	10,057	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Greenville	4,069	E	1957		
Hinsdale (1)	11,324	O	1949	(Vacancy)	
Highland Park (1)	20,480	E	1955	Ralph W. Snyder (M)2	1955
Homewood (1)	10,613	E	1953	E. Alan Webster (M)4	1953
Joliet (1)	51,601	E	1955	Chester B. Lewis (M)3	1955
Kenilworth (3)	2,789	O	1920	Wm. C. Drager (M)4	1948
La Grange (1)	13,026	O	1951	Robert A. Finley (M)	1951
Lake Forest (1)	8,963	O	1956	William B. Douglas (AM)	1956
Lombard (1)	16,284	E	1955	Hugh T. Henry (AM)	1955
Mascoutah (1)	3,351	E	1955	Chester F. Williams (M)2	1955
Maywood (2)	27,473	O	1952	(Vacancy)	
Mount Prospect (1)	10,894	O	1955	Harold G. Appleby (AM)	1956
Mt. Vernon (2)	15,600	E	1953	Harlow R. Richardson (M)2	1955
Northbrook (2)	8,148	E	1953	Troy L. Miller (M)	1955
Oak Lawn (1)	13,332	E	1953	Camille D. Andre (M)	1953
Oak Park (1)	61,328	E	1953	Mark E. Keane (M)2	1953
Park Forest (2)	23,715	E	1950	John L. Scott (M)	1952
Park Ridge (2)	21,879	O	1949	James L. Galloway (M)4	1953
Peoria (1)	111,856	E	1953	George E. Bean (M)4	1953
Princeton	5,765	E	1956	(Vacancy)	
Riverside (3)	9,153	O	1925	Allen L. Sandberg (AM)	1957
Rock Island (1)	48,710	E	1953	Cornelius Bodine, Jr. (M)5	1953
Savanna (2)	5,058	E	1953	Dorsey A. Longmire (AM)	1955
Villa Park (1)	12,145	E	1957	Roger K. Ulstad	1957
Westchester (1)	12,710	O	1952	Arthur S. Johnson (M)	1952
Western Springs (2)	7,206	O	1948	Richard Brown (AM)	1956
Wilmette (5)	18,162	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (3)	13,058	O	1915	C. R. Miller (M)	1951
Wood River (1)	10,190	E	1953	Raymond E. Harbaugh (M)	1953
Woodstock (2)	8,234	E	1952	William H. Day (M)	1954

INDIANA—0

IOWA—20

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ames (3)	22,898	O	1920	John M. Carpenter (M)	1953
Clarinda (10)	5,086	O	1913	R. H. vanDeusen (M)2	1950
Coon Rapids (2)	1,676	O	1952	Lyle Knight	1956
Council Bluffs (4)	45,429	E	1950	Paul L. White (M)2	1957
Des Moines (2)	177,965	E	1950	George Forster (AM)2	1957
Dubuque (6)	49,671	E	1920	Laverne J. Schiltz (M)	1951
Grinnell (1)	6,828	O	1955	M. B. Starr	1955
Guttenberg (1)	1,912	O	1956	John S. Beckman (AM)	1957
Iowa City (1)	27,212	E	1951	Peter F. Roan (M)3	1951
Iowa Falls (7)	4,900	O	1914	Angus Crawford (AM)	1955
Manchester (6)	3,987	O	1915	Francis M. Hoag (AM)	1940
Mapleton (1)	1,857	O	1956	William Jensen	1956
Maquoketa (6)	4,307	O	1920	Donald L. Ackerman	1957
Mt. Pleasant (3)	5,843	O	1916	Ed Lampe	1951
Ottumwa (1)	33,631	E	1953	Robert L. Price (M)5	1954
Shenandoah (2)	6,938	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (M)	1948
Sioux City (1)	83,991	E	1953	R. M. Hoisington (M)3	1954
Villisca (7)	1,838	O	1919	Henry C. Fastenau	1952
Webster City (5)	7,611	E	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,866	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers (AM)	1941

KANSAS—35

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abilene (5)	5,775	E	1939	Carl L. Nicolay (M)	1953
Arkansas City (2)	12,903	E	1931	Wayne E. Lambert (AM)	1949
Atchison (7)	12,792	E	1921	William R. Yerkes (AM)	1956
Augusta (1)	4,483	E	1951	R. J. Hayes (M)3	1951
Belleville (6)	2,858	E	1921	Earl Whitney	1955
Chanute (2)	10,109	E	1951	Ross Cooper (AM)	1952
Colby (7)	3,859	E	1947	Thomas C. Browne (AM)	1955
Concordia (2)	7,175	E	1949	Harold E. Horn (M)	1953

KANSAS (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
El Dorado (9)	11,037	E	1917	Stanley H. Dial (AM)	1957
Emporia (2)	11,669	E	1947	R. W. Cunningham (AM)	1956
Garden City (2)	10,905	E	1949	Deane P. Wiley (M)2	1954
Hays (10)	8,625	E	1919	Harley E. Lucas (M)2	1955
Hoisington (4)	4,012	E	1924	Jack Branum (M)2	1955
Holton (3)	2,705	E	1948	Stanley Dean Fisher (M)	1953
Hutchinson (3)	33,575	E	1947	Hal L. Everett (M)2	1955
Independence (3)	11,335	E	1945	Glen Hackmaster	1954
Junction City (2)	13,462	E	1947	Virgil Basgall (M)2	1950
Kinsley (5)	2,479	E	1922	Albert E. Wilson (M)	1944
LaCrosse (5)	1,769	E	1925	Leroy Trafton (M)4	1956
Larned (1)	4,447	E	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (M)	1948
Lawrence (1)	23,351	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Liberal (3)	7,134	E	1946	W. D. Pittser (M)	1949
Manhattan (2)	19,056	E	1951	D. C. Wesche (AM)	1956
McCracken (3)	553	E	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (10)	11,590	E	1927	Chester E. Petersen (AM)	1956
Parsons (2)	14,750	E	1953	Bernard P. Budd (AM)	1957
Pittsburg (4)	19,341	E	1949	Warren B. Browning (M)2	1957
Russell (2)	6,483	E	1948	John B. LaDuex (M)2	1951
St. Marys (4)	1,201	E	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (6)	26,176	E	1921	Leland M. Srack (M)	1952
Sterling (10)	2,243	E	1925	Ray A. Hanfeld	1956
Stockton (4)	1,867	E	1921	C. N. Harper	1955
Wamego (1)	1,869	E	1953	K. F. Sanborn (M)	1953
Wichita (10)	168,279	E	1917	Frank H. Backstrom (M)2	1956
Winfield (5)	10,238	E	1921	Kenneth F. Watts	1950

KENTUCKY—12

Ashland (2)	31,131	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Corbin (4)	7,744	E	1950	W. L. Walker (AM)	1954
Covington (9)	64,452	E	1932	Oscar Hesch (M)3	1955
Frankfort	11,916	E	1957		
Hazard (9)	6,985	E	1938	Hobart Wootan	1956
Lexington (9)	55,534	E	1932	Herbert D. Fritz (M)3	1951
Maysville	8,508	E	1954	Miss Hazel Larkin (Acting)	1954
Morehead (2)	3,102	E	1954	Felix Wellman	1956
Newport (5)	31,044	E	1932	(Vacancy)	
Owensboro (2)	33,983	E	1954	John A. Hettler (AM)	1955
Paducah (19)	32,430	E	1934	Lloyd C. Emery	1955
Pikeville (2)	5,154	E	1954	Hugh B. Hall	1956

LOUISIANA—0

MAINE—128

Amity t (1)	300	E	1952	Fred C. Greaves	1952
Ashland t (6)	2,370	Sh	1935	Kermit Crandall (AM)	1955
Auburn (10)	23,134	Sh	1918	B. B. Allen (M)5	1945
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	1,821	Sh	1934	Frank Foggia (AM)	1937
Bangor (6)	31,558	Sh	1932	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr. (M)3	1954
Bar Harbor t (3)	3,864	Sh	1948	Ralph F. W. Eye (AM)2	1956
Bath (3)	10,644	Sh	1948	Stanley W. Judkins (M)2	1955
Belfast (7)	5,960	Sh	1930	Laurence E. Dow (M)	1952
Benedicta t (1)	225	E	1954	Theodore R. Bartlett	1954
Berwick t (4)	2,166	E	1949	Paul J. Flynn (AM)1	1957
Bethel t (1)	2,367	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Blaine t (6)	1,118	E	1943	Beulah Vinsonhaler	1952
Boothbay t (4)	1,559	E	1947	Clarence J. Buckley 2	1957
Boothbay Harbor t (3)	2,290	E	1949	Chester A. Swett	1955
Bowdoinham t (1)	1,039	E	1951	Bert D. Merrill	1951
Brewer (4)	6,862	Sh	1932	Donald J. Waring (M)3	1955
Bridgewater t (6)	1,279	E	1942	Lewis Finemore	1956
Bridgton t (6)	2,950	E	1940	H. Dayton Benway	1955
Brownville t (6)	1,964	Sh	1944	(Vacancy)	
Brunswick t (3)	10,996	E	1948	Thomas M. Libby (AM)3	1955

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Buckport t (1)	3,120	E	1946	L. W. O'Connor (M)2	1946
Calais (6)	4,589	Sh	1948	Emerson H. Higgins (AM)	1955
Camden t (5)	3,670	Sh	1925	Sterling C. Morris (AM)2	1957
Caribou t (4)	9,923	Sh	1940	Charles D. Hatch (AM)	1956
Carmel t (4)	996	E	1950	Clyde Hewes	1953
Castle Hill t (2)	581	E	1941	(Vacancy)	
Chelsea t (4)	2,169	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
Clinton t (3)	1,623	E	1945	Harold L. Bean	1949
Corinna t (3)	1,752	E	1941	John Bird	1948
Corinth t (4)	1,167	E	1952	Edward P. Snow	1956
Crystal t (2)	373	E	1946	Basil Campbell	1947
Danforth t (5)	1,174	E	1941	(Vacancy)	
Dexter t (4)	4,126	E	1946	Vance E. Dearborn (M)3	1955
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,218	Sh	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (AM)3	1948
Dyer Brook t (5)	219	E	1942	V. W. McLaughlin	1954
Eagle Lake (4)	1,516	E	1944	James Martin	1956
Eastport (7)	3,123	Sh	1936	Walter R. Benson (AM)2	1952
Ellsworth (5)	3,936	Sh	1934	Elton M. Rich (AM)3	1956
Fairfield t (4)	5,811	Sh	1946	Robert Hanson 2	1957
Farmington t (2)	4,677	E	1948	Millard S. Quimby 3	1953
Fort Fairfield t (4)	5,791	Sh	1929	Leonard H. Kyle (M)	1949
Fort Kent t (2)	5,343	Sh	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (3)	3,280	E	1946	Osmond C. Bonsey (M)3	1955
Frenchville t (2)	1,528	E	1944	Florence H. Michaud	1957
Gardiner (1)	6,649	Sh	1956	Jules Deshaies (AM)	1956
Garland t (1)	581	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Greenville t (2)	1,889	E	1948	Archie D. Sanborn	1951
Guilford t (5)	1,842	E	1945	Charles A. Haynes 2	1952
Hartland t (2)	1,310	E	1952	Claude E. Fisher	1953
Haynesville t (3)	185	E	1944	John H. Hatch	1956
Hermon t (2)	1,728	E	1952	John S. Taylor 2	1956
Hodgdon t (1)	1,162	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (3)	8,377	Sh	1939	(Vacancy)	
Island Falls t (2)	1,237	E	1946	Edward Quinlan	1956
Islesboro t (3)	529	E	1948	Ellis A. Reeby 2	1954
Jackman pl (3)	964	E	1949	Leon W. Smiley	1956
Kennebunk t (1)	4,273	E	1948	John N. Balch	1948
Levant t (4)	706	E	1951	Walter Whitney	1954
Limestone t (4)	2,427	E	1946	Bernard Cameron (AM)	1955
Lincoln t (7)	4,030	Sh	1940	Carlton Holmes	1956
Linneus t (1)	777	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves 5	1940
Lisbon t (3)	4,318	E	1951	Elton O. Feeney (M)2	1956
Litchfield t (1)	953	E	1955	H. R. Johnson	1955
Littleton t (1)	1,001	E	1945	Anna Schools	1946
Lubec t (1)	2,973	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Machias t (4)	2,063	E	1949	Charles A. Ross 3	1954
Madawaska t (6)	4,900	E	1946	Adrian O. Jacques (M)4	1955
Madison t (6)	3,639	E	1947	Mrs. Marion Huggins	1956
Mapleton t (3)	1,367	E	1941	(Vacancy)	
Mars Hill t (9)	2,060	E	1941	Stanley Lavery (AM)	1955
Masardis t (3)	523	E	1939	Charles Sylvester	1956
Mechanic Falls t (2)	2,061	Sh	1942	Edward Sawyer	1949
Merrill t (2)	383	E	1941	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
Mexico t (3)	4,762	E	1953	Ronald W. Clifford (M)3	1956
Milbridge t (3)	1,199	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Millinocket (1)	5,755	E	1956	Robert P. McLaughlin (AM)2	1957
Milo t (2)	2,898	Sh	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monmouth t (3)	1,683	E	1947	J. Merton Wyman 4	1957
Monroe t (6)	593	E	1946	Frank E. Riley	1956
Monson t (2)	855	E	1947	Wilbur Kronholm	1952
Monticello t (2)	1,284	E	1943	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert t (4) (Northeast Harbor)	1,776	Sh	1932	Frederick T. Staples (AM)	1955
New Canada pl (4) (Soldier Pond)	444	E	1946	Claud Dumond	1955
New Gloucester t (3)	2,628	E	1949	Conrad L. Drapeau	1953

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
New Portland t (2)	733	E	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (7)	1,784	E	1940	Chester Carson	1954
Norway t (4)	3,811	E	1943	Hayward B. Carsley (M)	1953
Oakfield t (5)	1,009	E	1946	V. W. McLaughlin	1954
Oakland t (5)	2,679	Sh	1935	Leigh Webber 4	1954
Ogunquit (2)	1,200	Sh	1952	Harold W. Putnam (M)2,	1954
Old Town (5)	8,261	Sh	1946	John P. Bibber (AM)3	1955
Orono t (1)	7,504	E	1947	Seth P. Jackson 2	1947
Orrington t (3)	1,895	E	1954	Roland J. Dubay	1955
Oxford t (4)	1,569	E	1951	Mrs. Beulah Staples	1956
Patten t (6)	1,536	E	1941	Robert L. Anderson	1953
Phillips t (1)	1,088	E	1952	Charles E. Toothaker	1952
Pittsfield t (5)	3,909	E	1947	O. Lionel Pomroy (AM)	1956
Portage Lake t (2)	542	E	1942	Donald Abbott 2	1945
Portland (5)	77,634	Sh	1923	Julian H. Orr (M)2	1954
Presque Isle (3)	9,954	Sh	1933	John Henchey	1956
Rangeley t (1)	1,228	E	1946	O. R. Rowe	1947
Reed pl (1)	351	E	1945	Fred C. Greaves	1945
Richmond t (5)	2,217	E	1946	Charles E. Danforth	1952
Rockland (2)	9,234	Sh	1946	Lloyd K. Allen (M) 3	1954
Rockport t (1)	1,656	E	1954	Archie A. Stevens (M)3	1955
Rumford t (4)	9,954	Sh	1939	Leo J. Morency (M)3	1956
St. Agatha t (1)	1,512	E	1944	Sylvio Michaud	1944
St. Francis pl. (4)	1,384	E	1944	George M. Jones	1950
Sangerville t (2)	1,161	E	1948	Orville D. Carr	1953
Searsport t (4)	1,457	E	1955	Dudley E. Foley	1956
Scarborough (1)	4,600	E	1957	Earle D. Stevens (AM)	1957
Sherman t (2)	1,029	E	1941	Theodore R. Bartlett	1952
Skowhegan t (6)	7,422	E	1944	Harold L. Thurlow 3	1957
Smyrna t (1)	349	E	1942	Leland G. Adams (2)	1942
South Berwick t (3)	2,646	E	1948	James H. Thompson (AM)	1956
South Portland (3)	21,866	Sh	1934	(Vacancy)	
Stacyville pl (3)	679	E	1944	Theodore R. Bartlett (3)	1950
Stockholm t (1)	641	E	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington t (5)	1,660	E	1946	A. C. Brown (AM).	1956
Thomaston t (2)	2,810	E	1950	Leon E. Fitts 3	1954
Van Buren t (3)	5,094	Sh	1944	Albert G. Cyr	1955
Vassalboro t (4)	2,261	E	1944	Francis E. Munsey	1954
Waldoboro t (3)	2,536	E	1950	E. H. Shute	1955
Wallagrass pl (Soldier Pond) (2)	1,035	E	1944	Emery Labbe	1954
Warren t (2)	1,576	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Washburn t (5)	1,913	Sh	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (M)	1945
Wells t (4)	2,321	E	1949	Richard J. Bowen (AM)	1955
Wilton t (1)	3,455	E	1951	James M. Ordway (M)2	1951

MARYLAND—5

Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (2)	117,392	S	1949	Edward R. Lonergan (M)	1951
Greenbelt (3)	7,074	S	1938	Charles T. McDonald (M)	1948
Montgomery County (Rockville) (3)	164,401	H	1948	Melvin L. Reese (M)	1955
Princess Anne (4)	1,407	Sh	1949	(Vacancy)	
Rockville (2)	6,934	O	1948	John H. Markland (AM)	1954

MASSACHUSETTS—26

Amherst t (1)	10,856	Sh	1954	Allen L. Torrey (M)3	1954
Arlington t (1)	44,353	Sh	1953	Edward C. Monahan (M)3	1953
Brockton	62,860	E	1958		
Cambridge (2)	120,740	E	1942	John J. Curry (M)	1952
Concord t (1)	10,700	H	1956	Theodore M. Nelson (M)3	1956
Danvers t (2)	15,720	Sh	1950	Daniel J. McFadden (AM)	1954
Gloucester (2)	25,167	E	1954	Richard W. Mayo (AM)	1956
Haverhill (3)	47,280	E	1952	Gilbert D. Chavenelle (AM)2	1956
Holden t (2)	5,975	Sh	1952	Earle D. Hardy (AM)	1955

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ipswich t (1)	6,895	Sh	1955	Norris W. Stilphen (M)	1955
Lowell (3)	97,249	E	1944	Frank E. Barrett (M)	1953
Mansfield t (9)	7,184	Sh	1921	Cecil O. Lancaster (M)	1955
Medford (2)	66,113	E	1950	John B. Kennedy (M)2	1957
Middleborough t (3)	10,164	Sh	1921	Edwin Wilson (AM)	1955
North Adams (2)	21,567	E	1952	Gordon Dillon (M)2	1957
Norwood t (8)	16,636	Sh	1915	Walter A. Blasenak (AM)	1957
Provincetown t (2)	3,795	Sh	1954	James V. Coyne (M)2	1955
Quincy (3)	83,835	E	1950	Edward T. Lewis (AM)	1956
Randolph t (1)	9,982	Sh	1955	Charles R. Iovino (AM)	1955
Revere (2)	36,763	E	1950	Edward P. O'Toole (M)	1953
Saugus t (4)	17,162	Sh	1948	Daniel E. McLean (M)2	1956
Shrewsbury t (1)	10,594	Sh	1954	Allen L. Wilcox (M)5	1954
Stoughton t (4)	11,146	Sh	1922	Robert J. M. O'Hare (M)	1954
Williamstown (1)	6,194	E	1957	J. Maynard Austin (M)2	1957
Wilmington t (2)	7,039	Sh	1951	Joseph F. Courtney (M)	1954
Worcester (2)	203,486	E	1950	Francis J. McGrath (M)	1951

MICHIGAN—109

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Allegan (1)	4,801	H	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M)5	1947
Alma (6)	8,341	H	1919	James D. McNaughton (M)	1950
Alpena (7)	13,135	H	1916	F. N. Jackson (M)	1955
Bay City (8)	52,372	H	1921	Casimer F. Jablonski (M)	1952
Benton Harbor (6)	18,769	H	1921	H. H. Crow (M)	1934
Berkley (5)	17,931	H	1944	(Vacancy)	
Big Rapids (9)	6,736	H	1914	George Granger (M)2	1947
Birmingham (7)	15,467	H	1918	Harold K. Schone (M)3	1956
Bloomfield Hills (2)	1,468	H	1932	Elmer Kephart	1948
Brighton (1)	1,861	H	1956	John F. Quigley (AM)	1956
Buchanan (3)	5,224	H	1949	John H. Kennaugh (AM)	1957
Cadillac (8)	10,425	H	1914	L. A. Hanson (M)	1954
Caspian (1)	1,608	H	1950	Charles Kruzict	1956
Cheboygan (2)	5,687	H	1950	(Vacancy)	
Clare (2)	2,440	H	1948	H. W. Wedge (M)2	1954
Clawson (7)	5,196	H	1940	Robert O. Wright (M)	1950
Crystal Falls (2)	2,316	H	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,745	H	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
Durand (1)	3,194	H	1933	Boyd K. Benedict (AM)	1956
East Detroit (5)	21,373	H	1929	Charles Beaubien (M)	1951
East Grand Rapids (2)	6,403	H	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
East Lansing (2)	20,325	H	1944	John M. Patriarche (M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	15,170	H	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Farmington (3)	2,325	H	1951	Earl Scherffius (AM)	1956
Ferndale (2)	29,675	H	1924	Wilfred A. Laking (M)	1949
Flint (11)	163,143	H	1930	Harold C. Chirgwin (M)	1954
Flushing (4)	2,226	O	1948	(Vacancy)	
Fremont (2)	3,056	O	1951	Jacob J. Goll (AM)	1956
Gaastra (2)	575	H	1949	Clarence Thoney	1955
Garden City (1)	9,012	H	1947	Douglas F. Waddell (AM)	1947
Gaylord (2)	2,271	O	1953	Walter E. Looney (M)2	1956
Gladstone (5)	4,831	H	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (8)	9,536	H	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (13)	176,515	H	1917	Donald M. Oakes (M)3	1955
Grayling (4)	2,066	H	1935	Russell Carlson (AM)	1953
Greenville (1)	6,668	H	1956	Alan G. Davis	1956
Grosse Pte. Farms (2)	13,600	O	1955	Sidney de Boer	1956
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	13,075	H	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M)2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	1,032	H	1916	T. K. Jefferis (M)	1946
Grosse Pte. Woods (3)	10,381	H	1950	William H. Lange (M)3	1954
Harbor Springs (8)	1,626	H	1932	Aldwyn C. Wager (M)	1954
Harper Woods (2)	9,029	O	1951	Robert J. McNutt (M)2	1955
Hart (5)	2,172	H	1947	Howard Gwinnup (AM)	1956
Hazel Park (7)	17,770	H	1942	Calvin C. Henry (AM)	1956
Holland (2)	15,858	H	1950	Herb H. Holt (M)	1954
Holly (3)	2,663	O	1951	Norman E. Tufford (AM)	1956
Howell (1)	4,353	H	1955	Fred H. Tholen (AM)	1956

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hudson (1)	2,773	H	1955	William E. Besuden (AM)	1956
Huntington Woods (4)	4,949	H	1928	Fred L. Yockey (AM)	1955
Imlay City (1)	1,654	H	1956	David E. Firestone (AM)	1956
Inkster (2)	16,728	H	1953	William E. Meadowcroft (AM)	1956
Iron River (3)	4,048	H	1926	Julius S. Metros	1951
Ironwood (9)	11,466	H	1925	Lloyd Waterstraut (M)3	1950
Ishpeming (1)	8,962	H	1944	Olaf E. Stolen (M)	1950
Jackson (15)	51,088	H	1915	Joseph A. Warren (M)2	1951
Kalamazoo (8)	64,906	H	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M)4	1951
Kingsford (6)	5,038	H	1924	James J. Cummings (M)	1945
Lapeer (9)	6,143	H	1919	Howard R. Gohlke (M)4	1955
Lathrup Village (1)	2,500	H	1953	Leonard Watchowski (AM)	1954
Ludington (3)	9,506	H	1942	James F. Cartier (M)	1953
Madison Heights	16,000	H	1956	Donald V. Smith (AM)	1956
Manistee (8)	8,642	H	1914	James R. Burch (M)2	1954
Manistique (8)	5,086	H	1926	O. E. Livermore	1954
Marine City (3)	4,270	H	1951	A. J. Westrick	1956
Marquette (3)	17,202	H	1946	George Meholick, Jr. (M)3	1955
Marysville (4)	2,534	H	1943	H. Maxwell Davenport (M)3	1954
Mason	3,514	O	1957		
Midland (1)	14,285	H	1945	Ray Fry (M)	1952
Mount Clemens (1)	17,027	H	1954	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (M)4	1954
Mount Pleasant (5)	11,393	H	1921	Allan J. Kronbach (M)	1949
Muskegon (7)	48,429	H	1920	George F. Liddle (M)2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	18,828	H	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Negaunee (3)	6,517	H	1950	(Vacancy)	
Northville (1)	3,240	O	1956	John Robertson (AM)	1956
Norway (4)	3,258	H	1949	Paul Trione (AM)	1956
Oak Park (2)	28,138	H	1953	Virgil C. Knowles (M)4	1957
Otsego (3)	3,990	H	1953	James R. Schubert (M)2	1956
Oxford (1)	2,305	C	1956	Ralph W. Precious (AM)	1956
Petoskey (8)	6,431	H	1916	Ernest L. Neumann (M)2	1949
Pleasant Ridge (5)	3,594	H	1919	Paul D. Foxworthy (M)2	1956
Plymouth (8)	6,637	H	1918	A. F. Glassford (M)	1949
Pontiac (9)	73,112	H	1920	W. K. Willman (M)4	1950
Port Huron (3)	35,725	H	1941	Jay F. Gibbs (M)3	1950
Portland (2)	2,807	H	1919	Bernard C. Morse	1948
Rochester (1)	4,279	H	1948	Robert A. Slone (M)2	1949
Rockford (4)	1,937	H	1935	Paul A. York (M)	1954
Rogers City (4)	3,873	H	1947	Charles R. McKee (AM)	1955
Roseville (2)	15,816	H	1953	O. R. Pearson (AM)	1954
Royal Oak (5)	46,898	H	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (3)	92,918	H	1936	C. A. Miller (M)4	1949
St. Clair Shores (3)	19,823	H	1951	Adrian A. Lingemann (AM)	1954
St. Johns (5)	4,954	H	1919	Kenneth W. Anderson (AM)	1957
St. Joseph (2)	10,223	H	1929	Leland L. Hill (M)	1951
St. Louis (3)	3,347	H	1943	Donald P. Ziemke (M)	1954
Sault Ste. Marie (5)	17,912	H	1917	R. E. Speer (M)	1951
Springfield (2) (Battle Creek)	3,000	H	1953	Paul Garvin (AM)	1955
Stambaugh (2)	1,969	H	1924	George Hammar	1953
Sturgis (6)	7,786	H	1921	Worth N. Yoder (M)	1948
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac) (4)	1,165	H	1947	Ernest Ethier (M)	1950
Tecumseh (1)	4,020	H	1954	E. J. Nelson (AM)	1954
Three Rivers (9)	6,785	H	1918	Clifford R. Miles (M)2	1956
Traverse City (4)	16,974	H	1940	N. G. Damoose (M)2	1955
Troy (Birmingham) (3)	13,674	H	1955	C. Randolph Lukens (M)2	1957
Vassar (4)	2,530	H	1945	William F. Wilson (M)	1954
Wakefield (3)	3,344	H	1949	Leonard J. Harris (M)2	1953
Walled Lake (2)	2,600	H	1955	George A. Shaw (AM)	1956
Wayne (3)	9,409	H	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith (M)	1949
Whitehall (2)	1,819	O	1945	John E. Kane (AM)	1955
Ypsilanti (2)	18,302	H	1947	Sinclair Powell (M)2	1956

MINNESOTA—19

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albert Lea (6)	13,545	H	1929	Barkley G. Omans (M)2	1956

MINNESOTA (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Anoka (4)	7,396	H	1914	C. R. Johnson (AM)	1938
Bemidji (1)	10,001	H	1953	James Deneen (M)2	1953
Bloomington (1)	30,000	E	1955	Frank H. Lawler (M)3	1956
Columbia Heights (11)	8,175	H	1921	Ray L. Ernest (M)	1952
Edina (1)	9,744	E	1954	Warren C. Hyde (M)3	1955
Fridley (1)	3,796	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Granite Falls (1)	2,511	H	1951	Orvil J. Johnson (M)	1952
Hopkins (3)	7,595	H	1948	Sidney S. Frissell (M)3	1955
Mankato (2)	18,809	H	1953	Harold B. Vasey (M)4	1955
Montevideo (1)	5,459	H	1948	Roy Rodeberg (Act.) 4	1953
Morris (5)	3,811	H	1914	Merwin B. Haase	1957
Mound (3)	2,061	E	1950	Vernon Boxell	1956
New Ulm (1)	9,348	H	1953	Philip L. White (M)3	1953
North St. Paul (1)	4,248	E	1951	Gordon E. Olson (M)	1951
Richfield (3)	31,756	E	1950	Oliver Van Krevelen (AM)	1955
St. Louis Park (1)	35,292	H	1955	Thomas E. Chenoweth (M)2	1955
Wayzata (3)	1,791	H	1947	Donald E. Pipes (AM)	1956
White Bear Lake (7)	3,646	H	1921	Edward G. Bayuk (M)2	1955

MISSISSIPPI—4

Grenada (2)	7,388	H	1951	John E. McEachin (M)	1952
Meridian (4)	41,893	E	1949	L. B. Cresswell (AM)	1956
Moorhead (1)	1,749	E	1954	W. L. Jackson, Jr.	1954
Picayune (1)	6,707	E	1953	A. J. Read	1954

MISSOURI—20

Brookfield (3)	5,810	E	1945	Robert L. Hegel (AM)	1955
Cameron (3)	3,570	E	1949	Glen Woods (M)2	1956
Charleston (1)	5,501	E	1947	Clyde E. Swank (M)4	1948
Columbia (3)	31,974	H	1949	W. Leo Hill (M)	1952
DeSoto (3)	5,357	E	1948	A. J. O'Rourke (M)	1951
Excelsior Springs (13)	5,888	E	1922	David H. Pence (M)	1955
Ferguson (1)	11,573	H	1954	Robert C. Storey (M)3	1954
Joplin (1)	38,711	H	1954	J. D. Baughman (M)6	1954
Kansas City (3)	456,622	H	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M)4	1940
Lebanon (7)	6,808	E	1946	Stanley Brooks (AM)	1956
Marceline (2)	3,172	E	1953	Lawrence Gish (AM)	1955
Maryville (2)	6,834	E	1953	Robert G. Pierce (AM)	1957
Mexico (3)	11,623	E	1949	Calvin M. Lakin (M)2	1953
Moberly (3)	13,115	E	1944	Kenneth Bolin	1955
Neosho (6)	5,790	E	1944	Homer B. Ball, Jr. (AM)	1955
Nevada (4)	8,009	E	1946	Thomas B. Herring (AM)	1953
Slater (6)	2,836	E	1948	Arthur J. Mulvihill (AM)3	1956
Springfield (3)	66,731	H	1953	W. B. Avery (M)2	1956
University City (2)	39,892	H	1947	Elder Gunter (M)3	1950
Webster Groves (1)	23,390	H	1954	Harold C. McClintock (M)4	1954

MONTANA—4

Bozeman (5)	11,325	E	1921	M. E. Henderson (M)	1937
Helena (1)	17,581	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Missoula (1)	22,485	E	1954	(Vacancy)	
Petroleum Co. (Winnett)(4)	1,026	E	1942	Carl Yerrington	1954

NEBRASKA—8

Alliance (6)	7,891	E	1919	R. W. Laing (M)	1947
Chadron (3)	4,687	E	1950	F. Kenneth Kyle (M)	1954
Gordon (2)	2,058	E	1950	A. H. Britton (M)	1952
Kearney (2)	12,115	E	1951	Ray E. Lundy (M)	1953
Lexington (2)	5,068	E	1948	Maurice E. Cole (M)	1951
McCook (2)	7,678	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Scottsbluff (1)	12,858	E	1949	Carsten D. Leikvold (AM)2	1956
Sidney (2)	4,912	E	1950	Murrey W. Fuller (M)2	1953

NEVADA—4

Elko (2)	5,393	Sh	1946	Henry Etchemendy (AM)	1955
Las Vegas (6)	44,795	Sh	1943	A. H. Kennedy (AM)	1955

NEVADA (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Reno (4)	32,497	Sh	1947	C. B. Kinnison (AM)2	1956
Sparks (2)	8,203	Sh	1955	(Vacancy)	

NEW HAMPSHIRE—13

Ashland t (5)	1,599	E	1949	Robert W. Rhodes (AM)2	1955
Claremont (3)	12,811	Sh	1948	Thomas E. Duffy (M)2	1957
Concord (1)	27,988	Sh	1950	Woodbury Brackett (M)7	1950
Conway (1)	4,109	E	1956	Percival H. Wardwell (AM)	1956
Exeter (1)	6,000	E	1956	Allen M. Marks (AM)2	1956
Goffstown	5,638	E	1957		
Hampton t (1)	2,847	E	1954	John W. True (M)4	1954
Keene (1)	15,638	E	1956	Donald E. Chick (M)2	1956
Lancaster t (4)	3,113	E	1948	Donald E. Crane (AM)	1956
Meredith t (4)	2,222	E	1948	David Sullivan	1955
Newport t (4)	5,131	E	1948	Harry B. Ripley (AM)	1955
Northumberland (1)	3,000	E	1956	Kenneth D. Boehner (AM)	1956
Portsmouth (2)	18,830	Sh	1948	Robert C. Violette (M)4	1952

NEW JERSEY—16

Asbury Park (5)	17,094	E	1933	J. Oliver Armstrong (M)	1942
Cedar Grove tp (1)	8,002	E	1954	Raymond M. Urquhart (AM)	1955
Clifton (3)	64,511	E	1934	William Holster (AM)	1957
Fair Lawn (3)	23,885	E	1948	W. T. Williamson (M)5	1953
Hackensack (3)	29,219	E	1933	Harold V. Reilly (M)	1948
Keansburg (4)	5,559	E	1925	(Vacancy)	
Livingston tp (1)	9,932	E	1957	Robert H. Harp (M)2	1957
Lodi (2)	15,392	E	1955	Albert H. Branea	1956
Medford Lakes (6)	461	E	1946	John A. Weaver, Jr. (AM)	1953
Mount Holly tp (1)	8,206	E	1953	William P. Hatch (M)3	1954
Newton t (1)	5,781	E	1956	Dana T. Whitman (M)2	1956
Parsippany-Troy Hills tp (1)	15,290	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Pequannock tp (1)	5,254	E	1957	Walter Schmidt	1957
Ridgewood (1)	17,481	O	1953	Wayne P. Mitchell (M)3	1953
Teaneck tp (2)	33,772	E	1930	James T. Welsh (M)	1950
Teterboro (4)	28	E	1938	Frank A. Battell	1954

NEW MEXICO—12

Alamagordo (2)	6,783	E	1950	Rolla Buck (AM)	1955
Albuquerque (8)	96,815	H	1918	Edmund L. Engle (M)	1952
Clayton (6)	3,515	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (13)	17,318	E	1922	Marvin S. Hass (M)	1950
Farmington (1)	12,449	O	1955	A. J. Vasilakis (M)	1955
Hobbs (2)	13,875	E	1950	Neal Harr (M)3	1953
Las Cruces (2)	12,325	E	1948	Patrick McClernon (M)	1950
Lovington (1)	3,134	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Roswell (5)	25,738	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946
Santa Fe (1)	27,998	O	1955	C. O. Erwin (AM)	1955
Tucumcari (4)	8,419	H	1946	J. A. Fleming (M)	1951
Truth or Concequences (1)	4,563	E	1956	Robert B. Laursen (AM)	1956

NEW YORK—23

Ardsley (2)	1,744	Sh	1955	Roy G. A. Petterson (AM)2	1957
Auburn (8)	36,722	H	1920	George F. Train 2	1956
Elmira (5)	49,716	E	1934	Thomas A. Banfield	1955
Hastings-on-Hudson (2)	7,465	O	1949	Alfred S. Harding (M)3	1955
Long Beach (3)	22,157	H	1946	Maurice J. Fleischman	1950
Mamaroneck (3)	15,016	E	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester) (1)	487,632	E	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Monticello (1)	4,223	E	1954	Thomas S. Belmont (M)	1954
Newburgh (13)	31,956	H	1916	William H. Kennedy (AM)	1955
New Rochelle (7)	59,725	H	1932	Edward G. Conroy (AM)	1956
Niagara Falls (8)	90,872	E	1916	Charles B. Wright (AM)	1956
Patchogue (1)	7,361	O	1955	William W. Parrott (AM)	1955
Pleasantville (1)	4,861	O	1951	Frederick Tubman (AM)	1955

NEW YORK (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Poughkeepsie (4)	41,023	H	1952	John J. Desmond (M)4	1957
Rochester (6)	332,488	H	1928	Robert P. Aex (M)2	1954
Rome (2)	41,682	H	1954	Robert H. McManus (AM)	1955
Saranac Lake (5)	6,913	E	1920	(Vacancy)	
Scarsdale (1)	13,156	O	1949	Reeves Newsom (M)	1949
Schenectady (6)	91,785	E	1936	Arthur Blessing (M)	1954
Sherrill (11)	2,236	H	1916	Clarence Garner	1954
Watertown (5)	34,350	H	1920	Ronald G. Forbes (AM)	1957
Watervliet (5)	15,197	E	1920	Nicholas J. Normile	1951
Yonkers (6)	152,798	H	1940	Charles L. Curran (M)	1952

NORTH CAROLINA—54

Asheboro (4)	7,701	O	1942	Clifford Pace (M)	1950
Asheville (4)	53,000	E	1931	J. Weldon Weir (M)	1950
Black Mountain (2)	1,174	S	1951	Richard T. Greene	1952
Burlington (4)	24,560	E	1945	J. Douglas Mackintosh, Jr. (M)2	1953
Carolina Beach (3)	1,080	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
Chapel Hill (6)	9,177	O	1922	Thomas D. Rose (M)	1949
Charlotte (6)	134,042	E	1929	Henry A. Yancey (M)5	1946
Dunn (4)	6,316	E	1949	Archie B. Uzzle, Jr.	1952
Durham (4)	71,311	E	1921	Robert W. Flack (M)4	1946
Durham County (2)	101,639	E	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (AM)	1949
Elizabeth City (4)	12,685	E	1923	E. T. Hyman (M)	1953
Fayetteville (1)	34,715	E	1949	Gilbert W. Ray (M)2	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,992	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (5)	34,389	E	1919	James S. Carter (M)	1953
Goldsboro (6)	21,454	E	1917	L. P. Benton (AM)	1957
Graham (2)	5,026	O	1953	(Vacancy)	
Greensboro (7)	74,389	E	1921	James R. Townsend (M)	1947
Greenville (2)	16,724	E	1953	Leonard P. Bloxam (AM)	1956
Guilford Co. (Greensboro) (1)	191,057	E	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (M)	1942
Hamilton Lakes (Guilford) (2)	600	Sh	1952	W. H. McCormick, Jr. (AM)	1954
Hickory (10)	14,755	Sh	1913	H. L. Burdette (M)3	1947
High Point (7)	39,973	E	1915	T. E. Hinson (M)2	1947
Jacksonville (1)	3,960	E	1953	Hugh B. Hines, Jr. (M)2	1953
Kinston (2)	18,336	E	1948	Roy R. Robinson, Sr. (M)2	1955
Laurinburg (2)	7,134	E	1951	Guy Smith (AM)	1955
Lexington (4)	13,751	E	1935	George H. Aull, Jr. (AM)2	1957
Louisburg	2,545	E	1957		
Lumberton (1)	14,448	E	1949	A. B. Sansbury (M)2	1949
Marion (1)	3,214	E	1949	Reece C. Snyder (M)	1949
Monroe (2)	10,140	O	1949	Lott T. Rogers (M)3	1953
Mooresville (2)	7,121	E	1950	Ridley T. Nichol (M)2	1955
Morganton (16)	8,311	E	1913	Robert Carr	1954
New Bern (2)	15,812	E	1947	C. L. Barnhardt	1948
Newton (2)	6,039	E	1950	Bruce Turney (AM)	1955
Oxford (1)	6,685	E	1949	W. F. Parham	1951
Raleigh (2)	65,679	E	1947	William H. Carper (M)5	1950
Reidsville (3)	11,708	E	1921	J. L. Womack (AM)	1926
Rocky Mount (4)	27,697	E	1927	S. C. MacIntire, Jr. (M)2	1954
Roxboro (7)	4,321	O	1928	W. F. Timberlake (M)	1949
Salisbury (5)	20,102	E	1927	C. L. Lineback (M)4	1955
Sanford (2)	10,013	E	1949	Robert H. Peck (M)2	1955
Selma (1)	2,639	O	1956	Aaron C. Turnage, Jr. (AM)	1956
Southern Pines (2)	4,272	E	1953	Louis E. Scheipers, Jr. (AM)	1956
Southport (1)	1,748	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Statesville (2)	16,901	E	1949	Herman E. Dickerson (M)2	1955
Tarboro (1)	8,120	E	1955	W. B. Howard (AM)	1955
Thomasville (8)	11,154	E	1915	W. T. Green, Jr. (AM)	1955
Tryon (3)	1,985	O	1931	Claude Smith	1945
Valdese (1)	2,730	O	1932	Lee Ribet (M)	1932
Washington (1)	9,698	E	1952	(Vacancy)	
Whiteville (4)	4,238	E	1947	W. S. Huggins (AM)	1956
Wilmington (3)	45,043	E	1941	James R. Benson (M)	1946

NORTH CAROLINA(Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Wilson (3)	23,010	E	1933	Jack Maynard (M)5	1955
Winston-Salem (2)	87,811	E	1948	John M. Gold (M)	1951

NORTH DAKOTA—2

Grand Forks (2)	26,836	E	1947	(Vacancy)	
Minot (2)	22,032	E	1933	R. B. Riddle (M)2	1952

OHIO—33

Amberley vil. (1)	800	H	1955	Oscar T. Egolf (AM)	1956
Bedford (2)	9,105	H	1932	O. E. Hutchinson (M)	1942
Carey (5)	3,260	E	1945	George Dunn	1956
Cincinnati (4)	503,998	H	1926	C. A. Harrell (M)6	1954
Cleveland Heights (3)	59,141	H	1922	Ray P. Martin (M)	1952
Dayton (7)	243,872	H	1914	Herbert W. Starick (M)2	1953
Delaware (2)	11,804	H	1954	Roger W. Stilwell (AM)	1956
East Cleveland (2)	40,047	H	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Fairborn (3)	7,847	H	1949	Earl P. Wagner (M)3	1957
Gallipolis (10)	7,871	H	1918	Austin O. Cotton (AM)	1957
Hamilton (4)	57,951	H	1928	(Vacancy)	
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) (2)	2,090	H	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (5)	16,333	E	1930	O. M. Wiseman	1954
Kettering (Dayton)	38,118	H	1954	Ervin L. Welch (M)3	1954
Middletown (2)	33,695	H	1950	Charles W. Thompson (AM)	1955
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	9,691	E	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (M)	1948
Oberlin (5)	7,062	H	1926	Fred E. Weisbrod (AM)	1955
Painesville (6)	14,432	E	1920	Paul D. Cook (M)	1949
Piqua (4)	17,447	H	1930	Robert M. Hance, Jr. (AM)	1949
Portsmouth (10)	36,798	H	1930	George W. Mingle	1957
Sandusky (7)	29,375	H	1916	Karl H. Kugel (M)	1945
Sidney (1)	11,491	H	1956	Glenn Lovern (AM)2	1955
South Charleston (6)	1,452	H	1918	Elton Tindall	1950
Springfield (15)	78,508	H	1914	Harold R. Cheek (M)5	1954
Toledo (5)	303,616	H	1936	Russell W. Rink (M)4	1957
Upper Arlington (1)	9,024	H	1956	C. C. Ryan (AM)	1956
Washington Ct. House (6)	10,560	E	1936	J. F. Parkinson (M)4	1952
Westerville (8)	4,112	E	1916	John P. Willison (AM)	1955
Worthington	2,141	E	1956		
Wyoming (2)	5,582	H	1949	Rupert A. Anderegg (AM)2	1955
Xenia (5)	12,877	H	1918	J. J. Salovaara (AM)2	1956
Yellow Springs (1)	2,896	H	1952	W. Howard Kahoe	1952
Zanesville	40,517	E	1958		

OKLAHOMA—56

Ada (4)	15,995	H	1946	John R. Hamman (M)3	1951
Altus (1)	9,735	E	1955	Leon Carver (M)4	1955
Anadarko (2)	6,184	H	1947	A. E. Ash (AM)	1955
Ardmore (10)	17,890	H	1921	Emmet Brown	1955
Atoka (5)	2,653	H	1937	(Vacancy)	
Bartlesville (3)	19,228	H	1927	Erbin E. Jones (M)3	1950
Bethany (1)	5,705	H	1953	Harry B. Macrory (M)	1953
Broken Arrow (1)	3,262	E	1955	Morgan Hays (AM)	1955
Chandler (8)	2,724	H	1925	C. L. Kessler (AM)	1954
Cherokee (6)	2,635	H	1920	Glenn D. Garner (AM)	1955
Chickasha (2)	15,842	H	1946	Harry B. McDowell	1951
Claremore (1)	5,494	E	1955	Lee E. Fettig (AM)	1955
Cleveland (4)	2,464	H	1931	J. D. Cheek	1954
Coalgate (7)	1,984	H	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Crescent (2)	1,341	E	1951	John Paris	1955
Cushing (4)	8,414	H	1929	L. L. Houston (M)2	1951
Davis (1)	1,928	E	1955	Karl Doss	1956
Dewey (1)	4,000	H	1956	Huey Long	1956
Drumright (3)	5,028	H	1949	Max L. Minor (AM)	1957
Duncan (15)	15,325	H	1920	John B. Davidson (M)3	1955
Edmond (9)	6,086	H	1925	J. B. Marshall (M)	1950
Elk City (7)	7,962	H	1929	Ray Damron (AM)	1953
El Reno (7)	10,991	H	1926	C. A. Bentley (M)3	1946

OKLAHOMA (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Enid (2)	36,017	H	1947	Gerald D. Wilkins (M)3	1950
Fairview (2)	2,411	E	1951	E. M. Evans (AM)	1954
Grandfield (5)	1,232	H	1921	W. G. Medlock	1955
Guthrie (10)	10,113	H	1929	R. O. Whitchurch (M)	1952
Hartshorne (1)	2,330	E	1955	John E. White (AM)	1955
Heavener (6)	2,103	H	1922	J. Ray Farley	1950
Henryetta (3)	7,987	E	1953	Harold R. Youngmeyer (AM)	1955
Konawa (5)	2,707	H	1948	Roy E. Adair (M)3	1955
Lindsay (5)	3,021	H	1947	Archie High	1950
McAlester (12)	17,878	H	1919	Arnold E. Bookout (AM)	1957
Madill (9)	2,791	H	1917	J. H. Kirtley	1949
Mangum (14)	4,271	H	1914	Edward W. Day	1956
Midwest City (3)	10,166	H	1949	Robert W. Quinlan (AM)	1952
Muskogee (14)	37,289	H	1920	C. Clay Harrell (M)	1952
Newkirk (1)	2,201	E	1956	Gene Leavitt	1956
Norman (10)	27,006	H	1919	(Vacancy)	
Nowata (10)	3,965	H	1920	G. F. Hill (M)	1953
Oklahoma City (12)	243,504	H	1927	(Vacancy)	
Okmulgee (1)	18,317	H	1954	R. Marshall Bingham (M)2	1954
Pauls Valley (2)	6,896	H	1945	E. T. Barber (AM)	1952
Pawhuska (15)	5,331	H	1921	W. T. Loman (M)4	1956
Ponca City	20,180	O	1954	Frank A. Winsted (M)	1954
Purcell (3)	3,546	H	1949	Roy W. Devero (AM)	1957
Sallisaw (3)	2,885	H	1919	Leon W. Black	1955
Sapulpa (8)	13,031	H	1922	Add Ellyson (AM)2	1956
Shawnee (5)	22,948	H	1930	Willard B. Moran (M)	1951
Stigler (5)	2,125	H	1947	John A. Wells (AM)	1955
Tecumseh (8)	2,275	H	1929	G. E. Horne	1955
Tonkawa (2)	3,643	E	1951	Hal H. Hunt (AM)	1954
Walters (8)	2,743	H	1919	(Vacancy)	
Waurika (4)	2,327	H	1951	T. R. McCasling (M)4	1955
Woodward (6)	5,915	H	1929	Thomas W. Keltch (M)	1951
Yale (9)	1,359	H	1921	C. W. Stepp	1950

OREGON—29

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (5)	12,300	H	1949	William D. Bollman (AM)	1956
Astoria (5)	12,331	H	1923	Brewer A. Billie (M)	1949
Baker (3)	9,471	H	1950	Robert Applegate (M)2	1955
Bend (2)	11,409	H	1929	Walter Thompson (AM)	1955
Coos Bay (4)	7,200	H	1945	Robert G. Kyle (M)	1952
Cornelius (3)	1,145	H	1949	J. D. Harleman	1954
Corvallis (2)	17,900	H	1949	John F. Porter (M)2	1956
Eugene (3)	44,406	H	1945	Robert A. Finlayson (M)3	1953
Forest Grove (2)	5,004	H	1938	M. O. Gardner (M)	1948
Grants Pass (3)	9,716	H	1946	Hugh McKinley (M)2	1956
Hillsboro (3)	6,831	H	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
LaGrande (14)	9,100	H	1913	Fred J. Young (AM)	1956
Medford (1)	20,083	H	1954	Robert A. Duff (M)	1954
Milton-Freewater (5)	4,200	H	1938	J. R. Castner (M)3	1956
Milwaukie (4)	5,650	H	1945	Earl S. Burdick	1955
North Bend (1)	7,200	O	1955	R. J. Herrington (AM)	1955
Nyssa (3)	2,772	H	1945	Aubrey R. Middaugh (AM)	1955
Oregon City (3)	8,257	H	1924	Robert Clute (M)	1953
Pendleton (5)	14,500	H	1947	Leland M. Swanson (M)3	1957
Roseburg (3)	12,600	H	1947	George W. Farrell (M)	1954
Salem (2)	45,812	H	1947	Kent Mathewson (M)3	1956
Silverton (3)	3,146	H	1941	R. E. Borland (M)2	1945
Springfield (5)	13,250	H	1947	E. Robert Turner (M)2	1955
Sutherlin (3)	2,780	H	1952	C. Dean Smith (AM)	1956
Sweet Home (4)	4,050	H	1943	Roy Eames (M)	1954
The Dalles (4)	10,600	H	1949	Gifford W. Miller (AM)	1955
Tillamook (4)	4,271	H	1947	H. S. Paulson (AM)	1952
Toledo (1)	2,323	H	1956	Archie French (AM)	1956
Warrenton (10)	1,896	H	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944

PENNSYLVANIA—73

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland (2)	6,192	O	1930	Franklin L. Lane (AM)	1955
Aspinwall (2)	4,084	O	1925	Winfield S. Lea	1944
Avalon (2)	6,463	O	1928	Joseph N. Arthur (M)	1928
Beaver (1)	6,360	O	1951	Lyle C. Kimple (AM)	1951
Bellefonte (1)	5,651	O	1956	Dale F. Helsel (AM)	1956
Bethel (1)	11,324	O	1956	Charles A. Geisler	1956
Blairsville (6)	5,000	O	1922	John A. Fatora (M)	1947
Boyertown (4)	4,074	O	1938	Rowland A. Read (M)	1950
Bristol	12,710	O	1956		
Bristol Twp.(1)	50,000	O	1956	Henry Rolfes, Jr. (M)5	1957
Camp Hill (2)	5,934	O	1954	R. J. Rountree, Jr. (M)3	1956
Carlisle (6)	16,812	O	1921	Ivan L. Carter (AM)	1957
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	22,854	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Clarks Summit (4)	2,940	O	1950	Raymond S. Cox, Jr. (AM)2	1957
Dormont (5)	13,405	O	1922	William H. Struwe (AM)	1955
Downingtown (2)	4,948	O	1953	Walter I. Leland (AM)2	1956
Edgewood (2)	5,292	O	1931	N. Michael Markl (AM)	1952
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (5)	1,466	O	1914	Robert E. Lunn (AM)	1953
Ellwood City (5)	12,945	O	1928	Arthur Emmerson (AM)2	1956
Ephrata (2)	7,027	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M)2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (2)	1,721	O	1937	Richard R. Moore (AM)2	1957
Grove City (3)	7,411	O	1939	Walter A. Scheiber (AM)	1955
Hampton tp (Allison Park) (2)	6,104	O	1955	John H. Eisenman	1956
Hanover (3)	14,048	O	1928	Robert H. McGregor (M)3	1957
Hollidaysburg (2)	6,483	O	1953	Robert R. Mitchell (AM)	1956
Homer City (1)	2,372	O	1956	Andrew W. Mock (AM)	1956
Indiana (1)	11,743	O	1954	George H. Shea	1955
Lansdowne (3)	12,169	O	1922	Fred Roberts	1954
Lehighton (3)	6,565	O	1943	Walter H. Niehoff (AM)	1955
Lewistown (6)	13,894	O	1943	Bernard F. Smith (M)2	1956
Lititz (2)	5,568	O	1950	David J. Bauer (AM)	1955
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	48,745	O	1942	Evan L. James (AM)	1942
Lower Southampton tp (1)	10,200	O	1956	Paul A. Flynn (M)2	1956
McCandless tp (Allison Park) (1)	6,488	O	1954	S. Vincent Erdelyi (M)2	1954
Marple tp (Broomall) (2)	4,779	O	1951	Charles M. Melchior (AM)	1955
Martinsburg (1)	1,562	O	1951	F. B. Higgins	1951
Mechanicsburg (2)	6,780	O	1947	Samuel H. Pressley (M)	1951
Middletown tp (Langhorne) (1)	4,987	O	1955	Angus Johnson (AM)	1955
Mifflinburg (1)	2,259	O	1954	Guy L. Krapp (AM)	1954
Milton (6)	8,578	O	1925	William J. Ganster (M)2	1953
Monaca	7,415	O	1956		
Mount Lebanon tp (Pittsburgh) (8)	26,604	O	1928	John A. Paulus (M)	1952
Narberth (2)	5,407	O	1954	John L. Taylor (AM)	1956
New Brighton (1)	9,535	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
Newtown tp (1) (Newtown Square)	3,518	O	1951	Daniel W. Llewellyn (M)	1951
Northampton (2)	9,332	O	1932	Hale A. Guss (M)2	1948
Oakmont (3)	7,264	O	1948	Robert T. Roche (AM)	1956
Penn tp (Allegheny Co.) (3)	25,280	O	1951	John H. Immel (M)4	1956
Philipsburg	3,988	O	1957		
Phoenixville (1)	12,932	O	1930	John T. Bush (M)	1950
Pottstown (3)	22,589	O	1945	Robert H. McKinney (M)2	1956
Quakertown (1)	5,673	O	1948	Ralph L. Yanish (M)	1948
Ross tp (1) (Pittsburgh)	15,744	O	1949	Wade Winner	1949
St. Marys (1)	7,846	O	1953	Donald S. Harding (M)2	1954
Schuylkill Haven (1)	6,597	O	1952	Richard Davis, Jr. (M)	1953
Scottdale (5)	6,249	O	1932	W. H. D. Steelsmith	1956
Sewickley (4)	5,836	O	1918	Raymond L. Howe (AM)	1955
Sewickley Heights (1)	679	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Shaler tp (1) (Pittsburgh)	16,430	O	1951	J. Wynn Thompson (AM)	1951
Sharpsville (4)	5,415	O	1952	Jack G. Forester (AM)	1957
Shillington (2)	5,059	O	1954	H. L. Burmeister (M)2	1956
Snowden tp (Library) (1)	4,450	O	1955	James A. Ross (AM)	1955
Springdale (1)	4,939	O	1942	(Vacancy)	
State College (2)	17,227	O	1945	Robert Y. Edwards (M)	1949
Warren (3)	14,849	O	1949	George Geracimos (AM)	1954
Warrington tp (1)	2,336	O	1955	Leonard H. Point (AM)	1955
Watsontown (1)	2,327	O	1956	J. G. Joseph (AM)	1957
Waynesboro (2)	10,334	O	1922	Roy N. Hawbaker (M)	1950
Wellsboro (1)	4,215	O	1954	John Daugherty	1953
West Reading (Reading) (3)	5,072	O	1926	Howard F. Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (6)	7,581	O	1942	Clarence F. Deem 2	1953
Whitehall (2)	7,342	O	1952	Calton Heckerman, Jr. (AM)	1956
Wilkinsburg (1)	31,418	O	1953	John C. Deal	1953

RHODE ISLAND—2

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Newport (2)	37,564	H	1953	Irving H. Beck (M)2	1956
North Kingstown t (1)	14,810	H	1955	Roderic A. Gardner (AM)	1955

SOUTH CAROLINA—15

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Aiken (1)	7,083	Sh	1955	R. Powell Black (M)3	1955
Beaufort (12)	5,081	Oe	1915	J. McDonald Wray (AM)	1956
Camden (2)	6,986	E	1948	Max Holland (M)	1953
Chester (1)	6,893	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy (M)	1945
Columbia (1)	86,914	E	1950	Irving G. McNayr (M)4	1956
Florence (8)	22,513	Sh	1921	Aaron Marsh (M)2	1956
Greenville (1)	58,161	S	1951	Gerald W. Shaw (M)4	1951
Greenwood (5)	13,806	Sh	1939	A. L. Atkinson (AM)	1954
Lancaster (3)	7,159	O	1946	Ivey Poovey (M)	1953
Newberry (1)	7,546	Oh	1949	E. L. Blackwell (M)2	1949
Orangeburg (1)	15,322	O	1955	A. T. Brown (AM)	1955
Rock Hill (7)	24,502	H	1915	W. M. Kennedy (M)	1950
Spartanburg (3)	36,795	Sh	1947	R. E. Froneberger (M)2	1954
Sumter (11)	20,185	Oe	1912	Wade S. Kolb (M)	1952
Winnsboro (1)	3,267	E	1955	Hugh N. Thompson (AM)	1955

SOUTH DAKOTA—3

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hot Springs (4)	5,030	E	1951	James L. Kay, Jr. (AM)	1955
Madison (3)	5,153	E	1951	Ralph R. Johnson (M)3	1956
Yankton (1)	7,709	E	1955	James L. Jensen (M)2	1955

TENNESSEE—24

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Adair (1) (Jackson)	100	E	1954	Vanden Griffin	1954
Alcoa (3)	6,365	S	1919	Ross F. Walker (M)3	1956
Athens (2)	10,103	S	1953	John B. Elliott	1955
Atwood (2)	573	E	1951	W. G. Belew	1956
Beersheba Springs (1)	505	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Belle Meade (Nashville) (1)	2,831	E	1950	W. T. Mallison	1950
Berry Hill (Nashville) (2)	1,248	E	1950	Bryan H. Alsup	1952
Clifton (2)	818	E	1944	J. James Dowdy	1951
Collinwood (4)	694	E	1947	Robert Stooksberry	1955
Columbia (4)	10,911	S	1940	Lowell Long (M)	1954
Dayton (1)	3,305	E	1953	Jess Clark	1953
Elizabethton (9)	10,754	S	1921	Paul W. Crumley (AM)	1956
Gatlinburg (2)	1,301	S	1945	Walter W. Mynatt (M)2	1954
Johnson City (7)	27,973	S	1939	D. A. Burkhalter (M)2	1956
Kingsport (4)	19,609	S	1917	Denzil W. Moulton (M)	1946
McMinn Co. (Athens) (2)	32,024	S	1947	Eugene B. Torbett	1956
Murfreesboro (3)	14,979	S	1920	H. L. McCullough (M)	1947
Oak Hill (Nashville) (2)	3,031	E	1953	T. M. Crawford	1955
Paris (4)	9,023	E	1947	Philip B. Watson (AM)	1955
Red Bank-White Oak (1)	10,192	E	1955	Cliff Greenwood (AM)	1956

TENNESSEE (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Rutledge (1)	839	E	1955	W. E. Holt	1955
Savannah (1)	3,280	S	1951	Dennie R. Tyler	1954
Shelbyville (4)	9,847	S	1947	Joe D. Brown	1953
Spring City (2)	1,807	E	1953	V. Z. Cline	1953

TEXAS—120

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abilene (3)	45,570	H	1947	Henry B. Nabers (M)4	1957
Alice (3)	16,449	H	1949	E. C. Drumb (AM)	1956
Amarillo (10)	72,246	H	1913	N. V. Moss (M)	1947
Andrews (2)	3,294	O	1951	J. L. Horner (M)3	1956
Aransas Pass (3)	5,396	H	1952	(Vacancy)	
Arlington (2)	7,692	H	1949	William J. Pitstick (M)2	1956
Austin (4)	132,459	H	1926	W. T. Williams, Jr. (AM)	1955
Baytown (2)	22,983	H	1948	C. Darwin Middleton (M)	1948
Beaumont (10)	94,014	H	1919	Mrs. Willie J. Brockman (M)	1948
Beeville (1)	9,328	H	1951	Douglas Henslee (M)	1952
Bellaire (3)	10,173	H	1949	Gary O. Summers (M)4	1953
Belton (3)	6,246	H	1931	J. G. Nash	1953
Big Spring (5)	17,286	H	1926	Herbert W. Whitney (M)	1947
Bonham (3)	7,049	H	1947	R. G. Fisher	1953
Borger (9)	18,059	H	1930	A. C. Spears (AM)	1956
Breckenridge (1)	6,610	H	1954	Glen A. Doty (M)	1954
Brownfield (1)	6,161	H	1954	E. D. Jones (AM)	1955
Brownsville (11)	36,066	H	1915	E. W. Watts	1948
Brownwood (12)	20,181	H	1916	Jack Broad (M)	1948
Bryan (10)	18,102	H	1917	Casey C. Fannin (M)3	1953
Burkburnett (11)	4,555	H	1923	A. W. Newman (AM)	1955
Burnet (3)	2,394	O	1945	Fred Garrison	1955
Carrizo Springs (5)	4,316	E	1946	E. W. Marlowe	1956
Carthage (3)	4,750	H	1947	T. A. Grissom	1956
Center (1)	4,323	O	1955	Price Ramsey, Jr.	1955
Childress (2)	7,619	O	1951	(Vacancy)	
Clarksville (1)	4,353	E	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
Cleburne (3)	12,905	H	1950	Floyd J. Carroll (AM)	1955
Coleman (1)	6,530	H	1950	Albert J. Pope (M)	1950
College Station (4)	7,925	H	1944	Ran Boswell (M)	1952
Colorado City (4)	6,774	H	1948	Rollin K. Snethen (AM)	1956
Commerce (2)	5,889	H	1954	M. B. Messler (AM)	1955
Corpus Christi (6)	108,287	H	1945	Russell E. McClure (M)3	1953
Corsicana (1)	19,211	O	1956	Morgan W. Works (M)3	1956
Crystal City (1)	7,198	O	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart (5)	5,918	E	1949	Andrew J. Browning (AM)	1955
Dallas (7)	434,462	H	1931	Elgin E. Crull (M)	1952
Denison (1)	17,504	H	1956	David A. Harner (M)2	1957
Eastland (13)	3,626	H	1919	James W. Young (AM)	1956
Edinburg (8)	12,383	H	1946	C. W. Vetters (AM)2	1955
El Campo (1)	6,237	H	1954	R. A. Baca 2	1954
Farmers Branch (1)	915	H	1956	John J. Gray (AM)	1956
Fort Stockton (1)	4,444	E	1948	E. B. Ligon (AM)	1949
Fort Worth (7)	278,778	H	1925	Frank Davis (AM)	1956
Gainesville (2)	11,246	H	1950	Homer B. Bly (M)	1950
Garland (2)	10,571	H	1951	Jack Shelley (M)2	1955
Georgetown (2)	4,951	O	1944	Lee C. Black (M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,532	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer (2)	4,096	O	1948	James Croley (AM)	1955
Gladewater (2)	5,305	H	1955	Lee S. Vickers (M)2	1956
Graham (1)	6,742	H	1951	J. P. Tackett 2	1951
Grand Prairie (1)	14,594	H	1949	Dean I. Dauley (M)2	1955
Greenville (1)	14,727	H	1954	(Vacancy)	
Haltom City (1)	5,760	H	1955	Cecil E. Massey (M)2	1956
Harlingen (3)	23,229	H	1947	L. M. Crow, Jr. (M)	1951
Hearne (2)	4,872	O	1939	Norman L. McCarver (M)	1943
Hereford (3)	5,207	H	1952	C. Dudley Bayne (AM)	1956
Hubbard (3)	1,768	O	1943	J. C. Boone	1952
Irving (1)	2,621	H	1953	John S. Stiff (M)	1953
Jacksonville (5)	8,607	H	1931	Walter E. Cook (M)3	1957

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Jasper (4)	4,403	E	1948	P. V. Werner	1956
Kermit (1)	6,912	O	1953	James C. Hill (AM)2	1953
Kerrville (7)	7,691	H	1927	Rudolph H. Weiss (AM)	1956
Killeen (3)	7,045	H	1949	John G. Sarris (M)2	1956
Kingsville (1)	16,898	H	1952	G. G. Medders (M)2	1952
Lake Jackson (4)	2,897	H	1948	A. A. MacLean (AM)	1956
Lamesa (4)	10,704	H	1945	C. A. Taylor (M)	1949
Levelland (3)	8,264	H	1949	Kenneth Harper (AM)	1954
Livingston (2)	2,865	O	1941	W. C. deCordova (M)2	1945
Lockhart (1)	5,531	O	1947	Howard Grantham	1947
Longview (6)	24,502	H	1923	Harry G. Mosley (M)	1952
Lubbock (8)	71,747	H	1917	H. P. Clifton (AM)	1955
Lufkin (16)	15,135	H	1919	Harold Schmitzer (AM)	1956
McAllen (2)	20,067	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M)2	1946
Marshall (4)	22,327	H	1927	Ivan P. Oliver (AM)	1953
Mesquite (1)	1,696	H	1953	C. J. Griggs (M)	1953
Mexia (5)	6,627	H	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Midland (4)	21,713	O	1947	J. M. Orman (M)	1954
Mission (1)	10,765	H	1928	G. A. Scrimshire (AM)	1956
Monahans (1)	6,311	H	1954	Morris M. Howard (AM)	1955
Mount Pleasant (5)	6,342	H	1948	A. E. Taylor (M)5	1956
Nacogdoches (1)	12,327	H	1931	H. G. Stallings (M)	1931
Navasota (3)	5,188	H	1923	M. B. Thomas (M)	1947
Nederland (2)	3,805	H	1956	G. Hughes Petkovsek 2	1956
Odessa (3)	29,495	O	1946	R. G. Pepin (M)2	1952
Orange (2)	21,174	H	1954	Gene Gatlin (M)2	1955
Pampa (9)	16,583	H	1927	Frederick W. Brook (M)	1954
Panhandle (8)	1,406	O	1923	Frank Vise	1955
Paris (3)	21,643	H	1948	A. K. Steinheimer (AM)	1955
Perryton (1)	4,417	E	1951	J. B. Whigham, Jr.	1951
Pittsburg (5)	3,142	E	1946	C. E. Wynne	1952
Port Arthur (6)	57,530	H	1932	Charles Brazil (M)2	1950
Port Lavaca (1)	5,599	H	1956	Morgan White 2	1956
Ranger (1)	3,989	H	1952	L. Crossley	1952
Richardson (1)	1,289	C	1956	R. B. Sherrill (M)2	1956
Rosebud (2)	1,950	O	1955	Louis J. Smitzes	1956
San Angelo (11)	52,093	H	1916	Del Green (M)	1952
San Antonio (3)	408,442	H	1952	Steve Matthews (M)4	1955
San Benito (2)	13,271	H	1948	Francis A. Vaughn (M)2	1955
Santa Anna (1)	1,605	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Sherman (9)	20,150	H	1915	Robert L. Brown (AM)	1957
Snyder (1)	12,010	H	1952	Roy Dunlap (AM)	1955
Spur (1)	2,183	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Stamford (7)	5,819	H	1918	Harry D. Steenson (M)3	1952
Sulphur Springs (4)	8,991	H	1947	J. B. Henderson	1956
Sweetwater (5)	13,619	H	1928	Garland P. Franks (M)7	1954
Taylor (7)	9,071	H	1914	F. R. Cromwell (M)2	1950
Temple (9)	25,467	H	1922	W. E. Routh (M)	1950
Terrell (10)	11,544	H	1919	Robert H. Hayes, Jr. (M)2	1956
Tulia (3)	3,222	E	1954	H. Fritz Lanham (AM)	1956
Tyler (9)	38,968	H	1915	Clarence P. Stewart (M)	1952
Uvalde (1)	8,674	O	1952	R. W. Evans (M)	1952
Victoria	16,126	H	1957		
Waco (10)	84,706	H	1924	J. W. Jeffrey (M)3	1953
Waxahachie (6)	11,204	H	1947	J. H. Greenwell (AM)	1953
Weslaco (4)	7,514	H	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1941
West Columbia (3)	2,100	O	1942	Ernest F. Lee (M)	1954
W. University Place	17,074	O	1955	Whitt F. Johnson	1955
Wichita Falls (10)	68,042	H	1928	H. A. Thomason (M)5	1953
Yoakum (7)	5,231	H	1915	R. H. Koether (M)	1948

UTAH—11

Bountiful (2)	6,004	Oe	1953	Alvin Sessions (AM)	1956
Clearfield (1)	4,723	Oe	1953	R. Clay Allred (AM)	1953
Monticello (2)	1,172	Oe	1950	Byron Muntz Oberg (AM)	1956
Nephi (3)	2,990	Oe	1948	L. E. Wiscombe (AM)	1953

UTAH (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ogden (1)	57,112	H	1951	E. J. Allison (M)3	1952
Orem (1)	8,351	O	1953	O. V. Farnsworth (AM)	1953
Provo (1)	28,937	H	1956	Earl E. Udall (M)	1956
Richfield (1)	4,212	Oe	1952	Guy Baker (AM)	1949
South Salt Lake (3)	7,704	Oe	1946	Homer C. Chandler (AM)	1955
Tooele (2)	7,269	Oe	1925	Dale William James (M)	1946
Vernal (1)	2,845	Oe	1946	(Vacancy)	

VERMONT—31

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Barre (1)	10,922	Sh	1955	Paul H. Hermann (M)3	1955
Barre t (Websterville) (3)	4,145	E	1939	Arthur H. Curtis (AM)2	1955
Bellows Falls vil (5)	3,881	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonette (M)2	1946
Bethel t (6)	1,534	E	1947	Roy A. Kane (AM)	1955
Brattleboro t (4)	11,522	E	1942	George F. Miller (M)2	1948
Castleton t (9)	1,748	E	1939	Edward F. Kehoe (AM)	1955
Cavendish	1,374	E	1957		
Chester t (2)	1,981	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Chester vil (2)	796	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Essex Junction (1)	2,741	E	1955	Corwin S. Elwell (M)2	1955
Hardwick t (4)	2,629	E	1937	H. E. Rowell	1950
Hartford t (White River Junction) (4)	5,827	E	1940	Roland F. Burke (AM)	1954
Hartland t (2)	1,559	E	1953	L. E. Linus O'Rourke (AM)	1956
Manchester t (5)	2,425	E	1941	Oakley K. Porter (AM)	1956
Middlebury t (5)	4,778	E	1937	(Vacancy)	
Middlebury vil (5)	3,614	E	1937	(Vacancy)	
Montpelier (1)	8,599	E	1956	Ralph Irving (M)3	1956
North Troy vil (5)	1,057	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952
Northfield t (8)	4,314	E	1941	Richard F. Cahill (AM)	1956
Northfield vil (8)	2,262	E	1941	Richard F. Cahill (AM)	1956
Poultney t (2)	2,936	E	1951	Earl Hubbard	1952
Randolph t (2)	3,499	E	1940	O. Clifton Chadwick	1957
Randolph vil (3)	2,223	E	1934	O. Clifton Chadwick	1957
Rockingham t (4)	5,499	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonette (M)2	1946
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,292	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,370	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
South Burlington t (2)	3,279	E	1953	Walter O. Anderson (AM)	1954
Springfield t (3)	9,190	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,786	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952
Windsor t (5)	4,402	E	1931	William Blaisdell (AM)2	1955
Windsor vil (4)	3,467	E	1941	William Blaisdell (AM)2	1955

VIRGINIA—68

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abingdon (3)	4,709	E	1940	David Goodman (M)	1946
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (4)	26,662	E	1933	M. M. Pence	1953
Alexandria (10)	61,787	H	1922	Edward G. Heatwole (AM)	1956
Altavista (7)	3,332	S	1936	R. C. Klapper (AM)	1956
Appalachia (2)	2,915	E	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	135,449	Sh	1932	A. T. Lundberg (M)	1947
Ashland (3)	2,610	E	1950	W. C. Blanton	1956
Bedford (6)	4,061	Oe	1920	Philip W. Ancell (M)4	1956
Big Stone Gap (8)	5,173	S	1936	Wilson D. Coleman (AM)	1955
Blacksburg (2)	3,358	E	1952	William F. LaVecchia (AM)	1955
Blackstone (4)	3,536	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	4,212	E	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	15,954	Sh	1919	Robert L. Morrison (M)2	1948
Buena Vista (3)	5,214	Sh	1952	R. H. Beach (M)2	1956
Charlottesville (8)	25,969	Oe	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1948
Christiansburg (1)	2,967	S	1956	John E. Lemley (AM)	1956
Clifton Forge (5)	5,795	S	1942	William S. Coburn (M)4	1956
Covington (6)	5,860	E	1925	J. G. Kyle (M)	1948
Crewe (3)	2,030	E	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,527	S	1930	R. W. Huffman (AM)	1943
Danville (1)	35,066	E	1950	T. Edward Temple (M)3	1950
Emporia (2)	5,664	O	1953	George R. House, Jr. (AM)	1956

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fairfax (1)	1,946	O	1956	Glenn Saunders (AM)	1956
Fairfax County (1)	98,557	E	1952	Carlton C. Massey (M)3	1952
Falls Church (1)	8,797	S	1950	(Vacancy)	
Farmville (9)	4,375	O	1915	L. Z. Johnston, Jr. (M)	1950
Franklin (8)	4,670	Oe	1922	Harold S. Atkinson (AM)	1956
Fredericksburg (3)	12,158	S	1912	S. Freeman Funk (AM)	1955
Front Royal (2)	8,115	S	1930	Harold D. Hamner (M)	1954
Galax (4)	5,248	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (AM)	1947
Hampton (2)	60,926	H	1952	Clarence E. Johnson (AM)	1956
Harrisonburg (6)	10,810	S	1939	William A. Woodward (AM)3	1957
Henrico County (Richmond) (4)	57,340	E	1934	Edward A. Beck 5	1952
Hopewell (8)	10,219	Sh	1924	Levin D. James (M)2	1954
Lexington (6)	5,976	O	1938	John V. Berberich III (AM)	1956
Luray (2)	2,731	O	1937	T. F. Ewers (M)	1947
Lynchburg (3)	47,727	E	1920	Robert D. Morrison (M)	1949
Manassas (6)	1,804	O	1927	T. Nelson Elliott	1955
Marion (1)	6,982	Sh	1951	James W. Ritter, Jr. (M)2	1951
Martinsville (2)	17,251	E	1949	Julian F. Hirst (M)3	1956
Narrows t (3)	2,520	H	1948	William P. Larew (M)	1952
Newport News (3)	42,358	Sh	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (9)	213,513	Sh	1918	Thomas F. Maxwell (M)3	1955
Norton (8)	4,315	S	1936	Philip Davis (AM)	1956
Orange (3)	2,571	E	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburg (3)	2,005	O	1947	Earnest L. Quisenberry	1954
Petersburg (6)	35,054	E	1920	Roy F. Ash (M)2	1950
Poquoson (1)	4,297	E	1952	W. A. Clark	1956
Portsmouth (11)	80,039	E	1917	I. G. Vass (M)3	1949
Pulaski (2)	9,202	Sh	1948	Thomas B. Noland (M)3	1956
Radford (8)	9,026	Sh	1920	(Vacancy)	
Richlands (1)	4,648	O	1952	James E. Cranwell, Jr. (AM)	1956
Richmond (2)	230,310	Sh	1948	Horace H. Edwards (M)	1954
Roanoke (2)	91,921	E	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M)2	1947
Salem (6)	6,823	E	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (5)	6,057	Oe	1946	J. Aubrey Houghton (AM)	1956
South Norfolk (7)	10,434	Sh	1947	Earnest L. Thacker (AM)	1955
Staunton (7)	19,927	Sh	1908	Seth Burnley (M)2	1948
Suffolk (5)	12,339	O	1919	James C. Causey, Jr. (M)	1955
Tappahannock (6)	1,011	S	1938	Romeo H. Burton, Jr. (AM)	1955
Vinton (2)	3,629	Sh	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Virginia Beach (4)	5,390	S	1950	W. Russell Hatchett (AM)	1955
Warrenton (3)	1,797	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick (1)	39,875	H	1945	J. C. Morris (M)	1945
Waynesboro (3)	12,357	O	1928	Charles T. Yancey (M)2	1956
Williamsburg (4)	6,735	Sh	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M)3	1948
Winchester (5)	13,841	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	5,513	S	1927	Carter W. Beamer (M)	1947

WASHINGTON—13

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bellevue (2)	6,000	E	1953	W. W. Kennedy (M)	1954
East Redmond (1)	400	E	1956	Earl Diller	1956
Ellensburg (6)	8,430	E	1949	Benjamin H. Mead, Jr. (M)2	1956
Kennewick (1)	12,600	E	1955	William E. Hansen (M)6	1955
Medina (1)	1,525	E	1955	Edwin C. Baum	1955
Mountlake Terrace (1)	7,000	E	1954	Evan E. Peterson (M)5	1954
Normandy Park (Seattle) (1)	1,570	E	1953	John Nicholson (AM)	1953
Port Angeles (1)	11,233	E	1952	Gerard S. Vergeer (M)3	1952
Puyallup (1)	10,010	E	1951	Harris F. Green (AM)	1955
Sunnyside (1)	4,194	E	1948	E. G. Hubbert (M)	1948
Tacoma (2)	143,673	H	1953	David D. Rowlands (M)3	1956
Vancouver (1)	41,664	H	1952	James E. Neal (M)3	1952
Yakima	38,486	H	1957		

WEST VIRGINIA—11

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bluefield (6)	21,506	Sh	1921	William L. Kell (M)	1951

WEST VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Clarksburg (17)	32,014	S	1921	Walter Neeley(AM)	1956
Fayetteville (1)	1,952	O	1953	J. H. Allen (AM)	1953
Grafton (7)	7,365	H	1947	Harry Batson	1956
Morgantown (5)	25,525	Sh	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
Oak Hill (2)	4,518	H	1947	W. R. Bennett (M)	1953
Princeton (1)	8,279	H	1953	A. R. England, Jr. (AM)2	1955
St. Marys (2)	2,196	Sh	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Salem (2)	2,578	H	1948	W. C. Farson	1950
Weirton (1)	24,005	Sh	1947	Charles C. McCall (M)6	1955
Wheeling (5)	58,891	Sh	1935	Robert L. Plummer (M)	1951

WISCONSIN—19

Beloit (5)	29,590	E	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Eau Claire (3)	36,058	E	1949	Douglas G. Weiford (M)2	1956
Elm Grove (1)	2,500	O	1956	Leonard L. Bishop Jr. (M)5	1956
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,280	E	1931	Elmore F. Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (1) (Milwaukee).	2,585	O	1946	E. G. Teschan (M)2	1946
Greendale (4)	2,752	E	1939	John M. Kuglitsch (AM)	1950
Janesville (3)	24,899	E	1923	(Vacancy)	
Kenosha (7)	54,368	E	1922	Richard H. Custer (M)3	1952
Lake Geneva (1)	4,300	E	1956	Dean Van Ness (M)4	1956
Lake Mills (2)	2,516	E	1954	William Hanson	1956
Marinette (2)	14,178	E	1952	K. W. Gardiner (AM)	1954
Oshkosh	41,084	E	1957		
River Hills (Milwaukee) (2)	567	O	1947	John M. Frederickson (AM)	1955
Shorewood (6)	16,199	O	1926	Charles T. Henry (M)	1953
Superior (6)	35,325	E	1941	Walton R. L. Taylor (M)3	1956
Two Rivers (5)	10,243	E	1925	John E. Dever (M)	1952
Watertown (2)	12,417	E	1949	Claire C. Congdon (M)9	1957
Whitefish Bay (Milwk) (2).	14,665	O	1938	John Katzban (AM)	1956
Whitewater (1)	5,101	E	1955	C. F. Trinkle (M)4	1955

WYOMING—1

Laramie (3)	15,581	E	1942	(Vacancy)	

ALASKA—6

Anchorage (5)	28,000	E	1946	George C. Shannon (M)3	1952
Cordova (2)	1,165	E	1953	Edward B. Millett (AM)	1957
Fairbanks (5)	10,050	E	1947	M. W. Slankard (M)6	1955
Ketchikan (4)	7,500	E	1948	Robert E. Sharp (M)3	1955
Kodiak (2)	2,500	E	1953	Charles A. Truitt (AM)	1956
Seward (3)	3,000	E	1953	William F. Bordwell (AM)	1957

PUERTO RICO—1

San Juan (5)	223,949	S	1931	Mrs. F. Rincon de Gautier (M)	1947

CANADA

ALBERTA—1

Lethbridge (1)	28,300	O	1927	A. L. H. Somerville (M)	1950

BRITISH COLUMBIA—4

Kitimat (1)	8,000	O	1953	Cyril McC. Henderson (M)	1953
Surrey (1)	50,000	O	1955	Percy Livingstone (AM)	1955
Victoria (1)	51,331	O	1949	Cecil C. Wyatt (AM)	1950
West Vancouver (1)	18,000	O	1952	W. N. McDonald (M)	1952

NEW BRUNSWICK—1

Woodstock (12)	4,000	O	1919	J. R. Calkin (AM)	1953

NOVA SCOTIA—1

Halifax (1)	94,000	Sh	1951	A. A. DeBard (M)	1952

ONTARIO—6

Belleville (1)	20,723	O	1956	Dennis P. Herring (AM)	1956
Chatham (3)	22,973	Sh	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935

ONTARIO (Continued)

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Niagara Falls (3)	24,408	Sh	1923	W. S. Orr (AM)	1944
Oakville (1)	9,750	O	1956	Kenneth C. Needham (AM)	1956
Sarnia (1)	43,619	Sh	1951	E. Royden Colter (M)2	1951
Woodstock (1)	17,068	O	1955	R. G. Given (AM)	1955

QUEBEC—35

Arvida (3)	12,264	E	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (3)	4,250	E	1937	Herman G. Ryland (M)	1952
Beaconsfield (1)	4,763	E	1952	Thomas Plunkett (AM)	1955
Beloeil (1)	3,260	E	1951	B. A. Biron (AM)	1953
Cap de la Madeleine (2)	22,200	E	1947	Leo Lupien (M)2	1951
Chicoutimi (2)	26,065	E	1946	Leopold Fortin	1950
Dolbeau (1)	5,200	E	1941	Rene Savary	1941
Dorval (1)	12,500	E	1953	Maurice R. Marcotte (AM)	1953
Forestville (1)	1,328	O	1956	J. T. Leduc (AM)	1956
Grand Mere (4)	12,730	E	1920	Jean Beique (M)	1945
Hampstead (2)	4,400	E	1943	Claude G. Rioux (AM)	1956
Isle Maligne (5)	1,549	E	1936	M. P. Rowan (M)	1954
Lachine (1)	34,241	S	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
La Tuque (8)	11,000	E	1921	Leo Archambault (AM)	1954
Longueuil (1)	13,512	E	1944	L. Paul Gagnon (AM)	1955
Louisville (2)	4,191	E	1947	Romuald Lemay (AM)	1952
Malartic (9)	7,095	E	1939	M. Victor Dubrule (AM)	1954
Mount Royal (3)	15,900	E	1934	D. W. Lough (AM)	1957
Outremont (4)	31,266	E	1918	Armand Gagnon (M)2	1954
Pointe Claire (1)	13,608	E	1955	Rene Labrosse (AM)	1955
Quebec City (1)	225,219	E	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Rimouski (1)	14,850	E	1947	Leopold Garon	1947
Rouyn (2)	16,862	E	1947	Fernand Bourassa (M)2	1956
St. Lambert (3)	12,822	E	1924	Percy R. Martin (M)	1952
Saint Laurent (1)	36,000	E	1948	Lucien Toupin (M)	1948
Sainte Foy (1)	12,500	E	1956	Gerard Reny (AM)	1956
Schefferville (1)		E	1956	C. F. Clarkson (AM)	1956
Seven Islands (1)	5,605	S	1953	Gerard LePage (M)	1953
Shawinigan Falls (3)	28,330	E	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Trois Rivieres (3)	54,860	E	1942	Roger Lord (M)2	1951
Val d'Or (3)	9,466	E	1937	J. A. Chouinard (M)	1952
Valleyfield (2)	24,920	E	1940	Alcide Lafontaine (M)	1948
Verdun (1)	82,333	E	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Victoriaville (1)	15,600	E	1953	Maurice Desrosiers	1953
Westmount (3)	28,050	E	1913	Thomas J. Hughes (M)	1950

Directories of City Officials

THE three separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 11,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1957. Table XVII on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the legal authority for the plan, the number of managers each city has had, the population of each city, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XVIII contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1950 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XIX lists all of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XVIII and XIX the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. All urban places of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with 1950 census figures in Table V elsewhere in this Year Book. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XVIII, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of many municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in 26 states through directories published by state municipal leagues: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. In eight additional states the office of secretary of state or another department of the state government publishes a directory which includes some municipal officials: California, Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Washington.

Several directories with nation-wide coverage are published for health officers, housing and redevelopment officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, welfare workers, and other professional groups. Such directories are issued by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

TABLE XVIII

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1957

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

(*) indicates council-manager city, (†) special census population, (‡) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—20							
Anniston	31	George T. Morris 10-58	L. O. Treadaway	J. Dan Jones T	James M. Grumm E	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Auburn	13	G. H. Wright 10-60	Mrs. Lenice Justice	Mrs. L. E. Bush T	W. Wilson Hill	W. E. Pollard‡	C. B. Ellis
Bessemer	28	Jess Lanier 10-57	Mrs. Frances C. Jones	Mrs. F. C. Jones K	F. D. Kuzmicki E	C. O. Davis	George Barron
Birmingham	326	James W. Morgan 10-57	Judson Hodges‡	C. E. Armstrong C	Alton L. McWhorter E	H. M. Ayers	Jamie Moore
Decatur	23†	K. L. McRae 10-59	Joe Pettey	Joe Pettey K	Joe S. Elliott S	Floyd Elkins	Pack Self
Dothan	29†	R. C. McClintock 10-57	L. R. Driggers	L. R. Driggers K	John H. Davis S	Floyd Harris	Herbert Deal
Fairfield	14†	C. J. Smithson 10-60	Charlie D. Little	Charlie D. Little K	J. T. Duncan E	Thomas H. Ward	Thomas H. Ward
Florence	27†	Walter N. Harrison 10-57	S. B. Howard	S. B. Howard K	W. A. White	L. D. Lovelace	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden	56	Hugh S. Patterson 10-58	P. M. McCall	D. C. Wadsworth T	W. R. Hooks E	Clyde Landers	Fay Boman
Homewood	18†	E. G. Walker 9-60	Cassie Lee Miller	F. L. Hambaugh F		E. H. Knox	E. H. Wood
Huntsville	31†		N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne K	Carl T. Jones E	Massey Tolen	Grover A. Pylant
Mobile	174†	Henry R. Luscher 9-57	S. H. Hendrix		H. L. Fisher E	C. D. Sirmon	Dudley McFadyn
Montgomery	107	W. A. Gayle 10-59	Silas D. Cater	Hugh L. Hughes C	O. L. Skinner E	R. L. Lampley	G. Ruppenthal, Jr.
Opelika	12	Ealon M. Lambert P	W. F. Pearson	W. F. Pearson K	N. L. McCrory	G. A. Mitchell	Floyd H. Mann
Phenix City	23	C. M. Knowles, Jr. 9-57	W. P. Farrar	L. A. Coulter F	V. O. Deloney	John L. Newsome	P. H. Mihelic
Prichard	19	G. V. Dismukes 10-60	Berniece H. Centanne	Berniece Centanne K		W. E. Dixon	E. C. Anderson
Selma	28†	Chris B. Heinz 10-60	C. C. Ward	C. C. Ward K		H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Sheffield	13†	C. L. Beard 10-57	E. S. Enoch	E. S. Enoch K	Raleigh McIntire S	James Tyree	Warren Aycock‡
Talladega	18†	James L. Hardwick 10-60	Joe L. Gambrell	Arthur F. Henley F	John North	Cap Holmes	Leon Curlee
Tuscaloosa	46	George Van Tassel 10-57	Wallace Da Lee	W. H. Nicol F	Robert Hawkins E	E. L. Mathews	W. Tompkins, Jr.
ARIZONA—3							
Mesa	17	Richard G. Johnson 7-58	Marston Richards	James A. Petrie M	David B. Harmon E	Hugh Hutchinson	Gail K. Brimhall
Phoenix*	129†	Jack Williams 1-58	John E. Burke	John L. Williams F	Kenneth K. King	Harold H. Dean	Charles P. Thomas
Tucson*	49†	Don Hummel 5-57	Mary Fields	Lloyd H. Wixson A	Herman L. Danforth	John H. Freeman	Paul H. Bohardt‡
ARKANSAS—13							
Blytheville	18†	Toler B. Buchanan 1-58	W. I. Malin	W. I. Malin K	J. R. Gunter E	Roy Head	Chas. W. Short
Camden	17†	James M. Rowan, Jr.	F. P. Benson	F. P. Benson K	E. C. Turner E	J. D. Mahan	G. B. Cole
El Dorado	24†	A. C. Neel 1-58	George W. Jackson	Chester I. Greene A	Edw. K. Williamson E	Frank H. Smith	W. E. Hickman
Fayetteville	17	Roy A. Scott 1-58	George J. Davis	Albert J. Jones A	Wm. C. Smith E	L. Burl Skelton	Pearl Watts

Fort Smith	56†	H. R. Hestand 4-57	Carl R. Atkins	Carl R. Atkins K	Hugh H. Brewer	R. L. Rudd	Jones Floyd
Helena	11	James T. Hornor	Mrs. C. M. Tappan	Mrs. C. M. Tappan K	L. R. Parmelee E	John A. Beveliaque	W. T. Phillips
Hot Springs	29	Floyd A. Housley 12-57	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	John Faye E	Alfred Nichols	John H. Ermey
Jonesboro	17†	Herbert Sanderson 1-58	Phyllis Stringer	Phyllis Stringer K	R. L. Petillo S	James M. Coleman	Wes Mooneyham
Little Rock*	102	Woodrow W. Mann 1-58	W. C. Ware	Harold Barron‡ F	John L. Taylor E	Gann L. Nalley	Marvin H. Potts
North Little Rock .	50†	A. C. Perry 1-58	Percy H. Machin	Percy Machin K	Glenn Douglass E	J. P. Caldwell	B. C. Campbell
Pine Bluff	40†	Offie Lites 1-58	George Heister	George Heister K	Creed Caldwell	George Alford	Norman Young
Texarkana	20†	Haskell C. Hay 1-58	L. V. Young	Haskell C. Hay F	Vernon M. Glover S	S. F. Walsh	Max A. Tackett
West Memphis . .	16†	Howell B. Price 1-58	Charles F. DeGraff	Fred W. Owen T	James M. Howell E	Elmo Anderson	Harold D. Holland

CALIFORNIA—118

Alameda*	71†	Raymond P. Kranelly 4-57	Mrs. Shirley Tennier	B. E. Jost A	Mark J. Hanna E	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Doran
Albany	18	Lewis M. Howell	Myrtle J. McLean	Myrtle J. McLean K	W. M. McAuley E	Fred Pimental	Ralph M. Jensen
Alhambra*	54†	T. D'Arcy Quinn 7-57	Mrs. Lora M. Williams	Mrs. L. M. Williams K	Charles E. Lortz E	Cecil M. Lochard	Raymond J. Buhman
Anaheim*	60†	Charles A. Pearson 4-60	Dene M. Williams‡	Beatrice M. Miller F	George Holyoke E	Edward J. Stringer	Mark A. Stephenson
Antioch*	14†	Ruben R. Reimche 5-58	Jean Fashbaugh	George Watts C	B. H. Maynard E	John J. Grangnelli	Harry Boyer
Arcadia*	33†	Donald S. Camphouse 4-57	Christine Van Maanen	Lawrence W. Larson C	Michael J. Carozza	James M. Nellis	William S. Orr
Azusa	19†	L. G. Memmesheimer 4-58	James Miller	James Miller K	Wm. Kirkgaard E	Marlowe Madison	A. L. Kendrick
Bakersfield*	35	Frank Sullivan	Marian Irvin	G. D. Sollenberger A	J. B. Holfelder	P. C. Pifer	H. V. Grayson
Bell	15	Leonard Brown 4-58	Wm. H. Poole	Wm. H. Poole K	John Manok S	Adolph Treder	Raymond Sparks
Berkeley*	114	Claude Hutchison 5-59	Ruth C. Kemp	Wm. Hunrick, Jr. F	Samuel C. Jacka	R. T. Paine‡	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills* . . .	30†	David Tannenbaum	C. Raymond Wood F	C. Raymond Wood F	David Speer	L. B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley*	13†	W. L. Powell 4-57	C. A. Warren	C. A. Warren K	Howard H. Hough E	L. A. Jones	J. H. Gabard
Burbank*	88†	H. B. Bank 5-57	Naomi G. Putnam	Joseph G. Ferrick F	C. W. Paige E	William J. Taylor	Rex R. Andrews
Burlingame*	20	Charles W. Rooth 4-57	Herbert K. White	Herbert K. White K	George J. Marr E	R. E. Moorby	R. C. Theuer
Chico*	12	Theodore Meriam 4-58	Deming Hobart	Margery L. Amps C	Fred Davis	Elmer Brouillard	James Evans
Chula Vista*	31†	Peter DeGraff	Kenneth Campbell	Gordon K. Grant F	R. A. Floyd E	George Lee	Eugene Roberts
Colton*	17†	Woodrow Miller 4-58	Elizabeth Davis	Lyman H. Cozad M	Norman A. Neste E	Leonard E. Temby	Frank Le Vezu
Compton*	64†	E. G. Bussing 7-57	Mrs. Clyde J. Harlan	Howard M. Kay C	Don R. Robins E	Lewis W. Parsons	Wm. K. Ingram
Concord*	24†	George H. Krueger 4-58	Anna M. Brown	Anna M. Brown K	Farrel A. Stewart E	Ray Mangini	Ronald W. Orin
Corona*	11†	F. A. Stearns 4-60	R. N. Annis	F. L. Graber F	D. F. Smith	G. M. Hart	J. S. Lowery
Coronado*	17†	Coleman Gray 4-58	A. A. Mathewson	Don Fender F	Robert W. Staunton	C. N. Damren	Bob Manchester
Culver City*	31†	Harold J. Shields 4-58	Theodore Owings	Bruce Latta T	Louis A. Molnar E	John A. Kearney	Eugene Mueller
Daly City*	31†	Joseph J. Verducci 4-60	Evelyn Mosman	J. I. Scharfman F	Otis Q. Calhoun	Elmer Kennedy	Roland Petrocchi
Delano*	10†	Clifford F. Loaden 5-58	Fay C. Short	Ruth M. Daum T	G. Walker Burgess M	Ray Pratt	William C. Coleman
El Cajon*	11†	Hamilton Judy 4-58	Delight Swain		Robert Howes E	Raymond Halgren	J. C. O'Connor
El Centro*	15†	J. P. Morgan 4-60	Celia Sweeden	Olinto Ricci F	Leonard McClintock	R. R. Birchfield	Wyatt Briggs
El Cerrito*	22†	Henry Gillan	Maryellen Foley	Maryellen Foley K	Marvin Anaya E	Edward Herman	Howard Thulin
El Segundo*	12†	K. R. Benfield 4-60	Neva M. Elsey	Wm. A. Wanderer F	Robert L. Webb, Jr.	Leo B. Freedman	Thomas B. DeBerry
Eureka	28†	Geo. J. Cole P 7-57	Ruby C. Shanahan	Ruby C. Shanahan K	Joseph F. Lockhart	A. D. Pettingill	Cedric E. Emahiser
Fresno	108	Gordon G. Dunn 4-57	D. E. Roughton	J. P. Owens F	Donald E. Baird E	Gayle V. Coger	Henry R. Morton
Fullerton*	43†	Wm. Kroger, Jr. 4-58	Virginia Fitzsimmons	Edmund W. Grens F	Grover L. Walters	Lloyd W. Eckels	Ernest E. Garner
Gardena	21†	Thomas K. Ware	Lucille W. Randolph	L. W. Randolph K	C. G. Borgen	Geo. Springstead	Elmo Field
Glendale*	96	John M. Lawson 4-57	G. E. Chapman	G. W. Carlile C	C. E. Perkins‡ M	E. H. Aiman	C. R. Eggers
Hanford*	10	Joseph Longfield 4-58	Arthur E. Hird	Arthur E. Hird K	George M. Minturn‡	Ernest Filippi	R. O. Stanley
Hawthorne*	28†	Victor Zaccaglin	Kenneth Keel	Kenneth Keel K	Charles Handy E	Joy West	Harry Severns
Hayward*	34†	Arthur Phillips 4-57	Irene T. Jamieson	R. Neal Bearden F	Edward E. Phillips	Matthew Jimenez	George G. Forth
Hermosa Beach* .	15†	William D. Sachau 4-60	Bonnie Bright	Bonnie Bright K	John P. Reynolds S	Fred B. Kelterer	F. C. Harlow

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Huntington Park . .	29	Kermit M. Bill	Agnes R. Platt	Agnes R. Platt K	H. E. Robinson E	John M. Slocum	M. H. Armstrong
Inglewood*	56†	Geo. C. England 4-59	Leonard C. Fox	Jack Ference C	Wade Peebles E	Bacil Roberts	Carl Cupp
La Mesa*	16†	Glen G. Crosbie	L. L. Freeman	L. L. Freeman K	Lane F. Cole E	V. H. Lyles	Glenn B. Adams
Lodi*	17†	Boyd B. Mitchell 4-57	Henry A. Glaves, Jr.	Fred C. Wilson F	A. C. Heckenlaible E	George D. Polenske	Fred R. Hunt
Long Beach*	251	G. M. Vermillion 7-57	M. L. Heartwell	Samuel M. Roberts F	James P. Kincaid	Frank S. Sandeman	William H. Dovey
Los Angeles	2,244†	Norris Poulson 7-57	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lyall A. Pardee E	Wm. L. Miller	W. H. Parker
Lynwood*	28†	Robt. B. Compton	Harold Campbell	Harold Campbell K	David MacArthur E	Earl Gallaher	Ralph Darton
Madera*	13†	Albert Barsotti 4-58	Betty A. Forte	J. F. Frymire M	A. C. Norton E	A. T. Potter	W. E. Thomas
Manhattan Beach*	31†	Thomas P. Foye	Herman R. Brandt		F. C. Butcher E	R. H. Swain	H. J. Withers
Maywood	13†	Verne K. Tennis 4-60	Isabel L. Dedmore	Isabel L. Dedmore K	Robert H. Nieweg S	C. M. Coon	E. E. Bray
Menlo Park*	24†	George S. Ford 4-58	Margaret A. Becker	Margaret A. Becker K	C. L. Longson M	Geo. Carter	Geo. J. Potter
Merced*	19†	Reno Ferrero 4-57	A. H. Groesel	A. V. Henderson F	Wm. A. Presseller	George Coolures	Ralph R. Bond
Millbrae	11†	Webb L. Witmer	Isobel Smart	G. E. Rogers, Jr. T			L. F. Pickett
Modesto*	17	Harry Marks 5-59	Rex Gailfus	Charles Bird F‡	Marvin Ray	Jack Wemyss	James C. Neel
Monrovia*	23†	Joseph H. Walker	Waiter C. Gerfen	Waiter C. Gerfen K	Fritz Zapf E	F. Ted Becker	Grant Petersen
Montebello	28†	Andrew S. Tutwiler 4-60	Charline Bott	J. R. Millspaugh F	P. R. Warwick E	Lorne R. Beech	Marquis L. Peek
Monterey*	22†	Dan Searle 5-57	George Smith	Catherine Leslie A	M. R. Pearce E	Clifford Hebrard	Charles Simpson
Monterey Park* . .	29†	Rod Irvine 4-57	Marguerite Alstrom	Harry H. Weber F	William L. Jensen E	Harry C. Moore	
Mountain View* . .	19†	L. E. Anderson 4-58	Harold Duarte	J. T. O'Halloran F	Alex. McKinnon	Frank Tripiano	Arthur C. Nielsen
Napa*	15†	Joe Greco 5-58	Allen R. Thorpe	Lee M. Roberts M	Hayward C. McDonald	John E. Stone	Sherwood Munk
National City* . . .	27†	Walter F. Hodge	Irene M. Alston	James A. Bird M	Wayne P. Lill E	J. C. Bailey	H. D. Smith
Newport Beach* . .	19†	Dora O. Hill 4-58	Margery Schrouder	Andrew Broussard F	J. B. Webb	R. J. Briscoe	John L. Upson
Oakland*	385	C. E. Rishell 6-57	Gladys H. Murphy	David V. Rosen C	John A. Morin E	J. J. Sweeney, Jr.	Wyman W. Vernon
Oceanside*	20†	Vince Lewis 4-57	Thomas A. Lapham	Thomas A. Lapham K	Alton L. Ruden E	Walter M. Johnson	William H. Wingard
Ontario*	39†	C. E. Petersen 4-60	Anna E. Topliff	D. N. Cooley F	H. A. Halldin E	L. H. Hopkins	H. W. Swinney
Orange	17†	L. K. Housley	T. H. Elijah	T. H. Elijah K	J. C. Harper	George Horton	Carl E. Krueger‡
Oxnard*	29†	Carl E. Ward	Ethel Dale	Jerry J. Ritch F	Earl Immus E	F. O. Witt	S. T. Hartmeyer
Palm Springs* . . .	12†	Florian G. Boyd 4-60	Louise McCarn	Shelby Langford F	Frank Hamerschlag E	William Leonesio	August Kettmann
Palo Alto*	41†	Noel Porter 7-57	Winifred Kidd	Maurice Moore C	H. M. Witbeck E	Louis F. Ledford	William A. Hydie
Pasadena*	105	Seth Miller 5-57	Clarabelle MacLellan	O. A. Dietrich C	D. C. Mackenzie E	S. H. Edmonson	Clarence H. Morris
Petaluma*	10	Vincent Schoeningh 7-58	Gladys R. Wallin	Gladys R. Wallin K	Russell W. Ingram E	J. M. Eaglin	M. Del Maestro
Piedmont	10	Roy S. Milligan 2-58	E. Julian Dodelin	John D. Preston M	Arthur Boscow S	Frank J. Sandy	Wm. V. Pflaum
Pittsburg*	17†	Vincent A. Davi	Mary Erbez	Duane Rough F	Leo O'Hara E	Vincent Scudero	Sal P. Jimno
Pomona*	51†	Arthur H. Cox 4-57	Larry Thomas	Cecil Marler C	Glenn Crawford E	Robert A. Crawford	Ralph Parker
Redding*	12†	George C. Fleharty 4-57	Dorothy C. Blood	S. V. Pfuntner F	Hal E. Marron	H. T. Klaukens	Scott Lincecum
Redlands*	21†	Ray J. Lamm 4-58	Harry R. Whaley	R. P. Merritt, Jr. F	Philip E. Johnson	Carl M. Rundberg	W. Glen Solberg‡
Redondo Beach* . .	42†	J. Russell Shea 5-57	Fred M. Arnold	Fred M. Arnold K	Rort L. Smith	C. E. Sneary	
Redwood City* . . .	39†	William H. Royer 4-58	Ralph Dodge	Ralph Dodge K	Glenn M. Jain E	Joseph L. Lodi	William Faulstich
Richmond*	100	W. A. Cannon 7-57	C. A. Pitchford‡	W. T. Mayfield F	R. F. Lovejoy E	Henry J. Schmidt	Chas. E. Brown
Riverside*	71†	Edward V. Dales 4-57	Winfield G. Waite	Herbert W. Pierson C	James F. Martinek	Ray E. Allen	John A. Bennett
Roseville*	10†	George A. Campbell 4-58	R. W. Terry	Marion W. Hanson C	Kenneth Thompson E	Pete Badovinac	Emet McCrary
Sacramento*	157†	Clarence Azevedo	Paul Manby	A. O. Hoover C	Ed. Fairbairn E	Thomas W. Deise	James V. Hicks
Salinas*	21†	Alva Andrus 7-57	F. E. Heple F	F. E. Heple F	H. B. Munger, Jr.	Elmer A.	[illegible]

San Anselmo	10†	Arthur W. Smith	Anita Gannon	Anne M. Grant C	John Oglesby E	Nello E. Marcucci	Donald T. Wood
San Bernardino . .	83†	R. H. Gregory 5-57	J. T. Felton	L. E. Burcham T	R. E. Wolford E	D. E. Littleton	J. W. Ellis
San Bruno*	20†	James V. Fitzgerald, Jr.	Ralph Woodman	Ralph Woodman K	D. H. Russell, Jr. E	Herbert Freitas	Wm. H. Maher
San Buenaventura*	17	Charles W. Petit 4-57	Charles W. Reiman	Chas. W. Reiman K	J. Edward Sheehy E	A. J. Comstock	Strevell G. Taylor
San Carlos*	20†	J. C. Williams 4-58	Kathleen M. Grant F	Kathleen M. Grant F	Edwin H. Smith E	Lyle G. Clark	Geo. P. Seely
San Diego*	435†	Charles C. Dail 4-59	Fred W. Sick	Fred W. Lawrence C	Richard Gallagher	George E. Courser	A. E. Jansen
San Fernando* . . .	16†	Dan G. Spencer 4-58	Ray A. Woods M	Ray A. Woods M	Bob James E	Reed Van Bebber	Winford Slaughter
San Francisco . . .	775	George Christopher 1-60	John R. McGrath	Harry D. Ross C	Sherman P. Duckel	Wm. F. Murray	Francis J. Ahern
San Gabriel*	22†	George H. Smith 4-58	Walter A. Wolford	Catherine Thomas F	Harry K. Keebaugh E	George Duguid	F. L. Carpenter
San Jose*	128†	Robert C. Doerr 6-58	Francis L. Greiner	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery E	Arthur J. Gilbert	J. R. Blackmore
San Leandro* . . .	33†	Thomas O. Knick	Herbert H. Burbank	Reuel N. Lindahl F	G. Homer Hamlin	Manuel Rodriguez	Artel J. Lamoureux
San Luis Obispo* .	17†	Fred H. Lucksinger 5-57	J. H. Fitzpatrick	J. H. Fitzpatrick K	David F. Romero E	Lee M. Schlobohm	William Schofield
San Marino*	13†	Corson W. Ide	William W. Dundore	William W. Dundore K	Paul F. Barton	Arthur P. Hughes	Robt. S. Seares
San Mateo*	60†	Edward J. Reilly 4-57	William J. O'Farrell	Edward M. Pollock T	Newman B. Smith E	Hugh B. Morris	Martin C. McDonnell
San Pablo*	17†	Wm. E. Zachary 4-57	Gertrude Yurko	Gertrude Yurko K	Phil R. Jones E		Walter A. Pedretti
San Rafael*	17†	Edward Culver 4-57	W. L. Morgan	W. I. Morgan K	Warren Gonnason E	Clarence Johansen	Frank Kelly
Santa Ana*	69†	Milford W. Dahl 4-57	Erma Hunter	Hal Rager F	H. H. Foreman, Jr. E	John Garthe	Edward J. Allen
Santa Barbara* . .	51†	John T. Rickard 6-57	William S. Wagner	Robert W. Hutton F	Raymond G. Martin	C. L. Tenney	Reginald W. Cooley
Santa Clara*	32†	Frank J. Bucher 5-57	A. S. Belick		Edgar C. Schott E	Leonard J. George	Frank Sapena
Santa Cruz*	23†	Paul E. Forgey 4-57	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller K	Alexander Russell E	John T. Sinnott	Gene Pini
Santa Maria*	13†	Curtis Tunnell 4-58	Clarence Winter F	Clarence Winter F	William Litzenberg	Harry Bell	Harold English
Santa Monica* . . .	75†	Ben A. Barnard 4-57	K. O. Grubb	W. A. Hard C	M. M. King E	C. N. Carrell	Otto Faulkner
Santa Paula* . . .	12†	Everett G. Morrison 4-60	Ruth Tudor	Lela Frederick C	William Godfrey E	George Harding	George Wiener
Santa Rosa*	18	H. Jensen	John Hawkes	Walter Vaughan F	Robt. Van Guelpen E	George Magee	Melvin Flohr
South Gate	51†	Russell Hardy 4-57	Dorothy McGaffey	Stanley D. Moran F	Carl Berry E	Guy Peterson	John Gutting
South Pasadena* .	18†	Roy L. Anderson 4-60	Marjorie Merritt	Marjorie Merritt K	Charles H. Lane E	Victor E. Ross‡	Clifton J. Brown
South San Francisco*	36†	G. J. Rozzi 4-60	Arthur Rodondi	Arthur Rodondi K	Louis H. Goss	A. J. Welte	Louis Belloni
Stockton*	75†	F. L. Bitterman 11-57	Bessie Lee Trahern	Myron E. Page F	Marshall Dunlap E	J. Lyle Stevenson	J. A. O'Keefe
Sunnyvale*	26†	E. N. Stout 4-57	Thomas H. Sweeney F	Thomas H. Sweeney F	Donald M. Somers	Jacob A. Jessup	Jacob A. Jessup
Torrance*	82†	Albert Isen 4-58	Albert H. Bartlett		Ronald W. Bishop E	J. J. Benner	W. H. Haslam
Tulare*	13†	Carl D. Miller 4-58	Hazel Hoyt	Hazel Hoyt K	B. P. Westkamper E	Ben I. Jone	Edward Houk
Upland*	13†	E. Tweed Stone 4-60	Hazel Cassell F	Hazel Cassell F	Harold Wilder E	Howard Paulin	Ralph Palmer
Vallejo*	35†	G. Wilfred Hewitt 5-59	Melvin F. Brooks	David J. Madden A	Glenn A. Harris E	Jack McCormack	Jack Stiltz
Visalia*	15†	John H. Copley 4-57	Jean S. Banks	V. F. Cruzen C	H. A. Tow E	Walter A. Wood	Frank Bentzen
Watsonville	12	W. J. C. Ramsay 5-59	Thomas J. Rowan	Thomas J. Towan K	Royal E. Fowle	J. C. Hagerty	Frank E. Osmer
West Covina*	36†	Jay D. Brown 4-58	Robert Flotten	Vaughn Walters F	R. E. Pontow E	Ralph Hardin	T. J. Stanford
Whittier*	32†	A. C. Newson 4-60	Guy N. Dixon	C. H. Haffner C	K. P. Warren S	A. B. Alford	A. T. Mallory
Woodland*	12†	Frank E. Heard 4-58	S. R. Fairlee	S. R. Fairlee K	Alvin L. Hiatt	Everett H. Runkle	Frank B. Elston

COLORADO—10

Aurora*	11	Allen C. Bradley 11-57		Earl P. Sandquist M	L. R. Kuiper E	Wm. Hawkins	S. C. Garrett
Boulder*	20	Leo C. Riethmayor	Leonard R. Jones	Leonard R. Jones K	William C. Light	Frank J. Johnson	Myron Teegarden
Colorado Springs*	45	C. Harry Blunt 4-57	R. F. Sonnekson	Louise Huff A	James J. Murray	Fred Lausch	I. B. Bruce
Denver	416	Will F. Nicholson 7-59	Robert E. Lee	Clayton M. Hill F	Richard Batterton	Allie A. Feldman	Walter F. Johnson
Englewood*	17	R. J. Purcell 11-57	J. L. Barron	J. L. Barron K	Neil W. Barde E	R. G. Woods	B. B. Tillman
Fort Collins*	15	William Allen	Miles House	G. H. Palmes M	Howard Evans E	Cliff Carpenter	Orville Kelley
Grand Junction* . .	15	Warren D. Lowe P 5-57	Helen C. Tomlinson	Helen C. Tomlinson K	John A. Burton	Frank Kreps	Karl M. Johnson
Greeley*	20	Oscar Beck	Mort Balch	Mort Balch K	George H. Fellows E	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Pueblo*	64	C. J. Burress, Jr.	Mary E. Weaver	Alva W. Sloan F	Glenn S. Turner E	E. G. Colglazier	Roy F. Harper
Trinidad*	12	James E. Donnelly 1-58	Frank Hock	Frank Hock K	Harmon H. Kellum E	C. W. Nolan	Charles Garlutzo
CONNECTICUT—36							
Ansonia	19	Joseph A. Doyle 12-58	Paul E. Schumacher	Paul E. Schumacher K	Vincent B. Clarke E	Charles Dick	William O'Brien
Bridgeport	159	Jasper McLevy 11-57	John Shenton	John J. Morris C	Peter Brewster	Sylvester Jennings	John A. Lyddy
Bristol	36	James P. Casey 11-57	Rolfe E. Rowe	Edgar C. Hannon C	Timothy H. Donovan	George C. Graham	Thomas McCarthy
Danbury	22	John DeFine, Jr. 4-57	John A. Brennan	John A. Brennan K	Sydney Rapp E	George C. Hanna	Favorino Mazzia
Darien t	12	Thomas F. Kerrigan 10-57	Albert L. Brunner	Albert L. Brunner K	Walter A. Bates		P. Edmund Brencher
Derby	10		Francis O'Connell	Francis O'Connell K	John Benanto	Edward Loftus	Frank J. Manion
East Hartford t . .	30	John W. Torpey 10-57	William E. Hines	Eugene Paganetti F	George Penney	Francis Dagon	Veto Bushnell
East Haven t . . .	12	D. H. Ferrara 10-57	Margaret E. Tucker	William Hoyt C	Peter J. Geenty	Thomas Hayes	Edwin Priest
Enfield t	15	N. D. Senio C 7-57	Lodovico Magrini	Lodovico Magrini K	Edward Piepul		Earl Reynolds
Fairfield t	30	Dimill L. Kinnie 11-57	Samuel Glover		Frank E. Daniels	Thomas J. Carroll	James Kranyik
Greenwich t	41	Walter A. Hayes 1-58	Frederick D. Barrett	William H. Sherman C	Walter F. Johnson	Stuart M. Potter	David W. Robbins
Hamden t	30	Herbert C. Hume 10-57	Walter D. Connor	Fred Auletta, Jr. T	Richard J. Vining	Raymond C. Spencer	Harry H. Barrows
Hartford*	177	J. V. Cronin 12-57	William A. Linnane	Robert L. Duffy F	Lyman C. Lovell	Henry G. Thomas	Michael J. Godfrey
Manchester t* . . .	34	H. A. Turkington 11-58	Edward J. Tomkiel	Louise M. Johnson F	James H. Sheekey E	John Merz	Herman G. Schendel
Meriden	44	Henry D. Altobello 1-58	Ruth Payne	Matthew P. Kuta C	C. Perry Prann E	Leonard Petrucelli	Michael Carroll
Middletown	30	Harry T. Clew 10-58	Frank J. Roccapriore	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	Franklyn Dunn	John J. Pomfret
Milford t*	27	Clarence I. Platt 11-57	George F. Weed	John J. Kemish F	Lloyd F. Kniffin	Richard F. Coley	Arthur Harris
Naugatuck	17	Charles F. Clark 5-57	Mrs. Teresa Wilcox	Charles F. Daly C	Leo J. Brophey	Edward J. Galvin	Anthony A. Malone
New Britain	74	Joseph F. Morelli	Harry E. Scheuy	Harry E. Scheuy K	George J. Molleur E	George S. Scarlett	Daniel J. Cosgrove
New Haven	164	Richard C. Lee 1-58	Milton Rice	Fred Cronan C	Arthur Barbieri	Thomas Calluis	Francis McManus
New London*	31	Moses A. Savin 10-57	Elizabeth T. Roath	Herbert G. Huntley F	Charles P. DeBiasi E	Frank Sullivan	John J. Courtney
Norwalk	49	George R. Brunjes 11-57	William Flynn	Bernard Newman C	Paul James	Charles Volk	Max Orlins
Norwich*	38†	Chas. A. Adams P 12-57	J. Dyer Potter	Gerald J. McCann C	Harold M. Walz	William B. Confrey	Joseph L. Gendron
Shelton	13	Frank E. Cicia 1-59	Harry Kelly	Edward I. Miller T	Edward Bienkowski	Leslie L. Bauer	B. R. Flaherty
Stamford	74	Thomas F. J. Quigley	Joseph V. Toner	T. F. Morrissey, Jr. F	Patrick Scarella	T. F. Richardson	Joseph W. Kinsella
Stratford t*	33	Edmond A. Dorne C 10-57	W. Howard Wilcoxson	Allen B. Vermilya F	Richard E. Blake	T. S. Lockwood	Patrick J. Flanagan
Torrington	28	Wm. T. Carroll 11-57	Alex G. Constable	Frank Hennessey T	Wm. Nierintz E	Edward Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Wallingford	12	John A. Buza 1-58	David Ferguson	D. D. Applegate T	Russell I. Boyce E	John J. Czine	Edward J. Loughlin
Waterbury	104	E. D. Bergin C 12-57	Armond Fiorelli	Arnold E. Furlong A	Henry C. Whitlock E	Francis T. Scully	William J. Roach
Watertown t	11	G. Hungerford C 10-57	Carrie A. Bush T	Carrie A. Bush T	Geo. F. Williams S	Milton H. McCleery	Frank L. Minucci
West Hartford t* .	44	Harold F. Keith 4-57	Everett D. Dow	Beldon Schaffer F	Pasquale Martelli E	John T. O'Loughlin	Walter A. Sandstrom
West Haven t . . .	32	M. J. Coyle C 10-57	Angus Mac Leod	Angus Mac Leod K	Clifford Miller	William Johnson	John Monahan
Westport t	12	W. C. Crossman C 11-57	Lois R. Clark	Sherman R. Betts T	Anthony Manere S	Harold A. Shippey	John A. Dolan
Wethersfield t* . .	13	William A. Elrick 3-58	W. D. Birmingham	Albert Gray, Jr. M	Chester Langtry E	John McCoe	Thomas Sullivan
Willimantic	14	Florimond Bergeron 11-57	Roger Paulhus	Roger Paulhus K	Nelson Harger E	Leo Rirard	Frederick Laramie
Windsor t*	12	James J. Hartnett 10-57	George J. Tudan	Albert F. Young N	James A. Lee	George Patterson	Arthur G. Wall
DELAWARE—1							

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

Washington	802	Samuel Spencer P		James L. Martin F	Thomas A. Lane E	Millard H. Sutton	Robert V. Murray

FLORIDA—28

Bradenton	14	A. Sterling Hall 1-60	Harold F. Siver	Harold F. Siver K	R. B. Culler	A. W. Harris	Mack G. Britt
Clearwater*	16	Lewis Homer 1-59	R. G. Whitehead	Frank Abernathy F	Sidney Lickton E	R. C. Dobson‡	Willis Booth‡
Coral Gables* . . .	29†	Fred B. Hartnett 4-57	L. W. Robinson, Jr. C	L. Robinson, Jr. C	Eugene A. Smith E	Paul A. Matheson	William Kimbrough
Daytona Beach* . .	30	J. Hart Long, Jr. 1-58	Rhea B. Mordt	Rhea B. Mordt K	R. C. Lafferty	Richard M. Chapman	H. LeRoy Allen
Fort Lauderdale* .	63†	Porter G. Reynolds 6-57	Samuel H. Marshall	Samuel H. Marshall K	E. L. Patterson E	Jordan R. Carter	J. Lester Holt
Fort Myers	13	Heard M. Edwards 11-58	Sara Nell Gran	Ernest S. Stevens F	William A. Grimes	R. Shep Bass	Burl A. Underhill
Fort Pierce*	14	Bernard Rubin 12-58	D. C. Huskey	D. C. Huskey K		M. W. Register	R. F. Cassens
Gainesville*	27	John M. Steadham 3-59	A. C. O'Neill F	A. C. O'Neill F	R. B. Sensabaugh E	H. J. Richardson	W. D. Joiner
Hialeah	43†	Henry Milander 11-57	James H. Goodlet	James H. Goodlet K	Earl C. Crooks	Norman Thomson‡	H. U. Warner
Hollywood*	23†	Wm. G. Zinkil Sr. 4-57	Blanche E. Mann	U. G. Finlayson F	Herbert E. Pickle	Holloway Cook	Philip A. Thompson
Jacksonville	205	Haydon Burns 6-59	W. C. Almand R	C. W. Hendley T	Walter G. Daniel E	F. C. Kelly	L. A. Reynolds
Key West*	26	C. B. Harvey 11-57	Victor Lowe	John L. Day C	Fred R. Lane	Charles Cremata	B. G. Perez
Lake Worth*	15†	Ralph K. Dupee 5-57	Ruth U. Fales	J. A. Kunkel, Jr. F	R. C. Howard	Stan McMillan	G. S. Sanders
Lakeland*	31	E. W. Bowen 1-58	L. R. Shuman	L. R. Shuman K	F. E. Wilson E	C. M. Deal	Leo H. Brooker
Miami*	259†	R. N. Christmas 11-57	Frank L. Correll	George N. Shaw F	Arthur E. Darlow E	N. L. Wheeler, Sr.	W. E. Headley
Miami Beach* . . .	51†	D. Lee Powell 6-57	R. W. L. Johnson	R. W. L. Johnson K	M. N. Lipp E	D. C. Kennett	R. J. Shepard
North Miami* . . .	23†	Curtiss B. Hamilton	E. May Avil	E. May Avil K	Stanley Goldberg E	Herbert Goyer	Karl Engel
Ocala*	12	R. C. Cumming 1-58	H. C. Sistrunk	Barney Franklin F	W. R. Kidd E	T. B. Sexton	K. G. Alverez
Orlando	52	Robert S. Carr 10-60	Edward McDowell	Edward Greaves C	A. B. Herndon E	Paul Pinnington	V. L. Rogers
Panama City* . . .	26	Frank M. Nelson, Jr.	Leon Mathis	Leon Mathis K	C. C. Spivey	A. T. Revell	Geo. W. McCall
Pensacola*	51†	C. P. Mason 6-57	J. E. Frenkel	J. E. Frenkel K	J. P. Jennings	Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine* . . .	14	H. P. Hahn 6-57	Pauline Boyt	Pauline Boyt K	Marvin Grier M	E. W. Hartley	Wm. Lindsey
St. Petersburg* . .	97	Samuel G. Johnson 7-57	Jennie Cook	Baynard E. Cook F	Allen K. Henry	S. O. Griffith	J. R. Reichart
Sanford*	12	F. D. Scott	Heidt Sayer F	Heidt Sayer F	Sid M. Richard	Mack Cleveland	Roy G. Williams
Sarasota*	19	A. Ray Howard 12-57	L. B. Ashby	Chas. H. Pickett F	Max Sturm	James R. Cowsert	Robt. N. Wilson
Tallahassee*	38†	John Y. Humphress	Geo. White	Geo. White K	Palmer Munroe	Earl Levy	Frank Stoutamire
Tampa	217†	Nick Nuccio 10-59	W. L. Stark	Hobart D. Pelhank C	Roy K. VanCamp	C. F. Dreves	J. D. Latture
West Palm Beach*	51†	Maurice E. Holley	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Keith R. Chinn M	D. A. Hanlon	J. H. Witherspoon	R. W. Milburn

GEORGIA—23

Albany*	31	W. F. McAfee 1-58	Sarah T. Dillingham	T. J. Williams F	E. J. Ford E	E. E. Moody	William S. Lee
Americus	11	F. P. Bowen 12-58	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.	A. B. Woodard F	Theo Baldwin	H. K. Henderson	V. L. Autry
Athens	28	Jack R. Wells 1-58	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith K	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	C. O. Roberts
Atlanta	331	Wm. B. Hartsfield 1-58	J. L. Richardson	R. Earl Landers C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	Herbert T. Jenkins
Augusta	72	Hugh L. Hamilton 12-57	Thomas D. Beckum	Charles G. Paschal C	M. P. Phillips E	J. C. Wilkerson	E. B. Green
Brunswick*	18	C. L. Strickland 1-58	Harriett Jennings A	Harriett Jennings A	Carl Leavy E	J. W. Greenfield	J. H. Bisson
College Park	15	J. Stephenson, Jr. 1-59	Mrs. Mary A. Hunt	Mrs. Mary A. Hunt K	Harry F. Wiley E	J. B. Eley	T. O. Smith
Columbus*	80	B. F. Register 1-58	H. G. Brannon	J. A. Willman M	D. T. Grider	T. C. Turner	E. S. Moncrieff
Dalton	16	Clarence Green 12-57	W. Albert Rollins	Ernest Acree A	V. D. Parrott E	Luther Broome	L. L. Vining
Decatur*	22	J. F. Redding 1-58	Mortie H. Christian	John D. Powell M	S. A. Roos E	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks
Dublin	10	J. Felton Pierce 1-58	A. F. Geeslin K	A. F. Geeslin K	B. H. Martin S	S. V. Holmes	Tillman Jones
East Point	21	J. G. Stith 1-61	Walter Kidd	J. H. Blair F	Fred T. Etris	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville*	12	R. M. Knickerbocker	George A. Whiten	T. Riley Milam M	H. Lamar Pittard E	R. E. Spence	Hoyt H. Henry

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Griffin*	14	Hoke S. Mashburn C	Annie Cook	W. E. George M	J. T. Bearden E	Ellis Simonton	Leo Blackwell
La Grange*	25	Frank Tigner 1-58	C. H. Day	H. M. Crane M	Fred Lamb E	Rufus Dorman	T. E. McClung
Macon	70	B. F. Merritt, Jr. 11-59	Alex Cameron	K. L. Gunnells C	J. C. Hardy	B. H. Brown	Ben T. Watkins
Marietta	21	C. W. Branlett 1-60	A. L. Bagley, Jr.	A. L. Bagley, Jr. K	T. E. Williams E	Howard Schaffer	Ernest R. Sanders
Moultrie*	12	W. B. Withers 10-59	James Humphreys	Lloyd Baxter M	Bennie Strange	Lawrence Rhodes	C. R. Ranew
Rome*	30	J. E. Yarbrough 1-61	Mrs. Ray Beard	Mrs. Ray Beard K	Bruce Hamler	W. T. McKinney	S. Horton
Savannah*	120	W. L. Mingledorff 10-58	Katherine Redmond	T. O. Cupstid F	Norris Sherry	J. L. Evans	S. B. Barnes, Jr.
Thomasville*	14	Heeth Varnedoe	Julius Ariail	P. M. Davenport T	C. Horace Jones E	C. A. Smith	N. A. Stegall
Valdosta	20		A. S. Myddleton	N. N. Longdale F	Harry Milson	L. M. Cook, Jr.	Wilbur Perkerson
Waycross*	19		C. O. Parker T	C. O. Parker T	T. L. Watts E	R. L. Carpenter	A. L. Ball
IDAHO—9							
Boise City	34	R. E. Edlefsen 5-57	Fred R. Bagley	Fred R. Bagley K	J. L. Morris E	Steve Taylor	James C. Brandon
Caldwell	10	Jason C. Smith 5-57	Ada Hartenbower	Alta E. Williams T	Melvin G. Lewis E	W. A. Paddock	Keith Judd
Coeur d'Alene	12	P. A. Christianson 4-57	D. E. Nedry	J. W. Barrett T	E. E. Soniville E	W. W. Swofford	A. E. Engen
Idaho Falls	19	John B. Rogers 4-57	S. R. Rostad	Ellen Bertrand T	Claud R. Black E	Bert O. Brown	Forrest G. Perrin
Lewiston	13	D. K. Worden 7-60	A. M. Quane	A. M. Quane K	R. P. Kerns E	D. R. Gill	Frank F. Hunt
Moscow	11	Everett Will 5-57	R. G. Fredekind	Dan S. Crimmins T	Harvey J. Smith E	Carl Smith	Harold B. Thoreson
Nampa	16	Preston Capell 5-57	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	Clark Murphy E	L. T. Lessinger	N. A. Collaer
Pocatello*	26		Josephine Ball	Josephine Ball K	W. W. Wilson E	A. A. Girard	A. L. Oliver
Twin Falls*	18	R. L. Smith C 1-58	Constance J. Leiser	C. J. Leiser K	N. S. Crossley E	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—84							
Alton*	33	Leo J. Struif 4-57	Paul Price	Morris O. Elliott T	Guy Fairfield E	James Lewis	John M. Heafner
Arlington Heights*	19†	Albert W. Goedke P 5-57	Carl H. Weinrich	F. R. Buechner M	Wm. W. Luehring	Elroy Winkelman	Carl H. Skoog
Aurora	57†	Paul Egan 4-57	John P. Thill F	John P. Thill F	H. B. Greene E	Walter J. Hannon	Francis Tighe
Belleville	33	H. V. Calhoun 5-57	Vic Geolat, Jr.	Jerome J. Munie T	John Thompson E	John Wade	Reese Dobson
Bellwood	13†	Richard Zuelke P 4-57	Oscar B. Alsaker	Wm. R. Schallerer C		Harvey Boeger	George Brenner
Berwyn	53†	William J. Kriz 4-57	Ann D. Langner	Vlasta L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	Robert Kafka	Joseph Pilot
Bloomington*	36†	O. Lloyd Welsh 5-57	Marguerite Zook	Alvin Keller F	Don Ferguson E	Roland Behrend	Fred Giermann
Blue Island	18	John M. Hart 4-57	John C. Joens	Emil J. Blatt T	Charles A. Dewar	William Barzycki	Edward W. Boyd
Brookfield*	18†	Dan Kulie	Chas. E. Slack, Jr.	Elmer N. Swanson T	Peter Natale	F. B. McDowell, Jr.	Walter Griffin
Cairo	12	Paul S. Baur 4-59	C. F. Walker	Julius Solomon F	Chas. H. Simmons	Wm. N. Brooks	Frank T. Clifford
Calumet City	19†	Stanley E. Bejger 4-57	Steve J. Maciejewski	S. J. Maciejewski K		Charles Sikorski	Barney Rosinski
Canton	12	W. Paul Woods 5-57	Katherine Sporer	Carl Hill T	Howard Gibbons E	Julian Coultas	Kenneth Lindsey
Carbondale	11	J. I. Wright	H. A. Grater	H. A. Grater K	Ray Clutts S	Ulmont Crawshaw	Harold Peterson
Centralia	14	H. B. Blanchard 5-59	James Maxfield	C. Sundermeyer T	H. B. Stover E	R. E. Goin	L. C. Peters
Champaign*	40	V. F. Lafferty 4-59	Walter F. Bailey	John Upp T	J. T. Kearns, Jr. E	Hobart Kruse	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago	3,621	Richard J. Daley 4-59	John C. Marcin	Carl H. Chatters C	George L. DeMent	James R. Quinn	T. J. O'Connor
Chicago Heights	25	Carl W. McGehee 5-59	A. Paul Soderman	C. P. Peterson T	James Shelley S	Ira H. George	Philip Howard
Cicero	68†	Henry J. Sandusky P	Jerry F. Justin	Ted J. Zaremba T	Frank Masa	Ted Wesolowski	Erwin Konovsky
Collinsville	13†	A. R. Delbartes 4-59	Vernon Lucas	Norman J. Weber F	J. Brancaglione, Jr.	Harold Meier	Paul Cigliana

Decatur	66	C. A. Sablotny 5-59	C. Eugene Fluss	Jack W. Loftus F	Paul Stephens E	Lynn P. Martin	W. Glenn Kerwin
DeKalb.	15†	J. Clayton Povler 5-57	Bertha Schrapell	E. A. Hutchinson T	Robert Haldeman E	Clayton Kennedy	Victor Sarich
Des Plaines	29†	Kenneth G. Meyer 6-57	O. W. J. Henrich	O. W. T. Henrich K	Earl Warnicke	Raymond Kolze	John Wigham
Dixon	12	Wm. V. Slothower 4-59	Irene Hamill	C. Lyle Ballard F	Orval Gearhart	Gail Kesyer	Earl Kelchmer
Downers Grove . .	17†	Ben H. Groves 5-59	Laura S. Geffert	Marie H. Mejdrich T	C. L. Baylor E	Grant Dicke	O. A. Springborn
East Moline* . . .	14	Charles A. Olson 5-57	Arnold Neihaus	C. C. Congdon M	Charles Buettner	George Le Rette	Al VanQuathem
East St. Louis . . .	82	Alvin G. Fields	John Tierney	Glenn J. Hendry C	Dave Johnston E	Gerald M. Fallan	George Dowling
Elgin*	48†	Orlo E. Salisbury 5-59	Myrtle E. Spiegler	William A. Rahn F	Calvin G. Brown E	C. T. Bickler	Herbert W. Lange
Elmhurst*	28†	Earl W. Ogden 4-57	Barthel Nelson	Frank Veith F	Thomas Mansell S	Wilbert Havman	Wilbert Rusteberg
Elmwood Park* . .	22†	Elmer W. Conti P 5-57	Gladys M. Dietzel	G. M. Dietzel K	Walter Lorence S	Henry Sells, Jr.	Charles E. Woods
Evanston*	75†	John R. Kimbark 4-57	Edward W. Bell	W. F. Anderson F	Joseph L. Rose	Henry A. Dorband	Hubert G. Kelsh
Evergreen Park . .	20†	Joseph H. Tanner P 5-57	Al. E. Maday	Al. E. Maday K	Edward Polzin	LeRoy Howatt	Louis Riddering
Forest Park	15	William H. Meyer 5-59	Charles N. Meseke	Charles N. Meseke K	Herbert Petersohn S	Henry Lange	Joseph Curtino
Franklin Park . . .	13†	Wm. J. McNerney P 5-57	Joseph M. Tornabene	Alsed Rhino F	Sam Palmer	Edgar Gablin	Raymond Bondlow
Freeport.	22	Glen F. Kuhkle 5-57	Lueva McHugh	Lueva McHugh K	Edward O'Malley E	Ray Pontius	Walter Marsh
Galesburg*	31	Leo W. Morrison 4-57	Alfred Nystrom	Alfred Nystrom K	Floyd Burrell E	W. T. Ekwall	Geo. Fuller
Glen Ellyn	12†	Dwight S. Reed P	Wm. D. Galligan	Arthur J. Abbott F	George D. Miller S	James Brody	Lee W. Brierton
Glenview*	13†	Elmer Palmgren P 5-57	Edwin Nicoll	Walter J. Hoffman M	Francis Zintak	Carl Ladendorf	Erwin Meierhoff
Granite City	34†	Leonard R. Davis 4-57	A. L. Stevens	John Dooher C	David Johnston E	Elijah King	Edw. Holmes
Harrisburg	11	Claud Gibbons 5-59	Olive Patterson	Don Williams F	Robert R. Brown E	Looney Williams	Ross Lane
Harvey	24†	Arthur E. Turngren 5-59	Robert K. Bentley	Robert K. Bentley K	C. J. Campbell S	Edward Mulder	Matt Romer
Highland Park* . .	20†	Robert S. Cushman 4-59	Roy Millen	Roy Millen K	P. E. Cole E	William J. Hennig	Anthony L. Schmieg
Homewood*	11†	T. G. Bernhardi P 4-57	Robert Anderson	David Munroe T	Donald Wikan E	Tom White	Melvin Meyer
Jacksonville	20	Ernest L. Hoagland 5-57	John R. Phillips	Ilma B. Cline T	J. N. Butler	Howard Reynolds	Ike Flynn
Joliet*	52	James P. Hennessy	Ann Ulrich	George Comerford C	Harold Goodspeed E	Harold Rasmussen	Joseph Trizna
Kankakee	28†	Ed. P. Madison 5-57	Patrick J. Cleary	Patrick J. Cleary K	Leo. Tetreault S	James Marnell	Wallace Flannery
Kewanee	17	Campbell Andrews 5-59	Nellie E. Hall	Nellie E. Hall K		Albert J. Lyons	Clyde Rorah
La Grange*	15†	John G. Birks 5-57	R. A. Ryder, Jr.	Robert E. Meyer F	Robert A. Finley	John R. Weber	John G. Walker
La Salle	12	B. D. Bruno 4-57	Genevive Kudla	Frank Videgar T	Larry McGonigal E	Joseph Ficek	James A. Callahan
Lansing	16†	Evert C. Schultz P 4-57	Dorothy Wernicke				
Lincoln.	16†	Alois M. Feldman 5-57	Paul O. Williamson	Emory C. Gaffney T	August Kavelman S	Edgar Smith	Earl F. Minder
Lombard*	14†	G. S. Schroedter P 5-57	A. F. Spallerberg F	A. F. Spallerberg F	R. Goldbach S	W. Fleege	J. Biehl
Macomb	11		Margaret Ruth	Margaret Ruth K	Charles Stover S	Fred D. Wilson	Lawrence Brown
Marion	10	Robert Cooksey 5-59	I. C. Nelson	Wm. Armstrong F	E. Lawrence Cordor	Herman May	Charles Edwards
Mattoon	18†	H. B. Ewing 5-57	Jas. L. Warren	Jas. L. Warren K	John Fryman S	L. Edward Weaver	Marion Joseph
Maywood*	27	Earl K. Broberg P 5-57	Joseph Kearns	James Kay F	Bazep E. Crowe	David C. Smith	Don Nolen
Melrose Park . . .	16†	Andy H. Frenzel P 5-57	Michael J. Laraia	Michael J. Laraia K	Peter Tassi S	Anthony Prignano	C. J. Caliendo
Moline	37	Paul C. Johnson 5-57	Lillian D. Carlson	L. D. Carlson K	Lloyd I. Johnson E	John Polchow	H. S. M. Nelson
Monmouth	10	Don M. Vance 5-57	Mildred Wilford	Mildred Wilford K	Clyde Debok S	Robert Watson	Vincent Romano
Mount Vernon* . .	16	O. R. Buford 5-57	Harry A. DeWitt	Harry A. DeWitt K	D. A. Whitlock	Paul Partridge	Verner L. Pigg
Oak Lawn*	18†	Harvey N. Wick P 5-57	Robert G. Parke	Camille D. Andre M	John Philbin S	Elmore Harker	Gerhardt Hein
Oak Park*	61†	J. R. Christianson P 4-57	Clarence Schilke‡	Harris Stevens F	Glenn R. Sunde E	Wm. C. Watters	Thomas P. Kearin
Ottawa	17	F. W. Eichelkraut 5-59	Albert A. Lausch	Albert A. Lausch K	Fred N. Spurgin E	William Warren	Walter M. Keim
Park Forest* . . .	24†	R. A. Dinerstein P 4-57	John L. Scott M	John L. Scott M	A. L. Heitmann E	Olaf S. Sorenson	Milan N. Plavsic
Park Ridge*	22†	Fred Haack 5-57	C. W. Richards	R. J. Isadore F	J. Edward Knowles E	Norman A. Brown	Willis F. Jones
Pekin	25†	Norman E. Wolfer 5-59	W. D. Jansen	C. P. Smith T	Henry Pfanz S	Fred Nolte	Roy Brees
Peoria*	112	Robert D. Morgan 5-57	Francis Nash	Roy Anderson F	Arno Pfeiler E	Ray Miller	Bernard Kennedy
Quincy	42†	Leo W. Lenane 4-57	Lawrence Kuhlman	Ted Vonderheide C	Don Lenane	John Heelan	Ray Welsh

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rantoul	22†	C. W. Parker 5-57	Ellis L. Zook	L. B. Schelling T		Adam Holzhauer	George Hooper
River Forest	11	Irwin P. Rieger 5-57	Purdy Hazelton	E. Bryon Davis F	Howard Denny	Herman Flohr	Bernard F. Gerard
Rock Island*	49†	Carl F. Bauer 5-57	Emil A. Johnson	Emil A. Johnson K	Pete A. Pakey E	Chas. J. Wahlheim	Claus C. Miller
Rockford	105†	Milton Lundstrom 4-57	William E. White	William E. White K	Herman L. Danforth	Wayne E. Swanson	Thomas E. Boustead
Skokie	44†	George D. Wilson P 5-57	John E. Seeley	Ambrose M. Reiter F	Henry Weber	Edward F. Steek	William C. Griffin
Springfield	82	Nelson O. Howarth 4-59	O. Mack Wagner	Luke Lavin C	Charles A. Nelson E	Francis Durkin	Silver Suarez
Sterling	13	F. D. Higby, Sr. 5-59	Myrtle Bucher	John F. DeWand T	Wm. H. Haefliger E	Richard Nicol	Edward E. Ohda
Streator	16	Ray Eutsey 5-59	Roy Rathbun	Roy Rathbun K	Fred Renz E	Wm. Uebler	John Gaydos
Urbana	23	Glen E. Chapman 5-57	Bess Holmes	Bess Holmes K	Jay B. Boyd	Victor Wimmer	Wilbur Jones
Villa Park*	12†	P. H. Engweiles P 5-57	Marion G. Noble	C. Damhorst F	Chas. Wawak		Wm. Holler
Waukegan	47†	Robt. E. Coulson 5-57	Edward Holmberg	Edward Holmberg K	George Teeling	Pat Gavigan	John R. Brake
West Frankfort	11	Louie Harkins	Dewey Horrell	Wayne DeLap F	Wm. Dollins S	Eddie Wharry	Roy Brown
Wheaton	16†	W. A. Gamon	C. O. Freedlund	W. M. Conley F	J. S. Peironnet	E. Holstein	D. E. Schusler
Wilmette*	18	Wm. M. McKnight 4-57	Mary E. Brush	Ralph D. Clay F	Armon Lund	Ralph K. Reardon	E. F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	13†	K. M. Henderson P	C. R. Miller M	Robt. A. Weidaw F	Robert L. Anderson	Rod A. Porter	Don R. Derning
Wood River*	10	Ivan Kramer 5-57	E. J. Clabaugh	R. E. Harbaugh M	R. Penning	R. Pinkerton	R. Coutre
INDIANA—40							
Anderson	50†	Ralph R. Ferguson 12-59	Ernest W. Coburn	Wilson G. Anderson C	Louis Eggman	Herbert Johnson	Robert Morgan
Bedford	13	Ivan H. Brinegar 1-60	Kathleen M. Edgell	Kathleen Edgell K	Joseph E. Grogan S	Ralph C. Williams	Lowell P. Simmons
Bloomington	28	Thos. L. Lemon 1-60	Mary Alice Dunlap	Mary A. Dunlap K	Barry Doyle E	Bernard Glover	G. Huntington, Jr.
Columbus	18	Fred C. Owens 1-60	Lynn Barkheimer	Lynn Barkheimer K	Ross J. Buck	Donald Owens	Richard C. Welsh
Connersville	16	R. L. Haley, Jr. 1-60	Carolyn B. Deeds	Carolyn B. Deeds K	William Little E	Calvin Porter	Talcott Keller
Crawfordsville	13	Paul Stump 1-60	Esther Hawkins	Esther Hawkins K	Mark R. Gray E	Merle Patton	Paul Brahagin
East Chicago	54	Walter M. Jeorse 1-60	James F. Ginther	Walter Baran F		Nick Palla, Jr.	Michael Vinovich
Elkhart	36	E. L. Danielson 1-60	Ralph H. Shafer	Robert E. Long C	F. B. Rupe, Jr.‡ E	Miles B. Houghton	Ivan E. Carlson
Elwood	11	Robert M. Fortson 1-60	Gladys Land	Gladys Lane K	Robert M. Fortson	Harold Thomas	Joseph Hickey
Evansville	129	R. Vance Hartke 1-60	C. R. McCoy	Paul Padgett C	J. Wm. Davidson	C. Bassemier	Chas. Gash
Fort Wayne	145†	Robert E. Meyers 1-60	Walter C. Meyers	Robert G. Beams C	Dorwin C. Morin E	Clinton Baals	Mitchell Cleveland
Frankfort	15	Kenneth S. Power 12-59	Robert Kirkwood	Robert Kirkwood K	Raye Power	G. R. Clidence	G. R. Clidence
Gary	169†	Peter Mandich 1-60	Betty Malinka	George Chacharis C	Harold Zweig E	Joseph Zale	John F. Foley
Goshen	13	Raymond B. Messick 1-60	Claude R. Landaw	Claude R. Landaw K	Merle Miller E	Clyde Copenhaver	Edgar J. Smith
Hammond	88	Edward C. Gowling 1-60	Stanley Kulik	Mary Opachan C	A. G. Giannini E	Edward Spolnik	T. J. Martinson
Hobart	15†	Fred Rose 1-60	Laura R. Bracken	Laura R. Bracken K	G. P. Huntington E	Richard Harrigan	William McGinn
Huntington	15	Roy Howell 1-60	Jesse A. Barrick	Jesse A. Barrick K	Roman Schenkel S	Archie Slater	Wallace P. Smith
Indianapolis	427	Phillip L. Bayt 1-60	Mrs. Teresa Laffey	Charles Boswell C	Darrell Walton E	Arnold Phillips	Frank A. Mueller
Jeffersonville	18†	C. W. Hoodenpyl 1-60	Carl J. Braun	Carl J. Braun K	William Goyne E	W. E. Cox	W. A. Ell
Kokomo	44†	Raymon Gilbert 1-60	Edria Bender	Emerson Martin C	Harry H. Hart S	F. X. Marmion	Don Scott
La Porte	20†	Everett A. Koomler 2-59	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson K	Donald Ford E	Lloyd Hutton	Leo Kramer
Lafayette	40†	Kenneth R. Snyder 1-60	Elton V. McQueen	Garl L. Mason C	S. Jan Ludwig S	Peter Kuipers	John V. Weinhardt
Logansport	21	Ralph T. Eberts 1-60	Ralph G. Smith T	Ralph G. Smith T	Wayne D. Doran E	John R. Eisert	Lee I. Morris
Madison	10†	Charles H. Vaughn 1-60	Catherine Wildman	Catherine Wildman K	J. B. Wilson	Harold Lohrig	Ralph S. Bruther
Marion	30	Edward Wert 1-60	Verna Hays	Willard Blackman C	Howard Chestnut E	Arthur Planck	Charles Rogers

Michigan City	28	Francis G. Fedder 1-60	Frank A. Wentland	Walter A. Timm C	Orva Sassaman S	Clem J. Noveroske	Edwin Fedder
Mishawaka	33	Albert L. Doyle 1-60	Oscar VanDePutte	Joseph W. Snyder C	Fred W. Beehler S	Thomas Pressler	Dean Bolerjack
Muncie	58	H. Arthur Tuhey 1-60	James D. DeVoe	Stanley R. Terhune C	Horace Weber E	Abe Falls	Jack Young
New Albany	38†	C. Pralle Erni 12-59	Irma L. Hammond	Robert F. Shine T	Frank Hartman S	Thomas Daniel	Asa E. Wilson
New Castle	18	Sidney E. Baker 1-60	Percy Scott	Percy Scott K	Ernest Guyer E	Tom Nipp	Floyd Breckenridge
Peru	13	John Devine 1-60	Laura Bond	Laura Bond K	Ward Roberts	Walter Burrows	Maynard Groeschel
Richmond	40	Roland H. Cutter 1-60	David O. Keyser	Wm. E. Wilson F	Ben Deuker E	Leslie Williams	Dan Mitrione
Shelbyville	13†	John S. Anderson 1-60	Eleanor T. Vatchett	Eleanor Vatchett K	Kenny Bowman E	William Branson	Lawrence K. Junken
South Bend	116	Edward F. Voorde 1-60	Freda G. Noble	Frank J. Bruggner C	R. S. Andrysiak E	A. Andrzejewski	J. Dutrieux
Terre Haute	64	Ralph Tucker 1-60	Joseph P. Pipp	Raymond F. Thomas F	Albert Ellis E	Zenis Nicoson	Frank J. Riddle
Valparaiso	13†	John E. Wiggins 1-60	Hallie B. Edge	Hallie B. Edge K	Harry Gustafson S	Stanley A. Conner	Dale Gott, Sr.
Vincennes	19	L. T. Wampler 1-60	Floyd G. Combs	Floyd G. Combs K	Noble Spiker E	Dewey Shepherd	Carl Woodall
Wabash	11	J. Robert Mitten 1-60	Louise Usher	Louise Usher K	Bruce V. Worth	Robert V. Iden	Robert Marks
Washington	11	Othmar C. Frye 1-60	Geraldine V. Day	Geraldine V. Day K		Joseph F. Daily	Harry Burkhardt
West Lafayette	13†	Fred L. Willis 1-60	Russell Harshbarger	R. Harshbarger K	A. D. Ruth, Jr. E	Chas. M. Dienhart	Jay F. Watson
IOWA—23							
Ames*	23	J. P. Lawlor 1-58	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	L. A. Dove E	K. E. Taylor	O. E. Erickson
Boone	12	Earl R. Senholz 1-58	Galen M. Wiley	Galen M. Wiley K	Fred J. Sandell	Robert Robertson	E. L. Peterson
Burlington	31	Art A. Drebenstedt 1-58	Robert Schlampp	Otto Paulsen F	Roy Ellerhof E	Harold Duke	R. J. Wiesel
Cedar Falls	14	J. E. Cundy 1-58	Kenneth TeWalt	Kenneth TeWalt K	Henry F. Beisner E	Dale Holmes	Earl Immer
Cedar Rapids	72	James J. Meaghan 1-58	Maude M. Krebs	Stewart E. Shank F	Frank Young E	Jesse G. Hunter	Carl Badger
Charles City	10	Michael Micich 1-58	Helen B. Webster	Helen B. Webster K	Harry O'Harrow‡ S	M. D. Carbiener	Kermit Binger
Clinton	30	Andrew H. Dall 1-58	Frank Voda A	Frank Voda A	B. R. Anderson E	Harold Nelson	Robt. LaZonby
Council Bluffs*	45	W. E. Teller 1-58	Richard Bunten	Chas. L. Campbell F	Forest E. Grover E	Waldo Merrill	Earl E. Miller
Davenport	75	Walter H. Beuse 1-58	Frank A. Hass	C. F. Schmidt T	Ralph C. Graham	Lester Schnick	Harvey Smith
DesMoines*	178	Ray Mills 12-57	Walter Brick	Lillian Clemons F	J. M. Tippee	Wayne Ulm	Howard R. Eide
Dubuque*	51†	Chas. E. Dove 1-58	Leo. Frommelt	Al. Holscher A	Kenneth Cullen E	Thos. Hickson	Hugh Callahan
Fort Dodge	25	Marvin B. Vedvig 1-58	Robt. H. Clelland	Robt. H. Clelland A	John E. Wright E	E. F. Park	W. Fred Etzel
Fort Madison	15	Walter J. Guenther 1-58	Doyle C. Huett	Doyle C. Huett K	A. E. J. Johnson E	A. W. Huffaker	E. R. Rainey
Iowa City*	27	Leroy Mercer 1-58	Walker Shelladay	Peter F. Roan M	Ned Garlizki E	A. Dolezal	O. White
Keokuk	16	Hubert Schouten	Clarita Langston	Clarita Langston K	C. J. Nelson E	John Breheny	E. C. Alberts
Marshalltown	20	Leonard L. Grimes 1-58	Rena Van Orman	William Lane, Jr. T	C. John Anderson E	Richard F. Ellis	Finley Turner‡
Mason City	28	Geo. E. Mendon 1-58	Metta Hugi	F. C. DeSart A	C. W. Hamblin E	A. Boyd Arnold	Leo Risacher
Muscatine	19	Walter I. Conway 1-58	Florence Mason	Florence Mason K	Edward Knott E	Alex Bender	Joseph G. Maher
Newton	14†	C. C. Harp 1-58	Dale Andrews	Dale Andrews K	J. G. McFadden E	John Weldon	N. C. Shaver
Oskaloosa	11	Charles G. Brown 1-58	Laura H. Spooner	Laura H. Spooner K	Wayne E. Foster E	M. C. Whitmore	L. K. Winn
Ottumwa*	34	Oscar Stoltz 1-58	Genevieve Howard	Stanley Kennedy F	Bill Packard	Harley McClure	Lester Canny
Sioux City*	84	Geo. W. Young 1-58	C. A. Norrbom	A. E. Rugg F	Paul V. Roberts	John M. Hill	James O'Keefe
Waterloo	65	Glenn S. Stech 1-58	A. C. Schmanski	A. C. Schmanski K	Dean W. Larrabee E	Ray Tiller	Harry Krieg
KANSAS—25							
Arkansas City*	13	R. P. Guyot 4-57	James F. Clough	Wayne E. Lambert M	Ralph E. Bridges E	Joe Hutchinson	Paul E. Lesh
Atchison*	13	A. C. Ferrell 4-57	Robert L. Noble	Robert L. Noble K	J. Broder Frans E	Harley Yocum	M. A. Wood
Chanute*	10	J. D. Lightfoot 4-57	Howard Parsons	Ross Cooper M	Randall Diver	C. W. Brennan	Tom Morehead
Coffeyville	17	Denver D. Hargis 4-57	Joseph F. Waller	Joseph F. Waller K	F. L. Kramer E	Cal Duransl	Art Gamble
Dodge City	11	Gordon R. Morgan 4-57	Merle E. Smith	Merle E. Smith K	Fred Kirkpatrick E	G. G. Daeschner	R. K. House
El Dorado*	11	Clarence G. Wilke 4-57	F. E. Brooks	F. E. Brooks K	L. A. Martindale E	Donald J. Rayburn	A. L. Pasquan

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Emporia*	16	E. E. Fanestil 4-57	Patricia Archer	Patricia Archer K	R. W. Cunningham M	M. B. Bowers	C. C. Johnson
Fort Scott	10	William Rardin 4-57	Vera Schweppe	Robert C. Coyan F	Albert Price	S. E. Ayers	Claude O. Emrick
Garden City*	11	G. P. Powers 4-57	Chas. Peebles	Chas. Peebles K	Karl Suaty E	Jim Fare	M. F. Geisler, Jr.
Great Bend	13	J. E. McMullen 4-57	K. W. Hoar	K. W. Hoar K	Herbert Callan E	C. C. Myers	James H. May
Hutchinson*	34	Joe E. Bennett 4-57	C. H. Ash	C. H. Ash K	R. W. Bruggeman E	Fred R. Dimond	Carl L. Spriggs
Independence* . . .	11	Archie E. Doss 4-57	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen K	Glen H. Hackmaster M	Roy Pitts	V. C. Palmer
Junction City* . .	13	C. A. Mohn 1-58	Wayne L. George	Wayne L. George K	Robert B. Clary E	Dan Baker	B. M. Wolf
Kansas City.	130	Paul F. Mitchum 4-59	Howard Payne	Earl B. Swarner F	F. B. McKinnell E	F. A. Doherty	John Theroff
Lawrence*	23	John Crown 4-57	H. C. Fisher	H. C. Fisher K	E. J. Allison, Jr. E	John Miller	Wm. Cox‡
Leavenworth	21	Ed Reilly 4-57	J. C. Walker	Robt. F. Pfeiffer A	Walter Jennings E	Geo. Bollin	Robt. Schroeder
Manhattan*	19	Chas. Arthur 5-57	Orpha Stewart	D. C. Wesche M	Don Smith E	Clyde Morris	Leo Osbourn
Newton*	12	B. F. Sanford 4-57	Allison Schroeder	Allison Schroeder K	Lester Armstrong E	Elvin Warhurst	C. H. Patterson
Ottawa	10	K. E. Andrews 5-59	Donald R. Capper	Donald R. Capper K	A. J. Jefferis E	Harry Gilliland	C. L. Hough
Parsons*	15	W. N. Taylor 4-59	D. M. Raymond	Mildred C. Vance F	Earl Blackburn S	Jesse E. Dodson	Howard L. Cohoon
Pittsburg*	19	Lynn McCool 4-57	Agnes M. Young	Earl Payne T	C. M. Cooper E	Elmer C. Fields	Ralph M. Beard
Salina*	26	A. W. Hawkes 4-57	Harold E. Peterson F	Harold E. Peterson F	H. F. Harper E	J. E. Travis	Henry Salmons, Jr.
Topeka	79	G. G. Schnellbacher 4-57	Edwin R. Jones	Austin Logan A	Abram Pratt E	Wm. J. Cawker	S. R. Purdue
Wichita*	168	A. E. Howse 4-57	C. C. Ellis	Ralph Wulz F	George Fisher	Elgin Wood	R. L. Anderson
Winfield*	10		Homer Hanlin	G. L. Jarvis T	Gerald Finuf E	Charles Ford	A. V. Froemming
KENTUCKY—15							
Ashland*	31	Wilburn Caskey 1-59	Clem S. Howard	Kennith Burroughs C	George Branham	Charles F. Howard	Burris Hensley
Bowling Green . . .	18	C. W. Lampkin 1-60	Louise B. Bilyeu	Frank Drake T	D. A. Lawson	Brett Basham	Murrell Waddell
Covington*	64	Harry W. Schneider	F. A. Gillespie	Martin Holman C	Robert Davis	Walter Salyers	John Bornhorn
Fort Thomas	11	F. B. Stegeman 1-58	Adele B. King	Harry D. MacKnight T	Chas. H. Kuhn E	Ray Tatman	Richard H. Quehl
Frankfort*	12	Robert C. Yount 1-58	Carl Morris	Birdie Ray A	Russell Marshall E	Bernard Carter	William Wash
Henderson	17	Hecht S. Lackey 1-58	Phil J. Thomy	Kathryn U. Hunt A	Newton W. Neel E	Ben Clark	Fred J. Halle
Hopkinsville	13	Chester A. Porta 12-57	Hattie C. Wood	Hattie C. Wood K	Charles Vaughn	Doris E. James	R. Greenwell, Jr.
Lexington*	56	Shelby C. Kinkead 1-60	Florence C. Todd	Fred Benckart F	George Gard E	Earl McDaniel	E. C. Hale
Louisville	369	Andrew Broaddus 12-57	Lucille Ogburn	Wm. D. Meyers F	Herman T. Meiners	John Krusenklaus	Carl Heustis
Madisonville	11	David Parish 1-58	Lamoine Barton	William Shanks A	Thomas Long E	Brank McKinsey	W. H. Collins
Middlesborough . .	14	F. R. Whalin 12-58	Katherine E. Dance	Katherine E. Dance K	Robert McGlamery S	R. M. Knipp	George E. Ridings
Newport*	31	A. G. Maybury 1-60	Robert Schomaker	A. L. Wald F	A. H. Root E	Edward Miles	George Gugel
Owensboro*	34	Casper S. Gardner 1-58	Adelle Shelton	Max N. Rhoads F	Earl Patton E	Starling Lambert	Vernie Bidwell
Paducah*	33	George Jacobs 1-60	Sarah Thurman	Oscar Talmage T	Ray Kayse	Ed Turner	Rulie Elliott
Richmond	10		W. V. Jackson	W. V. Jackson K	Austin Whitaker S	R. W. Montgomery	Carl T. Newland
LOUISIANA—18							
Alexandria	35	W. G. Bowdon, Jr. 6-57	Hal T. Dulany S	Leroy G. Wilson F	Charles W. Cook E	Ralph A. Neff	Stafford J. Riche
Bastrop	13	A. P. Carter 7-57	Doris Mallory	Doris Mallory K	Curtis Bridges S	Maurice Grimes	Ray J. Sibley
Baton Rouge	126	John Christian 1-61	Elwood Sartain	Geo. Brogdon F	Ray W. Burgess	Robt. A. Bogan	Shirley S. Arrighi
Bogalusa	18	Charles Cassidy 1-59	Bertha Pierce	Herman J. Foil F		Mack Hughes	W. E. Boyd
Bossier City	15	B. E. McCranie 7-57	J. A. Barksdale	C. W. Fowler F	J. C. Waldron	E. M. Smith	[illegible]

Crowley	13	Joe Gielen 7-58	I. B. Broussard	I. B. Broussard K	John Gautreaux S	J. W. Andrus	Maxwell Barousse
Gretna	14	William J. White 6-57	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin Hotard E	Leo Rose	Beauregard Miller
Houma	12	Leon Gary 7-58	R. F. Bourg	R. F. Bourg K	J. C. Pittman E	Leonce A. Doiron	G. L. Broussard
Jennings	11†	John L. Conner 6-57	A. T. Maund	Anthony Smith F	John S. Lejune	C. A. Hill	J. C. Gauthier
Lafayette	34	J. E. Domengeaux 5-60	Curtis A. Rodemacher	Mack L. Dupuis F	R. O. Mouton S	Andrew Broussard	Carlo P. Listi
Lake Charles . . .	41	Sidney L. Gray 7-57	Florence Moore	James E. Sudduth F	Walter Jessen E	Gus Stitzlein	J. H. Hebert
Monroe.	39	W. L. Howard 6-60	C. B. Braun	H. W. McSherry F	L. T. Harper E	H. L. Hales	J. C. Kelly
New Iberia	16	P. A. Viator 7-60	Edward Leblanc	Bertha Courrege F	John Rochel E	Stanley Vitter	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	570	deLesseps Morrison 5-58	M. H. Foto	Robert E. Develle F	Albert G. Wyler E	Howard L. Dey	P. A. Dayries
Opelousas	12	Percy Ledoux 7-58	L. A. Darby	Carl J. Bellard A	M. J. Goudeau, Jr. E	Leo Lafleur	Roland Lafleur
Ruston	10	T. C. Beasley 7-58	J. A. Norris T	J. A. Norris T	P. Grambling, Jr. E	J. T. Mabry	O. O. Osbon
Shreveport	127	James C. Gardner 11-58	Gladys S. Witte	John McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell	William J. Cook	Harvey D. Teasley
West Monroe	10	J. A. Norris 7-58	L. L. Wood, Sr.	L. L. Wood, Sr. K		E. C. Taylor	J. W. Caldwell

MAINE—13

Auburn*	23	H. E. Callahan 10-57	Leon H. Cole	Albert M. Eustis A	Roger W. Merrill S	J. Coleman Miller	Alton Savage
Augusta	21	H. Lloyd Carey 1-59	Paul G. Poulin	Alfred Lacasse T	Waldo Hill E	Albert Chadwick	V. W. Dudley
Bangor*	32		Jay E. Alley	Jay E. Alley K	Carlton Wiswell	John Nelligan	John Toole
Bath*	11	Merritt Mitchell C	Harry Ring	Eva Kingsbury T	Stanley W. Judkins M	Richard Frates	Edward Gaudreau
Biddeford	21	Albert C. Lambert 1-58	Royal Sheltra	Georges Levesque T	Octave Eon S	Arthur King	Edgar Sevigny
Brunswick t	11		Fern Duquette	Thomas M. Libby M	F. Worth Landers E	Ernest Sylvester	Joel Le Bel
Lewiston	41	Georges Rancourt	Lucien Lebel	Laurier T. Raymond C	F. Cunningham E	Zephirin Drouin	Roland C. Amnott
Portland*	78	Carleton G. Lane 12-57	Arthur H. Duffett	George H. Anderson F	Bryan O. Whitney E	Carl P. Johnson	Leon T. Webber
Saco	10	Peter A. Garland	Albert A. Cabana	Roger S. Labbe T	Carl Carter S	Arthur Emmons	Raymond Kerry
Sanford t	15	Maurice J. Maurice 1-58	Leo C. Pelletier	Moore Greenwood T	George Fortier	Frederic Hammond‡	Ralph Rogers
South Portland* . .	22		J. Harold Webster M	J. Harold Webster M	Albert Waterman E	Horace Jose	Frank Whitten
Waterville	18	Clinton A. Clauson 1-58	Francis Sheerin	Ralph Nash T	Ralph Knowlton E	Ralph Gilman	John D. MacIntyre
Westbrook	12	Elmer Currier 1-58	William L. Clarke	Hugh Saunders F	Philip D. Spiller	Wm. H. Rocheleau	Burton Bittner

MARYLAND—11

Annapolis	10	Arthur G. Ellington 6-57	Katherine S. Russell	G. Turner Quaid F	Joseph M. Axelrod E	Rush L. Lacey, Sr.	George W. Rawlings
Baltimore	950	T. D'Alesandro, Jr. 5-59		R. W. Graham, Jr. C	George A. Carter	Michael H. Lotz	Jas. Hepburn
Cambridge	10	Russell P. Smith, Jr.	Carroll L. Dail	C. L. Dail K	John Cosby E	Wesley Horner	Brice G. Kinnamon
College Park	11	C. R. Davis 5-57	Mary E. Cherry	Lester B. Davis T	Harry E. Hughes		David R. Thompson
Cumberland	38	Roy W. Eves 7-58	Wallace G. Ullery	Arthur B. Gibson A	Charles R. Nuzum E	Virgil A. Parker	R. Emmett Flynn
Frederick	18	John A. Derr	J. F. Eisenhauer III	L. E. Eichelberger T	R. W. Walter E		Charles V. Main
Hagerstown	36	Winslow F. Burhans	Elden L. Kerney	Wm. H. Burhans, Sr. T	Claude D. Williams E	John Hall	Jesse W. Brown
Hyattsville	12	George J. O'Hare 6-59	Ellery W. Baker	A. LeRoy Trott T	Howard C. Dingee	Charles DiVincenzo	S. E. Dennis, Jr.
Mount Rainier . . .	11	F. J. Richardson 4-57	John E. Parsell	John E. Parsell K	L. D. Soper S	Geo. M. Hutton	C. Edward Franer
Salisbury	15	Rollie W. Hastings 5-58	J. M. Troublefield	E. L. McLendon ‡T	Philip C. Cooper	W. A. Moore, Sr.	William J. Chatham
Takoma Park . . .	13	George M. Miller 4-58	Haynes M. Pridgen	Haynes M. Pridgen K	Peter Remsen	Raymond E. Carter	Samuel A. Foster

MASSACHUSETTS—82

Adams t	12	(not reporting)					
Amesbury t	11	Walter Hellen C	James Gillespie	Raymond Davis T	Fred Merrill	Louis T. Bartley	E. T. McLaughlin
Amherst t*	11		Doris B. Newton	Allen L. Torrey M		Geo. Cavanaugh	Wm. Engelmann
Andover t	12	Sidney P. White C 3-59	George H. Winslow	George C. Napier N	Edward R. Lawson	Henry L. Hilton	David L. Nicoll
Arlington t*	44	Joseph P. Greeley	James J. Golden	Carmen T. Foritane N	Francis N. O'Hara	Thomas H. Egan	Albert E. Ryan

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Athol t	12	Paul P. Jerris C 2-58	Walter E. Farnum	William K. Wheeler N	Henry J. Brouillet S	Mervin L. Perley	W. J. Callahan
Attleboro	24	Cyril K. Brennan 1-58	Kenneth Blandin	Edward Healy T	Russell Tennant	Hiram Packard	Peter J. Marron
Belmont t	27	J. Watson Flett C	Charles B. Wiggin	Francis J. Lally T	Joseph W. Kales E	Edward F. Crowley	Wm. G. Heyd
Beverly	29	C. S. Wilkinson 1-58	Bennett E. Merry	John C. Lovett T	Roger Duwart	John E. Callely	Edward F. Aucone
Boston	801	John B. Hynes 1-60	Walter J. Malloy	James E. Gildea T	George G. Hyland	Francis X. Cotter	Thomas T. Sullivan
Braintree t	23		E. C. Woodman	R. W. Waglathlin N	J. J. Drinkwater E	H. T. Sears	E. D. Cohill
Brockton*	63	Hjalmar R. Peterson 1-58	Melvin B. Clifford	Leo V. Clancy T	Henry W. Hall S	Lawrence F. Lynch	Joseph C. Wright
Brookline t	58		Arthur J. Shinners	M. S. McNeilly T	Walter A. Devine E	George L. Gettings	James W. Tonra
Cambridge*	121	Edward J. Sullivan 1-58	Frederick H. Burke	Martin F. Nolan A	Ralph J. Dunphy	Henry E. Kilfoyle	Patrick F. Ready
Chelsea	39	Hugh McLaughlin 12-57	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Frederick Sullivan A	Jack Marion E	Charles Voke	John J. Kirby
Chicopee	49	Walter M. Grocki 12-57	Arthur Balthazar	Edward J. Ziemba T	Thos. F. Robinson E	Clarence L. Rivest	Theodore A. Fisher
Clinton t	12	Raymond Naughton 1-60	Mrs. Mildred Fallon	Morris N. Gould F		Thomas Moore	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t*	16		Arthur W. Gay T	J. S. Whittier N	Clifton Grinnell	Joseph E. Kelley	Raymond F. Kirwin
Dedham t	18	Jeremiah F. Bullock C	John T. Carey	John T. Carey K	John Shea	John Hartnett	Walter H. Carroll
Easthampton t	11	Katherine Root	Frank J. Janik	Thomas Scanlon F	Walter Szary	Robert Ulm	E. C. Skrzyniarz
Everett	46	Philip J. Crowley 1-58	John M. Carroll	Raymond Davis T	William Driscoll	Robert Greer	B. V. Elliott
Fairhaven t	13	W. J. Borowicz C 2-58	Michael J. O'Leary	Russell E. Shaw F	Henry T. Howard	Frank Rogers	Norman Shurtleff
Fall River	112	John F. Kane 1-58	James T. Carey	Ernest A. Floyd A	Thomas J. Logan E	Frances McDonald	
Fitchburg	43	Hedley Bray 1-58	Daniel H. McLean	James B. Perault A	Thomas E. Kennedy‡	N. F. Flecthner	Carlisle F. Taylor
Framingham t	28	John C. Acton C	William S. Walsh	Francis W. Moan N	William Paxton	Leroy Trevett	Edward T. McCarthy
Gardner	20	U. O. Fredette 1-58	Sarah E. Bourgeois	George B. Currie A	W. E. Gouslin S	James S. Casarant	Joseph J. Renes
Gloucester*	25	Beatrice K. Corliss 1-58	Allen F. Grant	Kenneth S. Webber A	Henry J. Lasley	L. B. Blatchford	John J. Coyle
Greenfield t	17	Spencer C. Flo C 3-59	W. J. Cunningham	John E. Kiley T	Eugene L. Bond E	S. R. Zanieski	Wm. J. O'Connell
Haverhill*	47	Joseph L. Willett 1-58	Bernard H. Donahue	G. D. Chevanelle M	Harry W. Bailey	William B. Hunt	Wm. J. Collins
Hingham t	11	L. W. Perkins C	W. L. Howard	K. C. Hough F	H. W. Cole	A. W. Kimball	O. P. Beck
Holyoke	55	Edwin A. Seibel 1-58	Joseph Jubinville	Joseph E. Lucey T	Edward J. Bayon	John H. Rohan	William H. McGarry
Lawrence	81	John J. Buckley 1-58	Joseph R. Smith	John S. Cahill A	Santo S. Nicolosi E	Joseph Baggett	Daniel P. Kiley
Leominster	24	Laurie J. Cormier 1-58	Arthur G. Kennard	John R. Tata A	George W. Damon S	F. W. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lexington t	17	Haskell W. Reed C	James J. Carroll	James J. Carroll K	Richard Gayer	Roy A. Cook	John W. Rycroft
Lowell*	97	Sam Pollard	William H. Sullivan	Daniel Martin A	Francis Cogger	Francis Kelleher	Francis O'Loughlin
Lynn	100	Thos. P. Costin, Jr. 12-57	Albert Flynn	George Crane A	Clarence Gowdy E	Joseph Scanlon	John P. Fournier‡
Malden	60	Fred I. Lamson 1-58	Raymond F. Mooney	Arthur A. Marr, Jr. C	Daniel Brandano	Arthur Green	Joseph Henry
Marblehead t	14	James N. Skinner	W. F. Bragdon	C. E. Chapman N	R. O. Burlingham E	John S. Adams	Samuel H. Bradish
Marlborough	16	Romeo J. Gadbois	Raymond J. Lavallee	Edward F. Bigelow T	Francis J. Granger	John W. Brecken	George F. Hutch
Medford*	66	Alfred P. Pompeo 1-58	George P. Hassett	John B. Kennedy M	Gordon Ellis	John E. P. Plante	Thomas J. Kirwan
Melrose	27	Lawrence W. Lloyd 1-58	Raymond H. Greenlaw	Arthur M. Goddard A	Glen S. Weeks E	Sidney C. Field	G. D. MacWilliams
Methuen t	24	Roger E. Ingotts C	E. Vernon Sanborn	E. Vernon Sanborn K	A. R. Nicholson E	Benjamin M. Bean	Cyril Feugill
Middleborough t*	10		Waldo S. Thomas	Waldo S. Thomas K	Edwin O. Wilson M	Bertram Tripp	William Gardiner
Milford t	15	Michael P. Visconti	Catherine L. Coyne	M. J. Hannigan A	Edward C. Carroll S	John F. Adams	Wm. F. Fitzpatrick
Milton t	22		Teresa Shaughnessy	Clyde L. Whittier T	A. E. Manning E	Fred E. Whelan	John E. Whearty
Natick t	20	E. H. Parkin, Jr.	J. H. Fleming	A. C. Leavitt N	B. G. Sargent	L. G. Brown	W. J. Shea
Needham t	16		Marian S. Peterson	Melville W. Grant A	Lester C. Hollis	R. M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch

Newburyport	14	Henry Graf, Jr. 1-58	Vera M. Kelly	Norbert A. Carey A	James H. Ronan S	H. H. C. Bryant	James E. Sullivan
Newton.	82	H. Whitmore, Jr. 1-58	Monte G. Basbas	Archie R. Whitman T	Willard S. Pratt	F. A. Perkins	Philip Purcell
North Adams* . . .	22	Julius M. Calvi 1-58	Albert L. Fuller	Percy F. Kittredge T	Henry A. Galipeau	Arthur A. Girard	John F. Flaherty
North Attleborough t	12	Albert M. Larsen, Jr. C	E. Roger Sherman	August R. Funke T	James J. McKeon S	R. C. Robertson	Carl L. MacDonald
Northampton	29	James Cahillane 1-58	John P. Foley	John T. Curran A	Edward Ryan E	Charles Maryin	George Bernier
Northbridge t . . .	17	Peter Hackett 2-58	Ruth Keeler	Gordon Spence F	William Williams	Philip B. Walker	T. J. Fitzgerald
Norwood t*	17	Alonzo F. Swift C	Walter A. Blasenak	Walter A. Blasenak K	Albert E. Casey	Harry J. Butler	Mark F. Folan
Peabody	23	P. C. O'Donnell 12-57	Jeremiah F. O'Meara	Francis Haran A	Frank J. McCarthy	Arthur C. Flynn	John J. Purcell
Pittsfield	53	Harvey E. Lake 1-58	John J. Fitzgerald	John J. Fitzgerald K	John F. Daniels	Ward G. Whalen	Thomas H. Calnan
Plymouth t	14		Herbert Bartlett	Cora B. Grady N	Edward Chase E	Everett B. Wood	R. P. Dearborn
Quincy*	84	Amelio D. Chiesa 1-58	Donald P. Crane	Alexander Smith A	Charles R. Herbert	Thomas F. Gorman	W. F. Ferrazzi
Reading t	14	Kenneth C. Latham C	Boyd H. Stewart A	Boyd H. Stewart A	James T. Putnam	Hugh L. Eames	Roland E. Ellis
Revere*	37	Harry Della Russo 1-58	Joseph McChristal	Augustine Airola A	George S. Burnett E	Daniel J. Smith	Colin A. W. Gillis
Salem	42	Francis X. Collins 12-57	Augustine J. Toomey	Harold E. Perkins A	Thomas Hever	Arthur Flynn	J. V. McDonough
Saugus t*	17		Ruth E. Stevens	Carl E. Chapman A	Ernest Pesce E	Joseph Maguire	R. E. Mansfield
Somerville	102	William J. Donovan 1-58	Norman E. Corwin	Francis E. Walsh A	Walter J. Manning	James H. O'Hara	A. F. Sharry
Southbridge t . . .	18	Armand O. Degrenier 3-58	Mrs. Clare P. Boyer	Leon A. Caron N	Henry A. Racicot E	Oswald D. Meunier	O. A. Desrosiers
Springfield	162	Daniel B. Brunton 1-58	Clifford F. Smith	Berton E. Hale A	James J. Sullivan S	Rene J. Patingre	R. P. Gallagher
Stoneham t	13	Fred Schneider C 1-58	Winthrop McCarthy	J. McDonough, Jr. F	Edwin Callahan	William Crosby	J. Clarence Nelson
Stoughton t*	11	W. J. O'Brien C 3-58	M. E. Fitzpatrick	F. J. Varston T	James W. Williams	Frederick H. Pye	Peter J. McGarvey
Swampscott t . . .	12		M. F. MacLean, Jr.	I. Murray Adams A	Paul A. Pollison	W. M. Champion, Jr.	Francis P. Wall
Taunton	40	J. C. Chamberlain 12-58	Henry L. Galipeau	Albert A. Banks A	John Sousa	William F. Hanna	T. Joseph Galligan
Wakefield t	20	Katherine Simpson C	Charles F. Young	John J. McCarthy A	George Winters	William Hurton	John G. Gates
Waltham	47	Paul V. Shaughnessy	William J. Lanagan	Hubert A. Davis A	Herbert F. Howe	John J. Steede	William F. Carmody
Watertown t	37	Thomas J. Galligan 3-58	George B. Wellman	W. W. Norcross, Jr. A	James H. Sullivan E	W. C. McElroy	James M. Igoe
Webster t	13	C. H. Sczepanski C 3-58	Pearl C. Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante A	J. R. Kleindienst E	E. P. Poblocki	Delphis J. Nadeau
Wellesley t	21		Mrs. Mary C. Ditano	Alexander McLea A	Horace S. Estey	Thomas H. Slaman	Robert P. MacBey
W. Springfield t . .	20	Raymond J. Rosa C	John F. Crean, Jr.	V. Paul Keith N	T. Frederick Roche S	F. H. Sibley	John B. O'Brien
Westfield	21	Leonard J. Warner 1-58	Harold Whittemore	J. Vincent Kane A	Francis Martin	John Clark	Malcolm Donald
Weymouth t.	33	Joseph Crehan C 3-58	Harry Christensen	Emerson R. Dizer N	Arthur Bilodeau E	Walter R. Murray	Joseph B. O'Kane
Winchester t	16	L. L. Wadsworth C	Helen E. Stinson	James J. Costello N	J. A. Wakefield, Jr. E	James E. Callahan	Charles J. Harrold
Winthrop t	19	William E. Pierce C	Joseph F. O'Hern	Geo. W. Downie T	Fritz E. Westlin	William Floyd	W. F. Pumphret
Woburn.	20	W. G. Shaughnessey 1-58	Margaret Kane	Hugh F. Gilgum A	Albert J. Wall	Michael J. Kane	Thomas Maguire
Worcester*	203	James D. O'Brien 12-57	Robert J. O'Keefe	Harold J. Tunison T	Earl R. Perry	Herbert F. Travers	

MICHIGAN—56

Adrian*	18	E. A. Ballenberger 4-57	C. A. Landel	C. A. Landel K	Walter E. Frazier E	John H. Hawley	T. W. VanOrden
Albion	10	H. A. Rieger 1-59	John P. Bentley	John P. Bentley K	Lawrence McAuliffe	Sam O'Dell	Geo. E. Lewis
Allen Park	12	George G. Schafer P	R. Don Pretty	C. Lichtenberg F	Edward Hemick	Charles Julian	Marvin D. Driver
Alpena*	13	Harlo E. Herron 4-59	Edward E. Seguin	Edward E. Seguin K	Morris Olsen	Franklin C. McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor*	48	W. E. Brown, Jr. 4-57	Fred J. Looker	Lauren J. Jedele C	G. H. Sandenburgh E	Ernest Heller	Casper Enkemann
Battle Creek	49	Frank C. Wagner 4-57	Joseph M. Boos	Joseph M. Boos K	Robert McIntosh	Charles A. Crosier	George W. Cheek
Bay City*	53	James L. Tanner 4-57	James H. Gates	Oscar A. Kasemeyer F	R. K. McGillivray	Joseph L. Trudell	Frank W. Anderson
Benton Harbor* . .	19	Alfred Hinkelman 4-57	Earl L. Tidey	Mark H. Grosse F	Samuel B. Wells E	M. Shepherdson	E. A. Lindemann
Berkley*	18	William R. Judy 4-57	Edwin J. Johnston	John W. Short M	Ernest C. Carlson	Peter Sykes	Peter Sykes
Birmingham* . . .	15	James C. Allen 4-57	Irene E. Hanley	J. H. Purkiss, Jr. F	L. R. Gare	Park Smith	R. W. Moxley
Cadillac*	10	Sol H. Young 1-58	E. Meyer	E. Meyer K	Carl Tyler S	Robert Gilchrist	Fred Weber
Dearborn	95	Orville L. Hubbard 1-58	Myron A. Stevens	M. C. Johnson F	James M. Dick	George W. Lewis	Edward H. Mealey‡

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Detroit	1,850	Albert E. Cobo 1-58	Thomas D. Leadbetter	J. H. Witherspoon C	Glenn C. Richards	Edward J. Blohm	Edward S. Piggins
East Detroit*	21	Aloysius Kapelczak 4-57	C. H. Beaubien M	Esley J. Rausch F	Charles Paternoster	August Zado	Lyman Eckhardt
East Lansing*	20	Max R. Strother 4-57	Thelma G. McDougal	H. B. Hendrickson T	Robert M. Bruce E	Murle V. Croy	Charles F. Pegg
Ecorse	18	Wm. W. Voisine 11-57	Patrick Trondle	Wm. W. Jones C	Lester Vida S	Fred A. Pudvan	Alvin T. Royal
Escanaba*	15	Wesley W. Hansen 4-58	George M. Harvey	G. F. Bourke C	K. A. Buckland E	Nels Bergeon	Harold O. Finman
Ferndale*	30	Bruce D. Garbutt 4-58	Lawrence P. Kress	Wilfred A. Laking M	Roy F. Goodspeed	Ray Wixson	R. H. Lemkie
Flint*	163	Geo. M. Algoe 11-58	Harry K. Cull	Olney L. Craft F	Theodore Moss	Calvin Johnson	George Paul
Grand Rapids*	177	Paul G. Goebel 5-58	R. S. Kilpatrick	Agnes Van Dyke A	George G. Schmid	Frank H. Burns	Dewey Beaver
Grosse Pte. Park*	13	Homer C. Fritsch 4-57	Charles Heise	Robert E. Janes C	Herbert L. Heger	Geo. deCaussin	A. E. Louwers
Grosse Pte. Woods*	10	Kenneth Koppin 4-57	H. L. Brauns	H. L. Brauns K	Fred Hansen	Vern G. Bailey	Vern G. Bailey
Hamtramck	43	Albert J. Zak 4-58	Walter J. Gajewski	Joseph Miekstyn C	Anthony J. Celmer	George Schultz‡	Walter Jaros
Hazel Park*	18	Louis Elias 4-58	Lenore Armour	Lenore Armour K	Joe Shugart E	Frank Durbin	Paul Marvin
Highland Park	46	Paul V. Winkler 4-59	Thomas E. Shawcross	Helen L. Warfield C	George L. Dunkirk E	Frank A. Ford	Dewey T. Schultz
Holland*	16	Robert Visscher 4-57	Clarence Grevengood	John Fonger A	Laverne Serne E	Andrew Klomparens	Jacob Van Hoff
Inkster*	17	Donald Olson P 4-57	Fred DePlanche	William Rafferety T	Christian Bauer	K. L. Roberts	Charles DePlanche
Ironwood*	17	E. B. Velin 4-57	L. Adriansen	L. Adriansen K	K. E. Long E	E. Laitala	J. L. Sullivan
Jackson*	51	Harold D. Miller 1-58	Everett D. Cattell	Everett D. Cattell K	William D. Monroe E	Harold Crawford	Roscoe Gray
Kalamazoo*	58	G. S. Allen, Jr. 11-57	Marie K. Filarski	Maurice Schippers F	Harold L. Andrus	Lloyd J. Curry	Sherwin Heywood
Lansing	92	Ralph W. Crego 4-57	Millie M. Brown	R. E. Sanderson C	C. E. Thornton E	Charles H. Decker	Paul R. Taylor
Lincoln Park	29	George A. Barber 4-57	Wm. Suzore	Lawrence M. Bailey F	Chester F. Mozena	T. C. Dickson	F. M. Chrichton
Livonia	18	William W. Brashear 4-58	Marie W. Clark	Marie W. Clark K	W. R. McCary E	Calvin Roberts	
Marquette*	17	R. C. Hammerschmidt 4-57	E. H. Kent	W. E. Miller N	V. E. Swan	R. W. Bystrom	D. McCormick
Menominee	11	James A. Spies 4-58	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	Arvid C. Lundin S	William L. Sporrer	Harold C. Peterson
Midland*	14	Glenn W. Warren 11-58	K. W. Lybolt	Weyant Pangborn F	C. A. Johnson	Earl Engwis	Douglas F. Craig
Monroe	21	M. J. H. Knabusch 1-58	D. A. Soleau	D. A. Soleau K	Mark G. Dance M	Russel Emerson	Harris W. Lapp
Mount Clemens*	17	Harold Lindsey 4-57	John H. Hahn	Gerald Lonegran F	Edwin E. Whedon E	Clayton Du Bay	Philip Oakey
Mount Pleasant*	11	G. Rolland Denison 1-58	Allan J. Kronbach M	Mrs. Edna Shangle T	Spenser Strouse S	Lawrence Tanner	Vernel Davis
Muskegon*	48		Arthur J. Leutscher	Hubbel E. Lundborg F	George Clark E	Leonard Bailke	Fred E. Castenholz
Muskegon Heights*	19	B. P. O'Grady 4-57	R. J. Miles M	M. Kroeze A		Alek Bell	Harry L. Ridout
Niles	13	Mowitt S. Drew 4-58	Burt C. Luth	Burt C. Luth K	Norman Koerwitz	Harold Lowe	Arthur Pears
Owosso	16	George Rubelman 5-59	George Van Epps	Ann Cavanaugh T	William Stickel	Roy Coaks	Ted A. Rice
Pontiac*	74	Wm. W. Donaldson 4-58	Ada Evans	Oscar Eekman F	Lewis Wrenn E	John Schroeder	Herbert Straley
Port Huron*	36	Etta Reid 4-57	Robert Krenke‡	Arthur Schell F	Earl Metzger	George Hisscock	Daniel L. O'Leary
River Rouge	21	M. Warren Duncan 4-57	Donald Nettlow	Donald Nettlow K	Arthur Greig, Jr.	Andrew Sassack	Ralph Phillips
Roseville*	16	Glen Alsip 3-58	Robert Nunn	Forrest Gillespie C	Roy Carter E	Harold Flechsig	Michel Miller
Royal Oak*	47	Howard K. Kelley 1-58	Gladys Holmes	Harold Kesselring F	G. L. Nampa E	Clyde Wray	Ray C. Hayward
Saginaw*	93	Maurice E. Brown 4-57	Frank B. Niderstadt	Carl J. Faist F	High A. Benner	R. G. D. Braman	William A. Yule
St. Clair Shores*	20	Thomas S. Welsh 4-57	Donald J. Harm	Raymond J. Stauder C	Fred R. Cheek E	Earl K. Dildine	Harvey Champine
St. Joseph*	10	T. H. Sparks 5-57	I. D. Wagner	I. D. Wagner K	D. E. Bicknell	W. H. Mitchell	T. Gillespie
Sault Ste. Marie*	18	James Robertson	D. K. Strickland	R. O. Gustafson A	A. J. Lipsett, Jr. E	E. B. Peterson	J. W. Welsh
Traverse City*	17	F. H. Power 4-57	F. A. McCall	F. A. McCall K	J. A. Rowley E	Jack Cooper	Charles Woodrow
Wayne*	11†	Duncan R. Millar P	Clarence H. Ladd	Robert W. Little F	R. P. Gillespie E	Henry C. Goudy	Lawrence C. Knox
Wyandotte	37	Wm. E. Kreger 4-57	Ford Wag[illegible]	[illegible] K	Louis Moehr E	Floyd Scharf	Edward Path

Ypsilanti*	18	Rodney Hutchinson 4-57	Betty E. Fenker	Betty E. Fenker K	John Larsen E	Gerald Kelly	Emil Susterka
MINNESOTA—23							
Albert Lea*	14	Kenneth C. Jordahl 1-59	Ila Dudley	Elmer G. Hagen F	Ray Folland E	Joseph Spark	Chas. Heilman
Austin	23	C. R. Hansen 5-58	John Weiland	L. W. Williams T		John Tobar	George Roope
Bemidji*	10	Virgil Heathman 1-59	Ruby Hunter	Clarence Gordhamer F	Wm. Olson S	C. O. Johnson	James McDowell
Brainerd	13	Levi Johnson 1-58	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	C. O. Markson E	Geo. W. Lucas	Louis Rofidal
Crystal	14†	Ralph O. Overlie 1-58	Orin M. Hollom F	Orin M. Hollom F	J. L. Klemenhagen E	Arnold Sibet	L. R. Albrecht
Duluth	105	Eugene R. Lambert 4-60	Bert H. Parson	Chester H. Barnes F	M. D. Lubratovich	Edward L. Blaski	Oscar F. Brewer
Faribault	16	Frank H. Duncan 4-57	Roland Kruger	Roland Kruger K	P. Theo. Olsson E	Marven Morgan	Edward D. O'Brien
Fergus Falls	13	Henry A. Winther 4-57	Harold H. Drews	Harold H. Drews K	E. F. Hensch E	Harvey Glorvigen	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	Gerald Thomas 1-58	E. Arthur Anderson	G. St. Julien T	James Rough	Hugh Riley	Powell Majerle
Mankato*	19	Rex H. Hill 1-59	H. J. Matson	Kenneth Oslund A	Erwin G. Hill E	Ben Bangerter	Stan Christ
Minneapolis	522	Eric G. Hoyer 7-57	Leonard A. Johnson	Al Hansen C	Hugo G. Erickson E	R. C. Malmquist	Eldred I. Walling
Moorhead	15	Thornley Wells 12-58	Paul Cook	Eric Martinson T	George Anderson E	Francis Remley	L. H. Bielfeldt
Owatonna	10	Glen Myers 4-58	Lawrence Haberman	Donald Bruno T	Rodney Fleming E	Edwin Slezek	Julius Stark
Red Wing	11	Harry E. Rardin 5-57	H. E. Nordholm	H. E. Nordholm K	J. F. Enz E	Steve Rosener	Eric Carlson
Richfield*	32†	Fred Kittell 1-58	Paul Haugen	Paul Haugen K	Leo J. Jolly E	Ray Meeker	Cyril Johnson
Robbinsdale	11	Robert A. Merwin 1-59	Roger K. Ulstad	Roger K. Ulstad K	Graydon R. Boeck E	Adolph Jullie	Mathew Spurzem
Rochester	30	C. H. McQuillan 4-57	Elfreda Reiter	Elfreda Reiter K	C. A. Armstrong E	Frank W. Everett	J. J. Macken, Jr.
St. Cloud	28	George Byers 4-60	John J. Streitz	A. J. Haberkorn T	R. W. Teague E	Ray Harry	Jos. Ebnet‡
St. Louis Park*	35†	R. C. Fernstrom 1-58	Joseph Justad	Joseph Justad K	Phillip Smith E	C. M. Williams	Andrew Nelson
St. Paul	311	Joseph E. Dillon 6-58	Joseph R. Okoneski	Joseph J. Mitchell C	Arthur W. Tews E	W. H. Mattocks	William F. Proetz
South St. Paul	16	David G. Hardman 4-57	John F. O'Donnell	John F. O'Donnell K	John Badalich	H. E. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	John Vukelich 4-58	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	J. G. Milroy, Jr. K	Paul Logerstedt E	Oscar Poiser	George Forte
Winona	25	Loyde E. Pfeiffer 4-57	Roy G. Wildgrube	Oke Hultkrantz T	Gerald O. Harvey	Frank P. Witt	August J. Bingold
MISSISSIPPI—15							
Biloxi	37	Laz Quave 7-57	Carl Short F	Carl Short F	J. A. Creel	Walter Clark	Herbert McDonnell
Clarksdale	17	John C. Newman 7-57	T. C. Fox	T. C. Fox K	R. A. Miller E	H. H. Moore	J. A. Herring
Columbus	17	William J. Propst 7-57	T. W. Lewis, Jr. S	Mary Youngblood A	Louis Shull, Sr. S	O. B. Spruill	Mahlon Vickery
Greenville	30	George F. Archer 1-60	C. L. Lancaster	C. L. Lancaster K	J. H. Teunisson, Jr. E	A. Z. Lokey	C. A. Hollingsworth
Greenwood	18	Allen D. Saffold 7-57	Bonner Duggan	C. W. Walker A	C. G. Abbott E	J. C. Evans	R. R. Shurden
Gulfport	23		R. H. Washington	James H. McManus F	H. E. Blakeslee	Harold Lacy	E. E. Klein
Hattiesburg	29	D. Gary Sutherland 7-57	Fewell Thompson	N. K. Russell C	J. R. Estes E	E. J. Barksdale	H. W. Herring
Jackson	98	Allen C. Thompson 7-57	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	A. B. Huey C	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	W. D. Rayfield
Laurel	25	A. S. Scott 7-57	John D. Robinson	John D. Robinson K	T. I. Carter E	H. Temple	C. W. Valentine
McComb	10	Chas. H. Douglas 1-59	John B. Ewing			Sam Bellipanni	George H. Guy
Meridian*	42	W. S. Smylie 7-57	Joel W. Forrester	Joel W. Forrester K	J. Slaughter, Jr. E	W. G. Bishop	O. A. Booker
Natchez	23	Troy B. Watkins 6-58	Sam F. Junkin, Sr.	W. H. Parker F	E. M. Stiles E	Vincent Guido	S. C. Craft
Pascagoula	11	W. Ed Wiggins 7-57	R. C. Abbey	R. C. Abbey K	H. C. Ezell	A. N. Ferrer	J. J. Sullivan
Tupelo	12	James L. Ballard 7-57	W. T. Franks	W. T. Franks K	A. E. Bratton S	Arthur Hutchison	R. A. Monaghan
Vicksburg	28	Pat Kelly 7-57	Marie Pantoliano	Marie Pantoliano K	John L. Hyland E	J. F. Hosemann	Otto Finane
MISSOURI—28							
Cape Girardeau	22	Walter H. Ford 4-60	Verna L. Landis	J. W. McBride F	Max Stovall	Carl Lewis	Percy R. Little
Carthage	11	C. Glenn Joyce 4-58	Maryetta E. White	Maryetta E. White K	E. S. Glenn E	John Brydges	R. L. Loyd
Clayton*	16	Jule A. Schweig 4-58	Charlee W. Niedner	Charlee W. Niedner K	Eugene J. Petersen E	Otto J. Brexler	Chas. J. Tacke

Table XVIII — Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000 : 1957 — Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Columbia*	32	Howard B. Lang, Jr. 4-57	F. L. Boggs	Wm. E. Palmer F	F. E. Grundler E	Max Woods	Paul B. Cheavens
Ferguson*	12	Clem E. Helmsing 4-58	Radah B. Becker	Robert C. Storey M	Al H. Beck	D. Bindbeutel	W. L. Mathews
Fulton	10	Edward H. Estes 4-58	Byron Dysart	Byron Dysart K	D. Elrow Crane	Clinton Harris	W. W. Lewis
Hannibal	20	John R. Schroder 6-58	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher K	Alvin Seckman	Milton Finks	John B. Lawson
Independence	37	R. Weatherford, Jr. 4-58	James S. Craig	Thomas W. Snoddy A	Robert B. Waddill E	Thomas J. Pollard	Louis Howell
Jefferson City	25	Arthur W. Ellis 4-59	Hy. W. Ells	Hy. W. Ells K	Richard Fowler E	John Sullivan	Louis G. Backers
Jennings	15	Oliver R. Koeneman	O. J. Galbraith	O. J. Galbraith K	J. R. Graham E	Al. Wiese	John Obertz
Joplin*	39	Freeman R. Johnson 4-58	Maude Fones	H. A. Richardson F	U. W. Johnston E	D. W. Abernathy	Roy Isgrigg
Kansas City*	457	H. Roe Bartle 4-59	Mrs. Margaret Strahm	Rollin F. Agard F	Reed McKinley	Edgar M. Grass	Bernard C. Brannon
Kirksville	11	T. A. Eichorn 4-60	Park Jones	Ralph Sees T	Emil Lehr E	John Snyder	Harley Gill
Kirkwood	19	Wm. L. Berthold 4-60	Wm. C. Mason	Wm. C. Mason K	C. L. Temme E	John Bryce	Kenneth Peek
Maplewood	13	S. P. Davidson 4-57	John P. Usher	John P. Usher K	Robert C. Elliott S		Leo F. Buck
Mexico*	12	Frank B. Edwards 4-57	Fae Lowry	Calvin M. Lakin M	James R. Huff E	Thomas Merritt	Earl Jones
Moberly*	13	Earl B. Noel 4-58	R. W. Daly	K. L. Bolin M	Russell Barclay E	Sam Stinebaker	Omar Winn
Overland	12	Mort Jacobs 4-58	Dorothy L. Miller	Dorothy L. Miller K	Wilbur G. Temme		Brown Hairgrove
Poplar Bluff	15	E. W. Robinson 5-59	Donald Jones	Harold Gamblin F	Ralph Sullivan	Johny Ryan	Lester Massingham
Richmond Heights	15	Lee M. Duggan 4-60	A. Benoist Riley	A. Benoist Riley K	F. R. Nohl E	Geo. M. Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
St. Charles	14	Henry C. Vogt 4-59	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. Brockgreitens K	Edgar Rapp, Jr. E	Earl Bricker	Earl W. Humphrey
St. Joseph	79	Stanley I. Dale 4-58	Walter T. Welsh	Lee B. Irwin C	Glen B. Riddle E	Ralph K. McLaury	Harry Crowell
St. Louis	857	Raymond R. Tucker 4-57	Lucille R. Darst	John H. Poelker C	Frank J. McDevitt	Hugh F. Lyon	J. O'Connell
Sedalia	20	Julian H. Bagby 4-58	W. C. Ream	W. C. Ream K	E. V. Bishop E	John J. Lueck	Edgar Neighbors
Sikeston	12	Chas. H. Butler 4-58	John W. Vaughn	John W. Vaughn K	Chas. Moose	L. D. Ramsey	Arthur Bruce
Springfield*	67	Warren M. Turner 4-57	Donald H. Kelley	J. Oliver Gideon F	Wm. E. Hedges	Ray Fraker	C. Warren Norman
University City*	40	Harold Acker 4-58	Francis Flynn	Victor Ellman F	Walter Heimbuecher	Ernest Byrne	Peter Gaffney
Webster Groves*	23	William F. Guffey 4-58	E. H. Healey	K. W. Howe F	John B. Clayton, Jr.	James P. Yadon	Ovid Yadon
MONTANA—7							
Anaconda	11	John O'Leary	Regina Connors	Girtrude McMahon T		Walter Riley	Mike T. Morris
Billings	32	Earle Knight 5-57	Wm. J. Fry, Jr.	R. A. Lathom A	Sam B. Ward E	S. F. Morse	C. E. Maness
Bozeman*	11	Arnold M. Swanson 1-58	L. G. Shadoan F	L. G. Shadoan F	S. D. Waldorf E	John McCorsson	A. N. Haas
Butte	33	Tim J. Sullivan 5-57	Beryl Wilson	Bernard E. Holland T	James P. Egan E	John McCarthy	Bart J. Riley
Great Falls	39	Russel Conklin 5-57	Fred L. Hill	W. M. Johnson F	A. J. Richardson E	Chas. Carrico	Harold M. Mady
Helena*	18	O. L. Brackman 1-58	Nina M. Settles	Geo. Felsch, Jr. F	W. J. Leary E	J. M. Munger	John E. Fred
Missoula*	22	James A. Hart 1-58	Mrs. Alice Jaqueth	W. M. Sterling F	P. J. Whelan E	Clare P. Kern	Dan L. Rice
NEBRASKA—10							
Beatrice	12	Allen Davison 4-58	A. G. Kleman	A. G. Kleman K	George R. Miller	Cecil Hess	Gene H. Burton
Fremont	15	Forrest A. Johnson 4-57	Leonard L. Larsen	Leonard L. Larsen K	Duane E. Funk E	J. H. Mordhorst	Robert F. Millard
Grand Island	23	E. Merle McDermott 4-57	F. S. White	S. Johrde T	E. H. Cordes E	R. L. Evans	J. L. Bosler
Hastings	20	Wendell Foote 4-57	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier K	Thomas R. Stewart E	R. J. Van Fleet	George Maul
Kearney*	12	E. G. Tunks 4-57	Harriette J. Nelson	Ray E. Lundy M	C. L. Sear S	B. E. Hardin	R. T. Nelson
Lincoln	99	Bennett S. Martin	Theo Berg	Theo Berg K	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	J. T. Carroll
Norfolk	11	B. A. McCreary 4-57	Alvin S. Ahlman	Alvin S. Ahlman K	Z. N. Dewey E	R. H. Wolff	Irvin F. Ferris

North Platte	15	C. J. Frazier 4-57	L. E. Mehlman	L. E. Mehlman K	M. L. Seivers	Leslie Mills	D. A. Young
Omaha	251	John Rosenblatt 5-57	Joseph Dineen	Franklyn Dinges C	Edwin Woodbridge E	Eugene Fields	Harry Green
Scottsbluff*	13	Clark N. Williams 4-57	Chas. Schwanner	Chas. Schwanner K	Les Mortenson	James Bramwell	Cecil Rhodes

NEVADA—2

Las Vegas*	45†	C. D. Baker 6-59	Shirley Ballinger	Harold Laird F	George E. Wade E	Elmer C. Gates	Ray Sheffer
Reno*	32	Len Harris 7-59	E. E. Gill	Donald D. Anderson C	Elliot Cann E	Karl Evans	Theodore Berrum

NEW HAMPSHIRE—10

Berlin	17	Aime A. Tondreau	James E. Cryans	James E. Cryans K	Clarence Brungot E	O. B. Bergquist	Herman Oleson
Claremont*	13	Marion L. Phillips 1-58	Rose Ellen Haugsaud	Frances Lovejoy A	John Fennessy	Esmon Dansfreau	William Hobbs
Concord*	28	Howe Anderson 1-58	Arthur E. Roby	Archie N. Gourley A	Howard E. Raymond	Clarence H. Green	Walter H. Carlson
Dover	16	Thomas H. Keenan 1-58	Alfred J. Guilmette	Norman T. Brownlee F	Edward Smith	Carroll Nash	John J. Murphy
Keene*	16	I. Alfred Dennis 1-58	Lena Warren	Philip Patch C	George Hawkins	Walter Messer	William Bridgham
Laconia	15	Bernard Boutin 4-57	Kenneth R. Dunlap	Kenneth R. Dunlap K	Arnold O'Mara E	Merle Sargent	Chas. Dunleavy
Manchester	83	Josaphat T. Benoit 1-58	Michael J. Quinn	Armand E. Tetu A	Romeo F. Dusseault E	J. N. Guevin	F. McGranaghan
Nashua	35	Lester H. Burnham 12-57	Edward S. LeBlanc	Edward R. Benoit T	Joel Hill E	Anthony J. Molloy	Joseph L. Regan
Portsmouth*	19	John J. Leary 1-58	Thomas J. McDonough	Wilfred E. Young F	Nat S. Stevens	F. Crompton	Martin O. Betz
Rochester	14	Robert W. Watson 1-58	D. Arlene Baker	Paul H. Bergeron A	George C. Nadeau	Ralph Seavey	Ernest Levesque

NEW JERSEY—90

Asbury Park* . . .	17	Roland J. Hines 5-57	Mary V. Martin	Walter P. Haight A	Arthur E. Lawrence	E. C. Hutchinson	Fred C. Lembke
Atlantic City	62	Joseph Altman 5-60	Bertram Whitman	B. M. Townsend C	William F. Casey	Zenus U. Mathis	Jerry J. Sullivan
Bayonne	77	G. DiDomenico 5-59	John F. Lee	Alfred Brady F	Alexander Drogin E	Peter C. Kenny	Robert O'Connor
Belleville	32	Isadore J. Padula 5-58	Mrs. F. R. Morey	T. R. Sargeant T	Kenneth D. Smith	Harry T. White	G. R. Spatz
Bergenfield	18	Edward C. Meyer 1-58	Edmund L. Willis	Wesley Campbell T	John Kostelecky S	August Gunther	Kenneth Vehrkens
Bloomfield	49	Donald H. Scott 1-60	J. Cory Johnson	Theo. C. Hock T	M. B. Huber E	Thos. Gussner	Fred Hess
Bridgeton	18	Thomas A. Dailey 1-58	Joseph Chinnici	Earl L. McCormick C	Valdemar Edwards	John Peguesse	Frederick Semple
Burlington	12	Anthony T. Greski 1-58	Elmer S. Gares	James Ayrer T	Albertus Hoffman	Franklin Janson	Peter Yuengling
Camden	125	George E. Brunner 5-59	John O'dorisio	Ethan Lang C	George C. Rogers E	W. Van Pfefferle	Gustav Koerner
Carteret	13	E. J. Dolan, Jr. 1-59	George Brechka	Alexander Comba F	Paul Bagala S	Frank Magyar	George Sheridan
Cliffside Park . . .	17	Francis J. Murphy 1-58	John Bird	Edw. Farrell F	Walter P. Okolita	James McGrath	John J. Mc Evoy
Clifton*	65	John W. Surgent 5-58	Edith M. Marrion	John Franz F	William Holster E	John Zanet	Paul Dittrich
Collingswood	16	Arthur E. Armitage 5-57	R. S. Wigfield	Louis M. Miller F	Arthur E. Armitage	Carl B. Rudderow	Frank J. McCart
Cranford tp	19	John L. Brennan C 1-58	J. Walter Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	Patrick J. Grall E	H. G. Schindler	Lester W. Powell
Delaware tp	10	Christian M. Weber 5-58	Margaret Wermuth	Edmund Bournan A	Sam McGill S		Frank Jones
Dover	11	John Roach 1-58	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	Chas. A. Gustin	John J. Valley
Dumont	13	Joseph J. Hishon 1-58	John R. Zellweger	John R. Zellweger K	Arthur J. Schafer	Ralph Spedden	H. H. Allmers
East Orange	79	W. M. McConnell 1-59	Alice I. Webster	J. Easton Williams A	Arthur T. Brokaw E	George J. Rebhan	John F. McGinty
East Paterson . . .	15	Louis Dodero 1-58	Walter Bredder	Walter Bredder K	Aldino Lorenzi	George Geissler	Ralph Bloor
Edison tp	16†	Thomas J. Swales 1-58	Oscar Kaus	Russell B. Walker C	James C. Forgione		Charles GrandJean
Elizabeth	113	Steven J. Bercik 1-59	Thomas P. Luchio	Patrick F. McGann C	James McLevey E	Edward F. Deignan	E. E. Flaherty
Englewood	23	Albert Moskin 1-58	Joseph T. Carney	Eugene S. Fisher A	E. E. A. Blackwell E	E. T. Truslowe	Jack Abrams
Ewing tp	17	Peter J. DeFlesco 1-58	William Nason	Donald J. Tome F	Edward J. Leadem		Wm. C. Forst, Jr.
Fair Lawn*	24	Frank Sogorka 5-57	Donald DeBruin	James A. Alloway T	Frank Peruggi E	Howard Fenster	Louis Risacher
Fort Lee	12	John Kerwien 1-58	W. S. Corker	W. S. Corker K	W. S. Corker‡ K	Ralph Porrino	Theo. Grieco
Garfield	28	Emil J. Sadloch 1-58	Joseph J. Novack	Wm. L. Pelio C	David Cascino E	Casmer Rembish	N. Perrapato
Gloucester City . .	14	Frederick W. Floyd	Edward J. Ronan	Francis Gorman F	John R. Murray	Walter E. Klaus	T. A. Winkelspecht

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Hackensack*	29	Edgar P. Deuell 5-57	Ethel M. Hoyt	C. R. Featherstone C	Lester K. Fishbough	Wm. C. Frodsham	W. Demarest
Haddon tp	12	Wm. G. Rohrer, Jr. 5-59	Ethel W. Atkinson	Ethel W. Atkinson K	John H. Osler E	Edward Turner	Wm. G. Snyder
Haddonfield	10	E. A. Farrington 5-57	J. R. Logan	Raymond Wheeler T	Martin Start, Sr. S	Russell Hunt	William Padgett
Hamilton tp	41	Joseph A. Jansen C 1-59	Frank A. Priest	H. A. Sutterley T	Myron X. Feld E		Philip Booz
Harrison	13	Francis E. Rodgers 1-59	Charles A. Farley	Harry J. McLynden T	Joseph A. Cundari E	Walter B. Tuite	Martin A. Flynn
Hawthorne	15	Louis Bay 2nd 5-59	George V. Grillo	James A. Kirkman F	John G. Rozema	Dominick Mele	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp	21	V. W. DiBuono C 12-57	Howard J. Bloy	William Ostermiller T	Joseph S. Fuhrmann E	August Daviet	Paul F. Korlesky
Hoboken	51	John J. Grogan 5-57	Arthur C. Malone	John F. Erbeck C	Hugh F. McGuire	George Bonin	John Reynolds
Irvington	59	Edward J. McKenna 5-58	Timothy M. Maloney	Harry A. Schuman F	Herbert Kruttschnitt	W. S. Holleran	August E. Hock
Jersey City	299	Bernard J. Berry 5-57	James A. Tumulty, Jr.	Donald Spence F	Joseph A. Soriero	T. J. Maloney	Michael Cusack
Kearny	40	Joseph M. Healey 1-58	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Gerhardt Joa E	W. G. Wandras	James Hanna
Lakewood tp	11	Samuel J. Roberts 1-58	Stanley E. Brower	Lilian M. Bedell T	Arthur Curtis	Melvin E. Gurley	W. L. Comstock
Linden	31	William J. Hurst 1-59	Thomas J. Wieser	Charles A. Valvano T	James F. Davison E	Frank T. Miller	Charles H. Bettle
Lodi*	15	Joseph Cuccia 10-60	Joseph Pacella	Albert Branca F	Anthony Roma	Floyd Du Boise	Paul A. Trocola
Long Branch	23	Daniel J. Mahar 5-60	Senita Camassa	Raymond Brown T	George Woolley	Kenneth Wymbs	Thomas J. Marks
Lyndhurst tp	20	W. F. Gallagher 5-57	Fred O. Taub	Fred O. Taub K	Harry Gutheil S	Edwin Barbiere	Otto Bayer
Madison	10	Thomas T. Taber 1-58	Elsa W. Garrett	Myra A. Aindow T	John P. Sliwa E	R. L. Chambers	Edward W. Hinch
Maplewood tp. . . .	25	Thomas W. Sweeney 1-58	Stephen Y. Ronnie	Stephen Y. Ronnie K	E. W. Barbehenn E	Louis Zimmer	Harold R. Dowd
Millburn tp	15	William B. Gero C 1-58	T. Widmayer	R. D. Ward F	Wm. B. Gero	John D. Hayes	Frank J. Stoeckle
Millville	16	Benjamin H. Corson 5-57	Conrad A. Waltman	Charles Taylor T	Maxwell Barber E	Francis Wettstein	Samuel Fithian
Montclair	44	W. L. Dill, Jr. 5-60	Mrs. Roma E. Ives	Arthur Siegel C	James D. Groff E	Arthur W. Bilby	Harry Knowles
Morristown	17	J. Raymond Manahan 1-59	Edward V. Ehlers	D. F. Johnson T	George E. Burke	E. F. Lindquist	Eugene B. Bauer
Neptune tp	14	Joseph Shafto 12-57	John W. Knox	Arthur Pharo T	Joseph Wardell	Frank Emmons	S. William Maas
New Brunswick . .	39	Chester W. Paulus 5-59	Harry W. Dwyer	John E. Ferren C	Monroe W. Taylor E	Arthur C. Jaques	George F. Kane
Newark.	439	Leo P. Carlin 7-58	H. S. Reichenstein	William P. Schorn F	George W. Andress	Harry J. Sommers	Frederick R. Lacey
North Arlington . .	16	Peter R. Tonner 1-59	Cathryn Shavinsky	T. Lapinski T	Joseph Luty S	John E. Clark	John F. Eagan
North Bergen tp .	42	Angelo J. Sarubbi 5-59	Joseph Kelly	Anna Mae Weiss C	Joshua Muss E	Warren Andes	Joseph Steinel
North Plainfield . .	13	Harold R. McCusker 1-58	Lucy M. Borman	Robert H. Pasch T	Frank S. Blifford E	Frank S. Reynolds	Ralph C. Farmer
Nutley	27	Harry W. Chenoweth 5-60	Florence E. Rutan	Florence E. Rutan K	Dudley R. Shepard	Andrew Hutch	Charles J. Rummel
Orange	38	Russell A. Riley 5-58	Michael J. Donlon	C. Dieffenbacher T	Walter B. Savage	Edward J. Burke	Edward J. Burke
Passaic	58	Paul G. DeMuro 5-59	Anthony Martini	Theodore Janeczek T	John Schneider E	John Boyko	Edward Boyko
Paterson	139	Edward J. O'Byrne 1-58	Frank Sciro	Joseph Dorfman C	Harry Schoen	Hobart G. Strathearn	James Walker
Pensauken tp. . . .	23	W. Hutchinson, Jr. 1-58	Gertrude E. Ruddick	Elmer E. Brown T	Harry Z. Matthews S	Wm. Clements	Russell Walton
Perth Amboy . . .	41	James J. Flynn 5-58	Philip P. Costello	John A. Mika C	James Harding S		John Swallick
Phillipsburg	19	Francis B. Moule 5-58	Harry R. Carhart	Harry R. Carhart K	Shipman R. Pursel E	Bernard G. Hughes	John W. Budd
Piscataway tp . . .	10	John F. Duffy C 12-57	Edward Munsie	Mrs. K. McCormick T	Chester Lambert	Stepehen Konecnik	A. H. Schlunsen
Plainfield	42	Allen D. Tompkins 1-59	Fred Toegel	Raymond J. Myzie F	J. A. Fleming, Jr. E	F. F. Donovan	Patrick J. Murray
Pleasantville	12	Scott Ireland	Nehemiah Andrews	Harry Helfrich T	Howard Baker	Clarence Johnson	W. H. Atkinson
Princeton	12	P. MacKay Sturges 1-58	Robert F. Mooney	Robert F. Mooney K	I. Russell Riker E	George Rollings	John H. Smith
Rahway.	21	James G. Egolf 1-59	Robert Schrof	J. J. Kinneally F	James Scarpitto	James R. Stevens	Lawrence E. Coman
Red Bank	13	George A. Gray 1-59	Amy E. Shinn	Edwin O. Lomerson T	Ensley M. White	Everett Brower	Frank W. Reuther
Ridgefield Park . .	12	Ross S. Vogt 5-60	Harold J. Jones	Harold J. Jones K	Anthony Zoda S	Emil Schmidt	Joseph Gorman
Ridgewood*	17	Robert L. Olson 5-58	Wayne P. Mitchell M	Wayne P. Mitchell M	Robert W. Raymond E	William Haldane	Stephen James

Roselle	18	James J. Argyros 12-57	Jean Krulish	Jean Krulish K	Joseph Gambone	Elwood Johns	W. M. Personette
Roselle Park. . . .	12	Arthur M. Dorfner 12-58	Mrs. Victoria Crane	John Naffke T	J. H. Whitmeyer, Jr.	S. T. Mangan‡	Edward Stevens
Rutherford	17	Robert Van Winkle 1-58	Harold J. Landshof	Scott D. Staples T	John Ordway	Chas. Divona	E. E. Bigelman
Sayreville.	10		Mary Guilfoyle	Joseph Weber T	Raymond Presnal	Julius Szkodny	Harry A. Olsen
Somerville	12	Walter Scott 1-58	Edith Varley	Richard Lothian F	Elsworth Van Fleet E	Luther Speer	Fred Eckhoff
South Orange	15	Jack Augenblick 5-57	Mary S. Jenkins	Eugene G. Bailey T	Arthur L. Demarest E	John J. Reynolds	T. B. Fitzsimmons
South River	11	Walter W. Schack 1-58	W. A. Reichenbach, Jr.	Henry O. Schlegel T	Frank Navin	Geza Kish	Matthew G. Zaleski
Summit.	18	C. Philip Dean 1-58	Harry C. Kates	H. G. Fuchs T	J. Henry Negus	Thomas J. Murray	Edward K. Egan
Teaneck tp*	34	T. J. E. Brown 5-58	Clara A. Christensen	William F. Haeker T	Martial J. Kilmurray	William Lindsay‡	Cornelius J. Harte
Trenton	128	Donal J. Connolly 5-59	Stanley J. Maziarz	Charles J. Miller C	Joseph R. Walsh E	Thomas J. Phelan	James A. Dilouie
Union tp	38	F. E. Biertuempfel 1-60	William W. Friberger	Ernest A. Winters T	Henry Kreh, Jr. E	Harold H. Denk	Jacob F. Denk
Union City.	56	Harry J. Thourot 5-58	W. G. Turner	J. W. Wehman A	Peter LaMort E	Charles Friedel	Edward J. Mescall
Verona.	11	Willard E. Dodd 12-57	Clemens C. Kreuder	A. C. Windolf F	D. A. Carmichael E	Joseph F. Ward	Edgar D. Coffin
Vineland.	30†	Frank J. Testa 7-60	John J. Daneri	John B. D'Ippolito C	R. L. Bartholomew E	Thomas M. Dell	John Barsuglia‡
Weehawken tp . . .	15	C. F. Krause, Jr. 1-59	Joseph S. Mirabelli	C. F. Krause, Jr. F	James F. Maher, Jr.	Israel Reeves	Edward J. Kirk
West New York . .	38	John Armellino 5-59	Raymond Gabriel	Lawrence Havey F	John Cendo	Frederick P. Roos	Albert Schneider
West Orange	29	Walter Quinn 5-58	Thurman Williams	James Toppings F	Louis Falcone	Leo Coleman	Harry H. Hain
Westfield	21	Charles P. Bailey 12-58	Jane F. Jones	Dennis N. Lever T	Clancy D. Connell	William Linden	Albert Pfirrmann
Woodbridge tp . . .	36	H. B. Quigley 1-58	Joseph B. Dunigan	George Mroz F	Peter Schmidt	Joseph Allgier	John R. Egan
Woodbury	11	Henry W. Peterson 12-58	Alex. G. Carson	W. C. Wilkins, Jr. T	Samuel J. Scott	Albert R. Lutz	R. M. Braithwood

NEW MEXICO—7

Albuquerque* . . .	97	Maurice Sanchez C 4-58	Ida V. Malone	Harold E. Kious F	E. O. Betts	W. A. Westerfeld	Paul A. Shaver
Carlsbad	18	John Pulice 4-58	Hoyt McMinn	Hoyt McMinn K	Farrell McLean	Ira Stockwell	Rex D. Morris
Clovis*	17	O. G. Potter	Mable Pate	Mable Pate K	Wayne Clements	George Mattox	Ollie Damron
Hobbs*	14	J. T. Sayers	Mrs. Hazel Anderson	Mrs. J. Alexander T	Don L. Benge E	A. L. Conner	Earl D. Westfall
Las Cruces*	12	James E. Heighley 2-61	Raymond E. Howell	Raymond E. Howell K	Cruz Nevarez S	Pete O. Maese	Santos Ramirez
Roswell*.	26	E. C. Tucker 4-58	L. G. Link	L. G. Link K	C. R. Young E	George E. Daniels	L. O. Thompson, Jr.
Santa Fe*	28	Leo T. Murphy 4-58	M. T. Sebastian	M. T. Sebastian K	J. H. Ashbough E	Ellis Bauer	A. B. Martinez

NEW YORK—72

Albany	135	Erastus Corning 12-57	J. E. Gilmartin	L. J. Ehrhardt C	Jesse J. Parker S	M. J. Flemming	
Amsterdam	32	E. J. Martuscello 1-58	Anthony Sandy	Richard H. Hayden T	Albert McCaffrey E	Samuel Palombo	Andrew Celmer
Auburn*	37	H. T. Anderson 1-60	William F. McKeon	Joseph Haywood C	Arthur Adams E	Luke J. Bergan	John F. Tenity
Batavia	18	Herman D. Gabriel 1-58	Frank A. Corti	Frank A. Corti K	Norman Hall E	Harold Case	Stanley Smith
Beacon.	14	Henry Kennelly 1-58	George Mordas	George Mordas K	Anthony Rowan E	Joseph Cutaland	Jesse Dingee
Binghamton	81	Donald W. Kramer 1-58	George R. Beers	John E. Bloomer C	Regis C. McNamara E	Frank J. Buckman	Michael J. Hanifin
Buffalo	580	Steven Pankow 1-58	Steven Kaczmarek	Chester Kowal C	George Goetz	William M. Daly	Joseph A. DeCillis
Cohoes	21	Rudolph Roulier	George A. Boivin	A. E. Dufresne C	J. A. Archambeault	H. W. Grogan	J. R. Garrett
Corning	18	D. Stimson 1-58	C. Hause	V. Schoonover T	P. Grannan	J. Doolittle	R. J. Laurence
Cortland.	18	Robert C. Keeney 1-58	Charles G. Houser	Richard B. Sanders T	Alfred R. Reilly E	Joseph Emm	Michael Canestaro
Dunkirk	18	George T. Wheeler 12-57	Joseph Ricotta	Frank Janice T	Harold Stumpf E	William Cybulski	Richard M. Kinn
Elmira*	50	Edward A. Mooers 1-58	Edward L. Kelly	Francis N. Mullen‡ F	Abe L. Oppenheim	Louis J. Mosher	Eugene F. Golden
Endicott	20	C. Burdette Parkhurst 1-58	Ralph A. Jackson	Steve Kuracina T	Nick English	Paul L. Brown	Leon E. Coleman
Floral Park	15	William N. Lewis	Charles J. Hartman	Robert M. Forman T	Frank C. Boes E	Robert Channing	Philip V. Maickel
Freeport	25	William F. Glacken 4-57	Milford F. VanRiper	L. D. C. Smith F	Harry J. Chuisano S	D. Mauersberger	Peter Elar
Fulton	14	J. S. Johnson, Jr. 1-58	Frank A. Campbell	Harold H. Fielding T	Harry S. Andrews E	George W. Allen	Karl F. Stewart
Garden City	14	Webster J. Cave, Jr.	Eugene R. Courtney	J. Wilson Jones T	James Nesmith	Richard F. Rowden	S. J. Vandewater

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000 : 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Geneva	17	W. Erle Rogers 1-58	Lucille A. Wright	Jay F. Goodman T	Harry M. Bolton	Louis L. McGuigan	Joseph McDonough
Glen Cove	15	Joseph A. Suozzi	Madeline Capobianco	Harvey Doxey F	Edward Danis	Rocci Genova	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	20	Milton G. Tibbitts	Basil J. Durkee	Basil J. Durkee K	Edward J. Anderson	Frank M. Preston	F. D. Sullivan‡
Gloversville	24	Roger B. Haviland 1-58	Donald W. Fox	Hazel K. Allen T	George Naginey E	Harold C. Maxson	John G. Farrell
Hempstead	29	William O. Gulde 4-57	Lael Von Elm	Lael Von Elm K	Frederick R. Rundle	Joseph A. Nadolny	John L. Feeley
Hornell	15	Lloyd R. Burdett 1-58	James O. Stephens	Jay I. Nesbitt T	Gerald Clancy	F. V. Kinnerney	Harold P. Lewis
Hudson	12	John L. Kelly 1-58	Harry R. Deacon	Joseph D. Moy T	Edwin J. Folz	Thomas L. Montana	John J. Sullivan
Ithaca	29	John F. Ryan 1-58	George A. Blean	George A. Blean K	Francis J. Laverty	Frank R. Stamp‡	W. S. Simmers
Jamestown	43	Carl F. Sanford 1-58	Clinton H. Watson	Donald W. Swanson C	Leonard W. Bergman	Charles R. Dorman	John Paladino
Johnson City	19	Donald Stocum 1-58	Herbert Schaefer	Herbert Schaefer K	Walter Sleeper E	George Hannon	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	11	H. W. Mansfield 1-58	Archibald Wands	James J. Morrell C	C. W. Knowles E	John H. Walker	Joseph P. Cerrone
Kenmore	20	George D. Toomey 4-59	Clifford F. Lane	Paul Hagen T	Fred S. Creamer	Raymond J. Kirsch	Elmer A. Arnet
Kingston	29	F. H. Stang 12-57	Bernhardt H. Kramer	Oscar A. Goodall T	A. F. Hallivan E	James M. Brett	Roy Van Buren
Lackawanna	28	Walter Paryz, Jr. 1-58	Andrew Eszak	Joseph E. Krause T	Charles Delmont	George Yoviene	Walter Woyshner
Lockport	25	F. J. Moyer, Jr. 1-58	Kenneth F. Anderson	W. C. Wiese, Sr. T	Howard Treadwell	Daniel N. Haley	Frank J. Tracy
Long Beach*	23†		Anthony Di Pioala	John McCabe A	Sidney Schiffman	Nicholas Green	M. J. Fleischman
Lynbrook	17	Fred A. Greis 4-59	H. E. Dana	H. E. Dana K	Floyd F. Wilcox	Albert Hart	Walter F. Waring
Mamaroneck* . . .	15	Joseph Dalfonso‡	F. H. Bull, Jr. T	F. H. Bull, Jr. T	E. A. Langerfeld E	John Grainger	Jeremiah Geary
Massena	13	Ralph M. Jones 4-57	William B. McMillan	W. B. McMillan K	Frank C. Simpson E	Joseph King	Thomas O'Neil
Middletown	23	Raymond E. Swalm 1-58	N. F. Vuolo	N. F. Vuolo K	Geary Chumard	Richard Truex	Russell Adgate
Mineola	15	Thomas H. Wilson					
Mount Vernon . . .	72	J. P. Vaccarella 1-61	Walter Meyer	Paul A. Carey C	Albert Annunziata	Alex. W. Leggatt	Wm. P. McDonald
New Rochelle* . . .	60	George Vergara 1-60	Charles U. Combes	Anne N. Hughes A	Edward H. Feldman	R. C. Rummery	Alfred Brueckner
New York	7,892	Robert F. Wagner 1-58	Thomas A. Lenane‡	Lawrence E. Gerosa C	F. H. Zurmuhlen	E. F. Cavanagh, Jr.	Stephen P. Kennedy
Newark	10	M. H. Elzufon 4-57	C. A. Hausman, Jr.	C. A. Hausman, Jr. K	L. H. Wright E	K. E. West	E. J. Lawton
Newburgh*	32	William D. Ryan	Lemma B. Crabtree	Kenneth D. Jones C	Rudolph Todd	George W. Brown	John J. Mullarkey
Niagara Falls* . . .	25	Calvin L. Keller 1-60	James E. Collins	Eugene T. Creagh C	David Mann	Leo F. Heck	Charles Gorman
North Tonawanda .	25	F. B. Durkee 1-58	Edward L. Bothwell	W. I. Robertson T	W. R. Hardleben E	Raymond J. Kropp	P. F. Grimaldi
Ogdensburg	16	Lee W. Keyes 1-58	Simon S. Sargent	Joseph E. O'Brien T	Ross Jermano E	Francis Cadieux	Leo Lebean
Olean	23	Ivers J. Norton 1-58	Floyd Kelley	George Beckman A	Chester Wetheral	Frank Savage	George Finger
Oneida	11	Robert Kruger 1-58	Marie Whitcombe	Albert Behr C	Albert Erenwein E	Edward McCulley	James A. Murphy
Oneonta	14	Roger G. Hughes 1-58	Olof N. Nelson	Thomas J. Natoli F	Clarence Taylor	Joseph Scanlon	Robert J. Simmons
Ossining	16	Jesse Collyer, Jr. 12-58	John Susse	Mildred Tavano T	H. Victor Cordy E	Duane Byble	Arthur W. Mead
Oswego	23	Robert G. Iles 1-58	Frank D. Dowdle	George Fitzgibbons A	Robert H. Turnder	Monte R. Lass	John J. Read
Peekskill	18	John E. Hayes 1-58	Donald Schneiden	Harold H. Lent C	Franklin Couch, Jr.	Charles Olah	Peter King
Plattsburgh	18	John J. Tyrell 1-58	George E. Miller	J. Omer LaPlante T	Joseph J. Martina	J. K. Gervais	Clement J. Young
Port Chester	24	Anthony J. Zaaccagnino	Frank S. Tarascio	R. J. Connolly T	Francis L. McGrath E	William Gregory	Fred Ponty
Poughkeepsie* . . .	41	Thomas J. Dietz 1-58	Harry D. Matteson	Aubrey B. Coons F	Harold R. Dean	Irving D. Merrick	J. L. Martin, Jr.
Rensselaer	11	C. A. McNally 1-58	Harvey C. Younghans	Albert J. Scheibly T	Montgomery Barnard	Louis Dombrosch	Charles Stewart
Rochester*	332	Peter Barry	Thomas P. O'Leary	Emmett V. Norton C	F. Dow Hamblin	Walter J. Adams	William Winfield
Rockville Centre .	22	W. Harry Lister 4-59	F. A. Ernst	R. I. Eichmann T	C. P. Ketler E	J. Murray	T. Eibler
Rome*	42	Joseph G. Herbst 1-58	Joseph E. Lolo	G. F. Esposito F	S. H. Zingerline E	William Campbell	James C. Dunn
Rye	12	Robert P. Hughes 12-57	R. Fred Talento	William H. Selzer C	William H. Graham	Emil Palumbo	Robert J. Warren

Saratoga Springs .	15	Addison Mallery 1-58	Jerome Pitney	Owen Lewis F	John J. Cassidy S	Robert Carroll	Robert Flanagan
Scarsdale*.	13	Willard P. Scott 4-57	Ethel M. Hyde	Ronald A. Craw T	John J. Doyle S	William J. Duhigg	James M. Lyons
Schenectady*. . . .	92	Samuel S. Stratton 1-60	Freeman K. Keller	Myles J. Burke F	John F. Lucey E	Edward M. Moffett	William F. Brandt
Syracuse.	221	Donald H. Mead 1-58	Edward R. Apps	George H. Bedford F	Charles F. Stanton	Francis R. Ferren	Harold F. Kelly
Tonawanda	15	Eugene H. Duffy 1-58	Ida M. H. Rogalsky	Roland E. Martin T	Frank J. Keller	W. F. Schreiber	Clarence O. Luther
Troy	72	John J. Purcell 1-60	T. M. Monahan, Jr.	L. J. Collins C	Joseph F. Hayden	Carl A. Smith	James W. Dougherty
Utica	102	John T. McKennan 1-58	Anthony De Gironemo	Thomas J. Nelson C	Frank Romano E	Leo Wheeler	Leo Miller
Valley Stream . . .	27	Henry Waldinger	F. G. Chalmers	F. A. Glemenz T	Percy P. Sprague	Robert Bischof	
Watertown*.	34	William Lachenauer 1-60	Elizabeth Brior	Edward W. Lalone A	H. R. Dwyer E	Joseph T. Dibble	Edward J. Curtin
Watervliet*.	15	Hugh F. Donnelly 12-59	Robert L. Diamond	William J. Riley F	N. S. Normile M	Edward G. Hughes	Maurice J. Kennan
White Plains	43	Edwin G. Michaelian 1-58	Marjorie W. Kane	Gustav E. Olson F	Eric A. Andrews	E. J. MacDonald	W. A. Sullivan
Yonkers*	153	Kristen Kristensen 12-57	William H. Gray	John F. Carozza C	Thomas Cooney	William Garvin	James E. McCue

NORTH CAROLINA—30

Albemarle	12	D. A. Moose	Henry T. Deane	Henry T. Deane K	G. S. Moore	C. E. Morris	C. C. Tarleton
Asheville*	53	Earl W. Eller 5-57	Margaret Simmons	Weldon Weir M	John C. Walker E	J. C. Fitzgerald	A. R. Sluder
Burlington*.	25	Paul J. Craig 5-57	R. P. Pope F	R. P. Pope F	W. M. Garrison E	Roma C. Fortune	Jesse R. James
Charlotte*.	134	P. L. Van Every 5-57	Lillian R. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	L. C. Cheek, Jr. E	D. S. Charles	F. N. Littlejohn
Concord	16	Zack L. Roberts 5-57	C. S. Morgan, Jr.	C. S. Morgan, Jr. K	S. G. Hanfield E	C. L. Miller	A. L. Murr
Durham*.	71	E. J. Evans 5-57	Elsie N. Jones	R. W. Flack M	H. W. Kueffner E	C. L. Cox	W. W. Pleasants
Elizabeth City*. . .	13	L. S. Blades, Jr. 6-57	H. K. Houtz	H. K. Houtz K	E. T. Hyman M	W. K. Davis	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville	35	George B. Herndon 5-57	Louise W. Talbot	Louise W. Talbot K	D. J. Gore	C. A. Cain	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	34†	Leon I. Schneider 6-57	John T. Beam	T. W. States F	Robert Van Sleen	J. S. Farris	G. F. Peninger
Goldsboro*	21	S. B. Berkeley 6-57	R. G. Jones	R. G. Jones K	E. G. Porter E	C. W. Howell	H. A. Lane
Greensboro*	74	J. A. Cannon, Jr. 5-57	Hazel N. Burch	Jesse R. Holshouse F	Hugh L. Medford	Calvin W. Wyrick	Paul B. Calhoun
Greenville*.	17	W. L. Whedbee	H. H. Duncan	H. H. Duncan K	C. K. Beatty	George Gardner	S. G. Gibb
Henderson	11	Henry T. Powell 6-57	W. G. Royster	W. G. Royster K	J. E. Hamlett	C. G. Ellis	J. E. Parks
Hickory*	15	D. S. Menzies 7-57	H. L. Burdette M	H. L. Burdette M	C. Glenn Sigmon	E. G. Moser	M. L. Little
High Point*	40	G. A. Covington 5-57	Mrs. P. C. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	George B. Dean	Claude S. Canady	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*.	18	Guy Elliott 5-57	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath K	W. G. MacAdams	J. Clay	M. Haskins
Lexington*	10	E. J. Cathell 5-57	Roland Beck C	Roland Beck C	W. M. Beck	T. Norman Owen	V. G. Price, Sr.
Monroe*.	10	M. W. Williams 5-57	Clara H. Smith	Lott T. Rogers M	T. C. Dove E	J. A. Helms	A. A. Mauney
New Bern*	16	M. L. Lupton 7-57	H. E. Russell	H. E. Russell K	J. E. Blue E	R. M. Whitley	Edward Belangia
Raleigh*.	66	Fred B. Wheeler 7-57	C. H. Pritchard	Walter R. Price F	Warren J. Mann	Jack B. Keeter	Tom Davis
Reidsville*	12		N. R. Baker, Jr.	J. L. Womack M	W. E. Edens E	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Rocky Mount* . . .	28	P. K. Gravely 5-57	L. B. Aycock	Jack C. Murchison A	F. H. Cothran E	W. B. Parrish	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury*.	20	E. Linwood Foil 6-57	J. W. Ellis	Chas. L. Lineback M	J. A. English	Chas. L. Burkett	D. L. Shuler
Sanford*.	10	Harold Makepeace 7-57	A. B. Harrington	A. B. Harrington K	T. Paul Watson	J. O. Bridges	Joe B. Watson
Shelby	16	H. S. Woodson 6-57	Reeves Forney	Bess Reinhardt A		James Reid	W. K. Hardin
Statesville*.	17	J. Garner Bagnal 5-57	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy K	E. B. Stafford E	Lee M. Gaither	William T. Ivey
Thomasville*. . . .	11	Carl C. Wilson 5-57	Eva Jones	Eva Jones T	L. E. Honeycutt	Lindsay Loftin	Paul M. Shore
Wilmington*.	45	Dan D. Cameron 6-57	Mary B. Southerland	Deems B. Padgett A	R. F. Coleman, Jr. E	J. A. West	J. J. Padrick
Wilson*	23	John D. Wilson 7-57	Troy Lynn	Troy Lynn K	J. S. Goodman	T. R. Bissett	A. A. Privette
Winston-Salem*. .	88	Marshall C. Kurfees 6-57	Ralph N. Dixon F	Ralph N. Dixon F	R. W. Neilson	E. M. Dixon	James I. Waller

NORTH DAKOTA—5

Bismarck	19	Evan E. Lips 4-58	Tom Baker F	Tom Baker F	E. J. Booth E	Harry Homan	D. E. Schoeneman
Fargo	38	H. Lashkowitz P 5-58	Wm. G. Johnson A	Wm. G. Johnson A	W. P. Tarbell E	Fred Saefke	J. Walter Olson

Table XVIII — Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000 : 1957 — Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Grand Forks* . . .	27	Oscar Lunseth 4-60	R. S. Niles	R. S. Niles K	A. F. Hulteng E	Jack Newark	R. H. Jagd
Jamestown	11	W. F. Sharp 4-58		C. O. Lodine T	Erik D. Peterson E	Percy Wellman	William Bennett
Minot*	22	W. M. Harrington 4-58	R. E. Barcus A	R. E. Barcus A	Paul J. Hays E	Gilbert C. Malek	W. L. Trout
OHIO—79							
Akron	275	Leo A. Berg 1-58	Claude Butler	John Davies F	Leo G. Walters	Gerald Vernotzy	Harry Whidden
Alliance	26	Harley R. Ewing	Karl Ayers A	Karl Ayers A	W. D. Sponseller E	Milo Sights	Q. A. Lower
Ashland	14	Paul Chorpening 1-58	Raymond Moore	Raymond Moore K	Melvin Bauer E	Paul Soles	Harry L. Smith
Ashtabula	24		Nelma I. Rinto A	Nelma I. Rinto A	Ronald W. Logan	A. T. Rohl	Leo J. Kane
Athens	12	William H. Herbert 1-58	Hugh Jefferson	Florence Davis A	Franz Woodworth	Charles Dalton	Joseph B. Grogan
Barberton	28	Catherine I. Dobbs 12-57		Raymond Flickinger A	Samuel Bonner	Luther Culbertson	Martin A. Seryak
Bellaire	13	Anthony G. DeMarco 1-58	Ellen C. Voellinger	Charles Linch A	J. W. Belt	Charles Jewell	Edward R. Good
Bellefontaine	10	G. Louie Wren 1-58	Robert J. Kerns, Jr.	Carolyn D. Kerns A	Foster F. Wright E	George J. Young	A. D. Paden
Berea	12	Edward T. Manning 1-58		Alfred E. Haag T	Joseph Skodis	Ronald Garlick	Augustine Yanke
Bexley	12	W. A. Schneider 1-60		Ralph Linscott A	W. A. Montgomery S		R. E. McNamee
Bowling Green . . .	12	Lorin H. Janzer 12-57		Oscar Retterer T		Morris Instone	Guy D. Spitler
Bucyrus	10	F. P. Sitler	Anita Deisler	E. C. Oppenlander A	A. L. Winter	R. L. Mead	A. L. Stuckert
Cambridge	15	Russell B. Diehl	Paula Phillips	Carl O'She A	Peter Sheehan E	Clifford Cahhihan	H. W. Watkins
Campbell	13	Michael J. Kovach 1-58	William Glass A	William Glass A	John V. NeMart	Julius Torok	John Putko
Canton	117	Carl F. Wise 1-58	Mike Kouskoris	Joe Dubar A	Stanley Omich E	William Rosche	James B. Quilligan
Chillicothe	20	Forrest E. Harper 1-58	J. Kenneth Rudell	David K. Webba	Harold Alexander E	Floyd Irwin	A. R. Poole
Cincinnati*	504	Charles P. Taft 12-57	R. A. MacDonald	J. G. Flick F	W. C. Wichman	B. J. Houston	S. R. Schrotel
Cleveland	915	A. J. Celebrezze	Thad Fusco	Edward C. Knuth F	Louis L. Drasler	Elmer M. Cain	Frank W. Story
Cleveland Heights*	59	Karl J. Erte 1-58	Edward Schuele F	Edward Schuele F	Harry C. Gallimore E	Frank L. Veasley	Edward F. Gaffney
Columbus	376	M. E. Sensenbrenner 1-60	Agnes Brown Cain	John H. Price A	Floyd C. Redick	W. G. Strickfaden	George W. Scholer
Conneaut	10	Ralph S. Wright 1-58	Bert L. Palmer A	Bert L. Palmer A	Edward Kent S	Louis F. Stevens	John W. Sanford
Coshocton	12	Frank E. Wisenburg 1-58		F. C. Thafer A	Max H. Rusk	Walter Weaver	Richard Schumaker
Cuyahoga Falls . .	29	Elmer E. Wolf 1-58	Frank J. Vogel A	Frank J. Vogel A	George Johnston E	Louis P. Seiler	Menzo D. Preston
Dayton*	244	Henry S. Stout 1-58	Oscar F. Mauch	Earl E. Hagerman F	Karl Woditsch	Forrest B. Lucas	Paul J. Price
Defiance	11	Elmer C. Rost 1-58	Robert M. Crossland	William E. Weaner A	August A. Nickels	Harvey Hughes	C. D. Nestleroad
Delaware*	12	Edward A. Flahive 1-58	Kenneth R. Bachtel F	Kenneth R. Bachtel F	Donald E. Mackley E	Carl Zimmerman‡	Delbert Morris
East Cleveland* . .	40	Frank H. Fellows P	Grant T. Apthorp F	Grant T. Apthorp F	Malcolm S. Douglas E	F. W. Lange	H. S. Weaver
East Liverpool . .	24	Arnold Devon 12-57	Frank Robinson	George Hales F	William C. Heasley	Charles Bryan	Robert H. Pyle‡
Elyria	30	J. Grant Keys 1-58		E. J. Alheit A	R. E. Kleinoeder E	W. N. Bates	M. C. Flood
Euclid	41	Kenneth J. Sims 1-60		W. A. Abbott F	LeRoy Williams E	Robert Gill	Ernest Peters
Findlay	24	Wm. J. Carlin 1-58	Mrs. Reva Schimmel	C. E. Buffington A	Charles Cain	Homer Johnson	Wayne Ethell
Fostoria	14	Ray E. Coburn 1-58		Harry R. Mosier A	James Leahy E	T. E. Walsh	E. A. Richard
Fremont	17	John M. Collins 1-58	Paul Leite	Al Stokes, Jr. T	Dean Morgan E	Urbin A. Meyer	Myron F. Bork
Garfield Heights . .	22	Neil E. Bowler 1-58	E. J. Szymkowski	Alfred L. Vapenik F	Robert W. King	A. H. Provenzano	William Schieberl
Girard	10	Joseph Catone 1-58	Dorothy V. Gorenc A	Dorothy V. Gorenc A	Thomas R. Rees, Jr.	Nathan Walker, Sr.	Wallace Flory
Hamilton*	58	Edward Beckett 1-58	Adele Edmonds	Charles T. Rupert F	Roy J. Fiemeyer	C. Schlotterbeck	Stanley Werlein‡
Ironton*	16		Don Hopkins		Karl Wentz E	John McGerty	Harold Haas
Kent	12	R. E. Manchester 12-57	Edith L. Kline	Francis J. Kerwin A	Louis R. Hansen	Fred J. Miller	F. R. Grubb

Kettering*	38†	R. Stanley Dybvig 1-58	Martha G. Wood	Paul Sutton F	George Clow E	William Melke	John R. Shryock
Lakewood	68	Frank P. Celeste 1-60	Henry A. Rees F	Henry A. Rees F	Harlan F. Bartels E	Jay V. Redmond	F. E. Stephens
Lancaster	24	J. Harvey Weis 12-57		Mrs. R. Barnes A	Walter Graf E	Walter Myers	Sam H. Hutsler
Lima	50	Clyde Welty 12-57	Edith Anderson	George A. Burgoon A	Henry C. Hollinger E	Walter L. Hydaker	Donald F. Miller
Lorain	51	John C. Jaworski 12-57		Joseph Mitock A	Louis Goodell E	Elmer Stough	Frank L. Pawlak
Mansfield	44	Robert S. Lemley 1-58	Ray Fields	Paul L. Kelly A	Jesse J. Schwab	L. J. Steele	Paul J. Martin
Maple Heights . . .	16	Walter K. Maser 1-58	John Wetzel	John Wetzel K	H. Lamar Trefsger	Ed. Prasek	Ed. Prasek
Marietta	16	Forester Farley 12-57	Clara Smith Kitts	Norman L. Lafaber A	P. S. Rovegno E	David E. Drennen	Thomas B. Sprague
Marion	34	Gale D. Ireland	Irene Addison	Elmer Shaw A	John Ruth E	Owen Sifritt	Justice Cornely
Martins Ferry . . .	13	Edward Shrodes 1-58	Mrs. Maud Griffith	William Mandry A	Ralph Piskett	Wayne Troy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	30	Edgar L. Lash 1-58	Thomas J. Coleman	Carl Z. Christoff A	Leo H. Helline S	Donald Simon	Stanley Switter
Middletown*	34	Francis Carmody 1-60	Doris E. Kronborg	H. E. Newlin F	C. A. Boeke	William Fishbaugh	Joseph Blackmore
Mount Vernon . . .	12	Phillip G. Mauger 1-58	Elaine Swigeart	Virginia Lewis A	Salathiel Bumpus	Carroll L. White	W. M. Kelly
New Philadelphia .	13	Fred A. Schneider 1-58	Robert Stempel A	Robert Stempel A	Robert Stempel A	Glenn Heck	H. W. McClelland
Newark	34	C. E. Comer 1-58	Ruth K. Neff	L. Jenny Rees A	Edward Rodbal E	Harry C. Hannum	Lester L. Hall
Niles	17		Patrick Sullivan A	Patrick Sullivan A	G. P. Fisher E	George Neiss	Matthew McGowan
Norwood	35	R. Edward Tepe 12-57	Walter Pfeifer	Ralph Gels A	Edwin Tepe	Thomas Fisher	Charles W. Fritz
Painesville*	14	C. L. Hall C 1-58	C. V. Boudreaux A	C. V. Boudreaux A	W. C. Anderson E	C. G. Smith	A. E. Ivary
Parma	29	Stephen A. Zona 1-58	Theodore A. Smith	Joseph S. Lime A	Fred W. Newcomb	Clyde Jones	Lester Roeper
Piqua*	17	Richard Goater 1-58	Edgar I. Gerhard	Edgar I. Gerhard K	Plez Gastineau E	Arthur Russell	Earl McClannan
Portsmouth*	37	Merle J. Odle 1-58	Evangeline Justice	James D. Williams F	C. S. Stevenson E	Howard Keibler	Albert D. Bailey
Rocky River	11	J. Frank Gibson 12-57	Clyde Brown	Clyde Brown K	Lyle D. Andrus	Charles R. Duggan	Robert Kelley
Salem	13	Dean B. Cranmer 1-58	Robert Rheutan	Helen Coyne A	Fred Barckhoff E	Clarence W. Wright	George T. Earley
Sandusky*	29	Richard B. Fuller 1-58	Carl F. Breining A	Carl F. Breining A	Edward E. Hartung E	W. M. McLaughlin	Victor Adcock
Shaker Heights. . .	28	Wilson G. Stapleton 1-60	T. E. Cook F	T. E. Cook F	R. Rife	Merle M. Hand	Harley M. Benethum
Sidney*	11	Urban H. Doorley 12-57	Alma Jean Wells	Glenn Lovern M	Wm. G. Fultz E	Don M. Kies	John L. Warner
South Euclid	15	George J. Urban 1-60	Melvin Waldschmidt	Lester L. Askue A	Michael Montagano S	William Fibich	Martin Schmies
Springfield*	79	Harry Strachan P 1-58	Wilma O. Stewart	Herbert R. Peck A	Harold E. Lorton E	Willard G. Compton	L. A. Abbott
Steubenville	36	S. S. McCormick 12-57	Myron Ranelin, Jr.	F. A. Januszkiewicz F	Paul V. Jenkins E	Ralph Lonetto‡	R. H. Cunningham
Struthers	12	Harold Milligan 1-58	M. G. Orenic, Jr. A	M. G. Orenic, Jr. A	Theodore Dastoli E	Sam Richards	G. W. Sickafuse
Tiffin	19	Robert L. Booth 1-58	Mildred Beidelman	Mildred Beidelman K	C. A. Hunker	Ralph McElheny	Harold J. Fraley
Toledo*	304	Ollie Czelusta 1-58	Carl F. Diefenback	John F. Lawlor F	William J. Gross	A. F. Papenhagen	Anthony Bosch
Troy	11	O. S. Metcalf 1-58	H. H. Tamplin A	H. H. Tamplin A	Homer E. Anderson	John Kessler	John C. Hennessey
University Heights	12	Earl W. Aurelius 1-58	Jean L. Keller	Jean L. Keller K	H. P. Peterson E	R. J. Benjamin	Robert Bucklin, Jr.
Van Wert	10	Clark E. Spitler 1-58	J. A. Jones A	J. A. Jones A	F. B. Gill	R. G. Cryer	M. L. Kennedy
Warren	50	W. C. Burbank 12-57		Carrie Lovett A	M. H. Barrett	George W. Mock	Manley R. English
Wash. Ct. House* .	11		Marie Melvin A	J. F. Parkinson M	Clyde Smith S	George Hall	D. Vaiden Long
Wooster	14	Edwin Johnson 1-58	Walter Brennemn	Mary V. Parker A	Harold H. Slater E	Lloyd Eberhart	Kenneth Walters
Xenia*	13	W. L. Eichman P 1-60		Arthur Curlett A	G. D. Ackerman	Walter Buffington	Robert Killeen
Youngstown	168	Frank X. Kryzan 1-58	John K. Lemon	Nicholas Bernard F	James C. Ryan E	John R. Lynch	Paul Cress
Zanesville*	40	Sherman Johnson 1-58	Eugene Dittoe	John Fenton A	George Ingram	Kenneth Kernev	George Hodson
OKLAHOMA—23							
Ada*	16	A. L. Fentem	J. N. King	J. N. King K	John R. Hamman M	J. R. Ellis	Cecil Smith
Ardmore*	18	Ab Jolly 4-57	Tom Hefley	Tom Hefley K	Loren McKee E	Ed. Jennings	Ott Welch
Bartlesville*	19	W. A. Hensley 5-57	Oleta Martin	Oleta Martin K	J. E. McCormick E	Walter Crowder	W. J. Jarvis
Chickasha*	16	Jack L. Linn	Mrs. Donna Holder	L. E. Pettigrew A	Woodrow Bowers E	Bill Suddarth	Roy Carman
Duncan*	15	Wayne Holden 5-58	C. H. Smith	C. H. Smith K	William Trotter E	Buck Lawson	Jack Culberson

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Durant	11	Charles T. Fuller 5-57	Mrs. Jessie Ducon	Mary Wilson T		Preston Gresson	Neel Bolin
El Reno*.	11	Paul G. Liebman 4-59	Ethel Bonell	Ethel Bonell K	John Roblyer S	LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid*	36	George J. Emrick 5-57	Clint O. Thrasher	Clint O. Thrasher K	Waldo M. Porr E	A. W. Lang	Dale P. Moxley
Guthrie*	10	Ruth M. Patterson	H. A. Braun	Bob Whitchurch M	Ernest Latchaw S	Melvin Daniels	Virgil Fisher
Lawton	35	C. R. Ellsworth 5-57	R. M. Dodson	R. M. Dodson K	Douglas L. Smith E	Harris Hancock	Ronald Wheatley
McAlester*	18	Fritz Neil 5-60	Celest O'Bannon	Jack Gabbart F	William T. Reed	Ernest Rager	Roy Anders
Miami	12	Roy Green 5-57	E. C. Wright	Harold Garouette T	Wayne Pack	J. R. Huxall	A. C. Masterson
Midwest City* . . .	10	Roger D. Bansford 5-58	F. B. Foster	Eugene Hopkins T	Joseph Plank E	W. M. Johnson	O. P. Bancinni
Muskogee*	37	Lyman B. Beard 4-58	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	J. R. Keeth E	Ray Jordan	Paul Hinson
Norman*	27	Paul V. Keen	D. K. Wilcox	D. K. Wilcox K	Jack Kalman E	T. L. Townley, Jr.	J. W. Wheeler
Oklahoma City* . .	244	Allen Street 4-59	Earle M. Simon	R. T. Luttrell A	M. B. Cunningham	G. R. McAlpine	Roy Bergman
Okmulgee*	18	J. P. Vanderbool 4-59	Charles Poulton	Charles Poulton K	Joe Morrow S	Toy McGowin	Clyde Murrall
Ponca City*.	20	I. H. Needham 4-59	C. P. Pitts	C. E. Norton K	Carl Norris E	Kenneth Long	D. F. B. Harsh
Sapulpa*	13	C. M. Gibson	John S. Egan	A. H. Chapman A	Add F. Ellyson‡ E	W. M. Collier	Add F. Ellyson‡
Seminole	12	R. T. Harber	Herman Sullivan	Herman Sullivan K	H. Montgomery E	John Thomas	Lester Bush
Shawnee*	23	Adam F. Hornbeck 6-58	Russell Hathcock	Russell Hathcock K	James B. Bennett E	Ray Whitecotton	J. W. Holt
Stillwater	20	A. B. Alcott 5-58	L. E. Goble	L. E. Goble K		Max Perry	Homer Boughton
Tulsa	183	George E. Norvell 5-58	Mrs. Gayle Miller S	M. M. Shaver T	Wm. Wooten E	G. L. Savtain	Paul J. Livingston
OREGON—11							
Albany*	10	W. L. Fitzpatrick 1-59	Arthur R. Johnson R	Arthur R. Johnson R	Daniel J. Lee E	Don Hayne	Ray Maddy
Astoria*	12	Peter G. Cosovich 1-58	E. M. Opdycke	E. M. Opdycke K	H. M. Olsvick E	Wayne Osterby	H. A. Ellsworth
Bend*.	11		Julia S. Johnson R	Julia S. Johnson R	W. P. Drost S	Vernon Carlon	John T. Truett
Corvallis*.	16	Carl Williams 1-59	George Simerville R	George Simerville R	V. L. Goodnight E	Percy Tallman	C. W. Fruitt
Eugene*	36	J. J. McGinty 1-61	Daniel O. Potter F	Daniel O. Potter F	W. C. Clubb E	E. L. Smith	Vern L. Hill
Klamath Falls . . .	16	Lawrence Slater 1-61	Frank A. Blackmer	Frank A. Blackmer K	E. A. Thomas E	LeRoy Rowe	Orville Hamilton
Medford*	19†	John Snider 1-59	D. F. Huson T	D. F. Huson T	Vernon Thorpe	Gordon Barker	Charles Champlin
Pendleton*	12	Norman G. Gorfkle 1-59	Donald L. Hitchman R	Walter E. Cook M	Gerald W. Ulett E	W. R. Batchelor	Ernest E. Gallaher
Portland	374	Terry D. Schrunk 1-61	Will Gibson A	Will Gibson A	Louis G. Apperson E	Edward Grenfell	W. J. Hilbruner
Salem*	45†	Robert F. White 1-59	Alfred Mundt R	Howard Brandvold F	Harold Davis E	Robert Mills	Clyde Warren
Springfield*.	12†	E. C. Harms, Jr. 1-61	William Mansell	William Mansell K	E. L. Williams E	Harry R. Krieger	Floyd Clower
PENNSYLVANIA—118							
Abington tp	29	Edwin U. Smiley P	Fred F. Schaefer S	A. R. Parkhouse T	Edmund A. Bitting E	John Manzinger	Alwyn G. Streeper
Aliquippa	26	James Bruno 1-58	John Mihalic	John Mihalic K	William Colonna S	Ernest Kleber	Charles Sorok
Allentown	107	Donald V. Hock 1-60	George W. Kistler	William S. Ritter F	Earle W. Meckley E	John R. Butz	James L. Christine
Altoona	77	Robert W. Anthony 1-60	Fred Walker	Charles Adams F	Howard Lindaman	Samuel Ake	Vaul E. Rouzer
Ambridge	16	Walter Panek B 12-57	Joseph Rodio	Alfred Eisenacher T		William B. Kroll‡	Andrew Bires
Arnold	10	M. F. Horne 1-60	Tom Tannas	Alfred Colaianni F	Carl Martz	Michael Frank	George L. Seigart
Beaver Falls	17	E. C. Corcoran 12-57	Mrs. Gene B. George	Dennis W. Cleary F	Ernest P. Kline	Ed. Phillips	Theodore Smith
Bellevue	12	John H. Bragdon B 1-58	George Landers	Charles Braden T	James Greenough	George Kimberlin	Ralph A. Morcroft
Bensalem tp	11	Raemond E. Wink C	Alma Fettes S	Alma Fettes S			W. F. Riempp, Jr.
Berwick	14	R. C. Culp	D. William Arndt	D. William Arndt K	George R. Lowery S	Howard Shotwell	Harry C. Peterson

Bethel*	11		Mrs. Helen Carter S	Charles A. Geisler M	L. Campbell S	E. Tomsik	J. Miskunas
Bethlehem	66	Earl E. Schaffer	Betram L. Nagle	Joseph K. Mangan F	John G. Soltis	John Schweder	Raymond R. Rueter
Bloomsburg	11	C. Martin Lutz P 12-57		William Kistler F	C. Dison White	Charles H. Learn	Clair R. Collins
Braddock	16	James J. Butler B 1-58	J. J. O'Hara S	J. J. O'Hara S	Stephen A. Lipovsky	John Morenzi	Edward Goldstein
Bradford	17	Hugh J. Ryan 1-59	Lloyd Schoolmaster	David Kreinson F	Alfred Mullhaupt, Jr.	Edward Brophy	Edward Edmonds
Brentwood	13	A. G. Kaulmann 1-58	Edward H. Eibs	Edward H. Eibs K	L. F. Vecker S	Ray P. Bauman	A. O. Jordan
Bristol*	13	Anthony Niccol B 1-58	Sara Rafferty	James Eagan T	Livingston Joyce E	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Butler	23	Walter Schweppe 1-58	Philip O. Miller	William Hulton F	Frank Le Teare	Joseph Langland	J. Walter Harmon
Canonsburg	12	Fred A. Caruso B 12-58	Gilbert D. Yurgus S	Gilbert D. Yurgus S	Charles Taylor S	Eddie Briceland	N. Lesniakowski
Carbondale	16	Frank P. Kelly 1-61	Thomas A. Boles	John J. Linnen F	Thomas F. Moran	Joseph Healey	Francis P. Judge
Carlisle*	17	Harry P. Brun B 1-58	Sarah E. Coover	Paul L. White M	Ivan L. Carter	Ray E. Kelley	Charles E. Strock
Carnegie	12	T. T. Coyne B 1-58	A. B. Lafferty	M. Varlinsky T	P. C. Swiech E	M. F. Schulte	J. Baird
Chambersburg	17	H. A. Kottcamp B 1-58	George B. Jacobs	Margaret Wingert T	J. Gordon Cree	John L. Shatzer	Harry S. Byers
Cheltenham tp*	23		Austin C. Sirms T	Austin C. Sirms T	G. E. Hesselbacher E	Owen Adams	S. C. Johnston
Chester	66	Joseph L. Eyre 1-60	Richard J. Larkin	Alrich Price F	Clarence Smedley	H. Bomberger, Jr.	Howard H. Winfree
Clairton	20	Kenneth L. Stilley 1-58	William R. Miller	William R. Miller K	R. Medvidovich S	Thomas Gregg	Peter P. Orsini
Coal tp	17	Torrence Spotts P	Mrs. Martha Evans	Anthony Bogdan T	Robert Weary E		William Shuey
Coatesville	14	George L. Gordon 1-60	Frank P. Pennegar	John J. Teti F	Louis Apfelbaum S	J. D. Dougherty	J. D. Dougherty
Columbia	12	Walter Roye 1-58	Edward J. Dinkel S	Edward J. Dinkel S	James E. Ellwein S	Larry Smith	Eugene H. McManus
Connellsville	13	Abe I. Daniels 1-58	Ralph Falco	Ralph Falco K	Charles B. Raygor S	William E. DeBolt	George C. Johnson
Conshohocken	11	Edw. K. Williams 1-58	C. H. Cooper A	Elmer Monro F	W. T. Muldren E	Joseph Thomas	Walter Phipps
Corapolis	10	C. L. Isenberg 12-57	Edward N. Weaver	Jack Windish F	Charles Cooper E	Harry Barker	John J. Brush
Darby	13	Alex Abbot 1-58	William Purfield	William Purfield K	M. Oliver S	R. Dodge	J. Buler
Donora	12	Augustz Chambon 1-58	Thomas Petrus	Joseph Pokelba T	William Dennis E	John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont*	13	J. K. K. Smith B 1-58	Elmer Teyssier	Elmer Teyssier K	Thomas H. Madden S	Kenneth Parker	Ralph B. Miller
Du Bois	11	William H. Shaw 12-59	Edna V. Johnson	Larue Smyers F	Frank Kosempa	William McCluskey	John P. Rokosky
Dunmore	20	M. F. Monahan B 1-58	James E. Hennigan	W. L. Purcell F	Anthony F. Gatto	M. E. Fitzpatrick	Edward J. Conway
Duquesne	18	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 1-58	George L. Vesonder	Edward X. Foster F	Frank M. Everett E	Lawrence Trainor	Walter Weir
Easton	36	Orion H. Reeves 1-60	Chester E. Rogers	C. S. Morrison F	Roy E. Zellers E	George T. Keller	John I. Schwarz
Ellwood City*	13	Joseph McCandless 1-58	Ethel Nagel	Ethel Nagel K	Eugene Bleakney	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie	131	Arthur J. Gardner 1-60	Eugene Graney	G. J. Brabender F	Robert Steytler E	Peter J. Kuhn	Edward V. Williams
Farrell	14	John E. Giroski 1-60	John Pandza	Roy DeBrakeleer F	Anton Bauer E	James C. Davis	Albert Timparo
Franklin (Venango Co.)	10	R. R. Bleakley, Jr. 12-58	L. A. Arnold	L. A. Arnold K	John McK. Snow E	A. W. Hanna	R. J. Brown
Greensburg	17		F. M. Newcomer	Frank G. Resmer T	Robert A. Ramsay‡ E	Edward Hutchinson	William Wolinsky
Hanover*	14	W. H. Menges B 1-58	S. Donald Michael	S. Donald Michael K		Victor W. Kroh	John S. Berkheimer
Hanover tp	15	William A. Ruddy P 1-58	Andrew Garber	John Steve T	Robert N. Bierly E	Frank Cunningham	Herbert Woodeschick
Harrisburg	90	Nolan F. Ziegler 1-60	Lawrence T. Burns	Stanley E. Walker F	W. G. Cunningham	W. C. McBride	Russell R. Shott
Harrison tp	15	Henry C. Lamparski 1-59	Chester A. Grove S	Chester A. Grove S	D. E. Taylor E	Frank Brucker	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp	40		H. A. Fritschman	C. J. Odgers, Jr. T	Frank Ryan S	J. F. Hartness	Joseph F. Hartness
Hazelton	35	S. T. Capparell 1-58	Florence M. West	Arthur J. Whitaker F	Paul Lamont E	Paul Ziegler	Steve Havrilla
Homestead	10	D. J. Lapp, Jr. B 1-58	Alex. E. Ackley	Rudolph Chasser C	John C. Macko	Albert Kozar	James Armstrong
Indiana*	12	W. J. Hoey B 1-58	A. B. Ansley	A. B. Ansley K	George Shea E	W. Simpson	H. T. Sanford
Jeannette	16	Frank Binda 1-58	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Leonard J. Schnupp E	Othmar Seiler	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown	63	Walter E. Rose 1-60	John J. Cullen	R. E. McDermit F	H. Lee Wilson E	Carl W. Espey	C. R. Griffith
Kingston	21	William I. Martin 1-58	Thomas J. Reese S	Thomas J. Reese S	Henry Avery S	Ralph Schmoll	Edris Williams
Lancaster	64	Kendig C. Bare 1-58	Jeanette B. Pontz	John F. S. Rees F	J. H. Shertzer E	Harry E. Miller	Fred G. McCartney
Lansdowne*	12	Albert S. Beers, Jr. B	Clarence H. Fox S	Roy S. Lyster F		Russell P. Wentzel	Fred K. Roberts

Table XVIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000 : 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Latrobe	12	V. B. Stader, Jr. B 1-58	Victor E. Lynch	Victor E. Lynch K	John Busch S	R. P. Wible	C. A. College
Lebanon	31†	Frederick D. Miller 1-60	Mervin P. Light	Charles L. Schott F	George F. Paine	Alfred U. Schroff	Lloyd E. Wolfe
Lewistown*	14	John J. Lawler 1-58	Bernard F. Smith M	Bernard F. Smith M	Bernard F. Smith M	Harry E. Sheaffer	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven	11	Douglas H. Peddie 1-60	William Hollis	Burnley Hall F	Warren Ohl E		Ray Merritts
Lower Merion tp*.	49		Evan L. James M	J. F. Scull, Jr. F	Clarence E. Stone E	Harvey Benson	G. A. McLaughlin
McKees Rocks . . .	16	David Hershman B 1-58	Fred Kwiatek	Joseph Faloney C	John G. Rehtorik	Thomas Cairns	
McKeesport	53†	Andrew J. Jakomas 1-58	Theresa C. Stashko	John F. Lundie C	James Fiedler E	James A. McDermott	James Loizes
Mahoney City . . .	11	Patrick J. Foley 1-58	Harry S. Williams S	Harry S. Williams S	Edward M. Dougherty	John Wertz Sr.	A. P. McLaughlin
Meadville	19	A. T. Honeycutt 12-57	G. Stanley Maxwell	William A. DeArment F	Robert R. Perry E	Fred Carman	E. C. Gibson
Millcreek tp	17	William D. Heidt C 1-58	S. A. Thaler T	S. A. Thaler T	William D. Heidt		B. J. Moran
Monessen	18	Hugo J. Parente 12-57	Francis H. Crum	David A. Canova F	John Molnar	Roy W. McShaffrey	Michael Kuvinka
Mount Carmel . . .	14	J. P. Bradley B 1-58	E. J. Fincato	E. J. Fincato K	Harry W. Jones E	Don Williams	Anthony Tressgar
Mt. Lebanon tp* . .	27	William G. Brown P 1-58	John A. Paulus M	Thomas J. Marlow F	William C. Peternel	R. D. Goettel	Walter B. Kunkle
Munhall	16	Thomas Laird B 1-58	Frances Lancas	Paul G. Gottlieb F	Earl Nau	Harvey Evans	Benj. H. Roberts
Nanticoke	20	Frank E. Kielar 1-58	Sam Ziontz	Stanley Baker T	Frank Marcinkowski S	William Davis	Simon Kupinewicz
New Castle	49	Edward A. DeCarbo 1-60	Jack H. Fritz	Marie C. Hanlon T	Daniel Woolcock E	Clyde R. Rohrer	George Rigby, Sr.
New Kensington . .	25	R. E. Gardlock 1-58	J. H. Crumley	J. F. Krupa F	F. M. Carothers E	Edward Clawson	D. J. Zeloyle
Norristown	38	William A. March B 1-58	J. R. Chamberlin S	Oscar T. Rahn T	Charles E. Deem	Joseph H. Hartman	Robert E. Reilly
North Braddock . .	15	Michael Pendro B 1-58	P. Charles Cicco	P. Charles Cicco K	Roman J. Petrusky	Frank Sprute	John J. Duhon
Oil City	20	R. R. Van Kirk 1-60	C. S. Hetrick	Lillian Marvin T	B. B. Weber E	Frank Riddle	Philip F. Cheles
Penn tp (Aghy. Co.)* . . .	25		John W. Wason S	John H. Immel M	Harry E. Brown S	"	P. F. Moran
Philadelphia	2,072	R. Dilworth 1-60		R. J. McConnell F	D. M. Smallwood S	Frank L. McNamee	Thomas J. Gibbons
Phoenixville*	13	Alfred Hoffman B 1-58	Martha Friday	Fred W. Deininger C	John Bush M	Leo Cosgrove	Fred K. MacInnis
Pittsburgh	677	David L. Lawrence 1-58	George Boxheimer	David A. Smith T	James S. Devlin	Stephen P. Adley	James Slusser
Pittston	15	Joseph F. Saporito 1-58	Edwin A. Sites	James G. Cosgrove T	Carmen Marranca S	Robert Mitchell	Patrick O'Brien
Plains tp	13		Vickey Marianacchi	Thomas Oliver F	Joseph Guerra	Charles Fillippi	Joseph Chehutski
Plymouth	13	Horace Cooper B 1-58	Samuel Bird, Jr.	I. J. Hosey F	Frank Price	Timothy Gardzalla	Lawrence L. Kendig
Pottstown*	23	J. Hartenstine, Jr. B 1-58	William Schaffer S	Ralph Thomas F	Earl Case	Richard Lindaver	James Laughead
Pottsville	24	George S. Heffner 1-58	Frank A. Matthews	Thomas A. Shoener F	David H. Reeves	George A. Smith	Anthony J. Downey
Radnor tp	15		Richard W. Barringer	R. W. Barringer K	John W. Leidy E	Edwin J. Clark	James H. Bones
Reading	109		Samuel Rothermel	Paul Wolf F	Harold Guilden	Russel Bowers	B. F. Richards
Ridley tp	17	Theodore F. Beck P 1-60	Roy W. Hocker	Roy W. Hocker K			V. P. Kuberski
Ross tp*	16	H. E. McDonald 1-58	Harry Bitzer T	Harry Bitzer T	Webster Hinnau E		Ed Schoen
Scranton	126	James T. Hanlon 1-58	Sam Druck	George C. Beck C	John Washo	William L. Morgan	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp*	16	Lee H. Areuth C	J. W. Thompson M	Malcolm Smith T	A. Howard Logan E		James Donnelly
Shamokin	17	Lester W. Weller 12-57	John C. Wary	R. Fred Granzow F	Claude Readley	William Basbore	George Haddock
Sharon	26	Michael J. Dunn 1-60	Florence Lansdowne	John Abernathy F	Merle Patton E	John Davies	William V. Lavin
Shenandoah	16	A. Balkiewicz, Jr. B 1-58	Leona Cubinsky	Harry Rubinsky T	Joe O'Hearn	Joe Zarcowski	Frank Alinsky
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.) . .	11	Louis Wagner P	Harry A. Bornman	John W. Calder T	J. Robert Stiller E	William Reeps	Lester Forrester
Springfield tp (Montgomery Co.)	11	G. A. Schwab 1-58	J. R. Fulginiti	J. R. Fulginiti K	D. W. Bainbridge E		J. C. Jellison, Jr.

State College* . . .	17	David R. Mackey 1-58	Sara Dunlap	Robert Y. Edwards M	Donald Dorneman E	T. E. Sauers, Jr.	John R. Juba
Steelton	13	William P. Dailey B	Michael S. Zerance	C. S. Boughter T	Claude W. Baskin S	Charles Kramer	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp	12	Louis J. Buchek C 1-58	Ralph Heinauer	Ralph Heinauer K	Albert Ciccone S	John Kocak	Max Homer
Sunbury	16	Allen M. Wolfe 1-58	Helen T. Metzger	Ward D. Garman F	Samuel W. Haupt	W. J. Hassinger	H. F. Gass
Susquehanna tp . .	11	Harold C. Sheets P	Donald O. Smeltz S	Vernon C. Wass F	William Sees, Jr. E	Houseal Marshall	W. G. Coiller
Swissvale	16	Christy Cariher B 1-58	Ruth Greeley S	John L. Allen F	Joseph Morgan	Lawrence Mulkerin	James Harrington
Tamaqua	12	S. Newton Johns 1-58	Samuel Radcliffe S	Charles A. Gebert T	George E. Willing	C. F. Schlorf	H. Lester Baer
Turtle Creek	12	Mrs. A. E. Fresch B 1-58	Paul Kingston	Dave Harper F	John Murray	Fred Schmidt	William Whalen
Uniontown	20	J. W. Sembower 1-60	E. H. Baker	J. D. Kerfoot T	George P. McCombs E	John A. Matheny	A. W. Davis
Upper Darby tp . .	85	W. H. Merner, Jr. P	James F. Malone S	Harry H. Bardsley T	J. Earl Kirk		John Boyle
Warren*	15	William E. Rice 1-58		Maurice Emery F	L. A. Webster	James R. Tridico	Michael E. Ewan
Washington	26	T. S. Fitch 1-60	Leroy Porter	Leroy Porter K	Donald Morrow E	A. L. Loar	Raymond Spragg
Waynesboro*	10	R. B. Brown B 1-58	Roy N. Hawbaker M	A. Stover Fitz T	A. D. Keagy E	O. E. Helm, Jr.	Donald R. Pryor
West Chester . . .	15	Henry V. DeHaven 1-58	John S. Groff S	Sara M. Gillespie T	E. B. Bayliss E	Herbert T. Ammon	George R. Guss
West Mifflin	18	George B. Lynn B	I. L. Trautman S	I. L. Trautman S	Alex Hutchinson E		S. B. Hampton
Whitehall tp	11	N. A. Fritzinger P	A. A. Scheirer S	E. J. Galgon T	A. L. Wiesenberger E	T. T. Runtz	Luther A. Kline
Wilkes-Barre . . .	77	Luther M. Kniffen 1-60	Robert S. Foote	Tom A. Evans T	Guy B. Walker E	Ambrose Sarricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg*	31	T. W. Stephens B 1-58	John C. Deal M	John C. Deal M	George F. Siefers E	William Thomson	James Harris
Williamsport	45	T. H. Levering 1-60	T. F. Meconi	C. B. Gilmore T	H. F. Thompson E	Harold E. Kinley	John G. Good
Yeadon	11	F. K. Hartley B 12-57	Frank R. Culp S	William C. Leonard F	H. Gilroy Damon E	James J. Donnon	C. S. Robinson
York	60	Fred A. Schiding 1-60	Irma C. Ziegler	William B. Yeagley T	William E. Weigle E	L. Ellis Wagner	R. K. Johnson

RHODE ISLAND—15

Bristol t	12	Joseph A. Murgo P 11-58	Anthony J. Dennis	Alfred N. Nunes T	Reynolds Northup	Oscar Rishe	A. J. Ferrara
Central Falls . . .	24	R. J. Garvey 1-58	P. B. Clare	E. F. McLoughlin F	L. Z. Bessette	G. F. Salisbury	J. P. Stetkiowicz
Cranston	55	Earl A. Colvin 1-59	Ernest L. Johnson	G. Russell Ramsden T	Elton F. Durfee	Norman D. Broden	L. B. Fouchecourt
East Providence t.	36	Daniel E. Marso P 11-58	Charles C. Viall	Francis J. Fynn T	Frank R. Lewis S	Earl C. Griffith	Harold E. Lester
Johnston t	13	Albert A. Cappelli P	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	Samuel Butera S		Chester B. Colwell
Lincoln t	11		Gerald A. Oster	G. W. Workman T	A. Beauregard E		W. Wright
Newport*	38	John J. Sullivan 11-57	John F. Fitzgerald	J. E. Murray, Jr. F	Raymond P. Garcia	W. H. Connerton	Samuel H. Dugan
N. Providence t . .	14		Blanche M. Bernard	Ralph D. Cuculo T	Philip Russo		W. J. Donovan
Pawtucket	81	Lawrence A. McCarthy	Howard H. Rex	Joseph P. Clark F	Joseph A. Keith	D. Romeo Monast	Edward F. Parker
Providence	249	Walter H. Reynolds 1-59	D. Everett Whalen	John J. Cashman F	Charles F. McElroy	Lewis A. Marshall	John A. Murphy
S. Kingstown t . . .	10	John O. Stitely P	Foster R. Sheldon	Foster R. Sheldon K	Edward R. McNulty S	Donald E. Dobson	Joseph B. Congdon
Warwick	43	Raymond E. Stone 2-59	James L. Murray	John P. Kane F	J. Albert Johnson	T. E. Duckworth	Forrest Sprague
West Warwick t . .	19	Francis Fazzano P 11-58	Susan V. Lamb	Robert Harrop T	Henry Patrarca	Lionel Gareau	Arthur Graleau
Westerly t	12	John L. Monti P 11-58	Arthur B. Gervasini	F. C. Lathrop, Jr. T	Arthur W. Smith	Columbus Pasetti	Edward P. Lallo
Woonsocket	50	Kevin K. Coleman 4-57	W. Chester Rose	Robert A. LeBlanc F	Charles G. Hammann	Leo J. Roy	Edgar C. Turcotte

SOUTH CAROLINA—11

Aiken*	11†	H. Odell Weeks 12-59	Lee D. Ellis	R. Powell Black M	C. H. Muckenfuss	Frank Hazley	E. M. Hanna
Anderson	20	William C. Johnston 7-58	Horace M. Wilson	Horace M. Wilson K	C. C. Andrews E	W. B. Maddox	W. I. Burden
Charleston	70	W. McG. Morrison 12-59	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd G	Joseph Needle E	N. G. Olsen	W. F. Kelly
Columbia*	87	J. C. Dreher, Jr. 6-58	Guy A. Pitts	Monroe S. David F	H. O'B. Bellinger E	Archie McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	23	David H. McLeod 5-59	S. H. McCall	S. H. McCall K	H. J. Dickman	Ben Dozier	M. D. Adams
Greenville*	58	J. Kenneth Cass 10-57	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	R. H. Cureton E	J. E. Poole	P. P. Oakes
Greenwood*	14	R. E. McCaslan 4-57	S. L. Colvert, Jr.	S. L. Colvert, Jr. K	S. E. Hodges S	W. W. Wash	R. P. McClellan
Orangeburg*	15	R. H. Jennings, Jr. 10-57	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling K	J. C. Langford E	C. A. Fischer	C. H. Hall

Table XVIII — Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000 : 1957 — Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rock Hill*	25	J. Emmett Jerome 1-58	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely K	J. Y. Scruggs E	E. W. Cole	W. S. Rhodes
Spartanburg	37	Neville Halcombe 5-57	I. T. Williams	Roy Leonard T	Carroll Williams E	W. O. Blackwell	Ralph Prince
Sumter*	20	S. A. Harvin 9-60	Roland H. Windham	Roland H. Windham K	Robert B. Dixon E	C. V. Wilder	E. E. McIntosh
SOUTH DAKOTA- 6							
Aberdeen	21	J. Clifton Hurlbert 5-59	Ella Yuker	J. Ford Zietlow F	Ronald Rosenberg E	Charles J. Myers	S. N. Swenson
Huron.	13	E. F. Karstens 5-60	R. E. Peterson A	R. E. Peterson A	H. W. Meyer E	H. C. Cantowine‡	Leslie Sawyer
Mitchell	12	Richard Ellwein	Margaret Gales A	Margaret Gales A	Marvin R. Heck E	Asa B. Wheeler	Arthur Newman
Rapid City.	25	Henry J. Baker 5-57	R. R. Lang A	R. R. Lang A	Vinal C. Francis E	Glen Burdine	Lewis S. Nordbye
Sioux Falls	53	Fay Wheeldon 5-59		G. L. Sutton A	R. E. Bragstad E	V. L. Crusinberry	K. B. Chamberlain
Watertown	13	E. E. Creaser 5-58	O. J. Fromke A	G. M. Cunningham T	John Babcock E	Ray DeVetter	C. C. Paterson
TENNESSEE—15							
Bristol	17	Thomas S. Curtin 6-57	Albert W. Stone R	George W. Vance F	Maurice Conn	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga.	131	P. R. Olgiati 4-59	W. H. Zachry A	W. H. Zachry A	B. F. Barnes E	R. R. Gouldy	E. H. Brown
Clarksville	16	Paul M. McGregor 1-59	J. H. Marable	J. H. Marable K	J. C. Cunningham E	Thomas R. Seay	James O. Davis
Cleveland	13	James F. Corn	C. L. Wilson	C. L. Wilson K	Oscar Giles S	L. F. McDaris	Luther Goodwin
Columbia*	11	Tom F. Williams 1-58	Herman F. Roach R	Herman F. Roach R	George M. Jacobs E	J. Polk White	Emmett P. Fox
Dyersburg	11	Page V. Hart 1-58	R. S. Sellers R	R. S. Sellers R	R. M. Stevenson E	Cecil Rogers	N. A. Bond
Elizabethton* . . .	11	W. G. Frost 4-58	G. J. Holly T	G. J. Holly T	J. A. Clear, Jr.	Dana H. Reynolds	W. C. Glover
Jackson	33†	George Smith 7-59	B. F. Graves R	George Smith F	D. W. Allen E	Ben L. Warlick	Robt. A. Mainord
Johnson City* . . .	28	Guy W. Blackwell 5-57	Calvin Guthrie F	Calvin Guthrie F	William V. Ricker	L. L. Geisler	Carl W. Wilkinson
Kingsport*	20	Milton DeVault 7-57	J. R. Pecktal T	J. R. Pecktal T	M. L. West	C. M. Kenner	G. W. Fletcher
Knoxville	125	J. W. Dance 1-60	Nessie M. Beeler	W. H. Peters, Jr. F	Roy I. Gentry	Roy Connor	Joe Kimsey
Memphis	407†	Edmund Orgill 1-60	C. W. Crutchfield C	C. W. Crutchfield C	W. B. Fowler E	John Klinck	J. C. Macdonald
Morristown	13	C. Frank Davis 1-59	Charles E. Smith T	Charles E. Smith T	A. J. Davis E	J. E. Burke	E. H. Winstead
Murfreesboro* . .	13	A. L. Todd, Jr. 4-58	Albert Williams	Albert Williams K	H. L. McCullough E	B. B. Qualls	N. W. Powers
Nashville	174	Ben West 6-59	W. M. Carr, Jr.	J. E. Torrence F ‡	K. B. Stallings E	H. D. Demonbreun	D. E. Hosse
TEXAS—71							
Abilene*	46	C. E. Gatlin 4-57	Lila Fern Martin S	Marshall Bromley A	M. M. Anderson E	D. C. Musick	W. B. McDonald
Alice*.	16	Mrs. N. K. Harper 4-57	Mrs. Lucille Hobbs	Mrs. L. Hobbs K	W. L. Burton	Ed Morgan	Claude K. Rowland
Amarillo*	74	R. C. Jordan 4-57	Kathryn Gordon	J. C. Lilly F	H. R. Smith	Roy P. Hill	W. C. Alexander
Austin*.	132	Tom Miller 5-57	Mrs. Elsie Woosley	J. D. Huffman F	S. Reuben Rountree	J. W. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Baytown*	23	R. H. Pruett 4-57	Edna Oliver	A. V. Barber F	C. W. Grantham	A. H. Lintelman	W. R. Montgomery
Beaumont*	94	Jimmie P. Cokinos 5-58	James T. Garrard	Mrs. W. J. Brockman M	J. D. Martin E	J. N. Richardson	J. H. Mulligan
Bellaire*	10	Harry L. Reed	Verena Engstrom	J. A. Lee F	J. E. Noser E	Glenn O. Hutchens	Jack O'Brien
Big Spring*	17	G. W. Dabney 4-57	C. R. McClenny	C. R. McClenny K	C. N. Bellamy E	H. V. Crocker	C. L. Rogers
Borger*	18	L. D. Patton 4-57	Merle Carpenter	J. W. Harrison F	Ned V. Brookes	N. C. Leonard	John B. Wilkinson
Brownsville*	36	H. L. Stokley 11-57	Jesse Sloss	Glen Crigler F	Faye Rockwell E	Fred Lerma	Gus O. Krausse
Brownwood*	20	Murray Milner 4-58	James B. Embrey	James B. Embrey K	P. T. Martin	Charles M. Alford	W. A. Middleton
Bryan*	18	H. C. Dishman 4-57	Noah W. Dansby	Noah W. Dansby K	G. Barton Adams	Sam Noto	H. W. Collins
Cleburne*	13	Walter Holliday 5-58	Miss Johnnie Gordon	R. A. McDonald F	Pete Styner E	Tommy Wigington	Carroll Cooke

Corpus Christi* . .	108	Farrell D. Smith 4-57	T. Ray Kring S	Thomas B. Murphy F	Drahn Jones	John Carlisle	Richard T. Runyan
Corsicana*	19	J. Tom Eady 4-59	William Elliott	Charles E. Stipe F	Raymond Henry E	H. P. Bivins	W. A. Massey
Dallas*	434	R. L. Thornton 5-57	Harold Shank S	E. E. Crull M	H. H. Stirman	E. N. Penn	C. F. Hansson
Del Rio.	14	Arthur C. Kennedy 4-58	Fred Underwood	Fred Underwood K	Conger Jones E	W. E. Zorn	Charles McBee
Denison*	18	E. J. Lilley 4-58	Alice R. Crabtree	Alice R. Crabtree K	Charles L. May E	George Cravens	Paul S. Borum
Denton	21	Jack Bryson 4-58	W. D. Buttrill	C. L. Aldridge F	R. C. Courtney E	Tom Robinson	Glen Lanford
Edinburg*	12	Nix Harrington 4-57	Paul W. Henderson	Paul W. Henderson K	H. Wisenbaker, Jr.	Elbert Sanders	Leroy Eastin
El Paso	130	Tom E. Rogers	Joe M. Herrera	Glen R. Daniels C	Gerald L. Turner E	Harrison A. Davis	John C. Risinger
Fort Worth*	279	F. E. Garrison 4-57	R. A. Bateman S	H. C. Michael F	C. M. Thelin	P. C. Fontaine	C. S. Hightower
Gainesville*	11	F. M. Aldridge, Sr. 4-58	Lockie Owen	Homer Bly M	W. D. Springfield S	William Lewie	Lewis Theobald
Galveston	67	Geo. R. Clough P 5-57	Mrs. Mary Quiroga S	H. J. Caro, Sr. A	Owen Holzheuser E	W. J. Henderson	William J. Burns
Garland	11	W. H. Bradfield, Sr. 4-58	Dollye Holmes S	B. Jack Shelley M	Lloyd Ross	Harry Grantham	Henry Ashley
Grand Prairie* . .	15	C. R. Sargent 4-57	Rebecca Ellis S	Ancil Douthit F	R. A. Burleson E	J. C. Swadley, Jr.	B. W. Adams, Jr.
Greenville*	15	Emmitt B. Sorrells 4-58	Kathleen Blalack	John W. Williamson F	Tillman Smithey E	Harve Peyton	Leroy Brigman
Harlingen*	23	Frank G. Parker 12-58	F. R. Lucas F	F. R. Lucas F	K. R. Caldwell E	W. T. Hamilton	John L. Guseman
Highland Park . . .	11	C. C. English 4-58	E. E. Crowell T	E. E. Crowell T	R. B. Allen E	W. H. Naylor	W. H. Naylor
Houston	596	O. F. Holcombe 1-58	Mrs. M. H. Westerman S	Henry E. Kriegel T	J. M. Nagle	J. W. Lobue	Carl L. Shuptrine
Kingsville*	17	E. R. Cauley 4-58	Frank D. Johnson	Frank D. Johnson K	Hubert Smith S	Paul Dacke	D. D. Condron
Lamesa*	11	W. B. Crawley 4-57	Jack N. Goodloe	C. A. Taylor M	L. E. Petty E	J. D. McAmis	Sam F. Floyd
Laredo	52	J. C. Martin, Jr.	James Haynes		Conzalo F. Farias E	George E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	25	J. Clyde Tomlinson 4-57	L. W. Summers	L. W. Summers K	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Roy Stone
Lubbock*	72	S. S. Forrest, Jr. 4-58	Mrs. Lavenia Lowe S	A. P. Couch F	N. B. McCullough	Glen Smith	Bill Lamb
Lufkin*	15	Woodrow W. Scott 4-57	Lynn Durham S	Harold Schmitzer M	D. B. Henson	D. C. McPherson	W. T. Ricks
McAllen*	20	Phillip Boeye 4-57	H. H. Hensley	William L. Schupp M	G. C. Moseley	Alfred Meyers	C. D. Mussey
McKinney	11	W. R. West	G. Frank Wolford	G. Frank Wolford K	J. R. Bryan S	Walter Cockrell	Otho Nicholas
Marshall*	22	Charles Spangler 4-58	Clark Ross	Clark Ross K	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Mercedes	10	E. K. O'Shea	A. J. Hagan S	A. J. Hagan S	Arthur E. Beil E	Garland Leavell	Claude Castaneda
Midland*	22	Ernest Sidwell 4-57	J. C. Hudman	Kent A. Moore F	K. E. McFarland E	Melvin Little	Harold S. Wallace
Mission*	11	O. V. Bridges 4-58	Alma Morgan	A. J. Jenkins F	C. E. Langston	Ben Brandt	Truett Jordan
Nacogdoches* . . .	12	A. J. Streit C 4-58	J. T. Alders	J. T. Alders K	Lee Powell E	D. A. Teutsch	T. A. Drewry
New Braunfels . .	12	Joseph Faust 5-58	Harry R. Alves	Harry R. Alves K	R. S. Jahn E	W. A. Staats	Weldon Davidson
Odessa*	29	Harold R. Downs	R. H. Alvey	R. H. Alvey K	G. T. Morris	Charles Meadows	Jess Cariker
Orange*	21	C. H. Meeks 8-58	Charles Cottle	Elizabeth Dees T	Joe E. Jenkins E	Vertis Sands	Raymond Sanders
Palestine	13	R. H. Pickel, Jr. 4-57	J. G. Hardgrave	J. G. Hardgrave K	O. J. Wagner E	Milton Turner	H. D. Barton
Pampa*	17	Lynn Boyd 4-57	Edwin S. Vicars	Edwin S. Vicars K	James H. Cowan E	Ernest Winborne	James B. Connor
Paris*	22	James R. Gill 4-57	Marion Shelton	Marion Shelton K	Robert B. Hayter E	Miller Steed	H. R. Marks
Pasadena	22	Clyde T. Gary 5-57	Marvin F. Jackson	Troy Crawford F	George Smith E	F. E. Smith	A. J. Schamerhorn
Plainview	14	M. B. Hood 4-57	P. H. Bryan	P. H. Bryan K	W. R. Hogge E	Leedy Maxey	Hartense Pelphrey
Port Arthur*	58	E. R. Eisler 4-57	Ernest W. Meyer	Charles L. Brazil M	M. C. Creswell	Eugene Ray	G. B. Douglas
San Angelo*	52	H. E. McCulloch 4-58	Mamie Barfield S	Donald K. Martin F	J. P. Burden E	Tom Biggs	Lee Braziel
San Antonio*	408	J. Edwin Kuykendall 5-57	J. Frank Gallagher	Bennett R. Bolen F	Sam Granata, Jr.	M. L. Butler	George W. Bichsel
San Benito*	13	W. T. Ballenger 4-58	Lucille Kendrick S	Francis A. Vaughn M	E. M. Woodson, Jr. E	Lee Roy Dillard	W. F. Gilbert
Sherman*	20	Melvin Dunham 4-57	Robert L. Brooks	Robert L. Brown M	C. L. Stewart S	A. C. Jones	Les Tribble
Snyder*	12	Harold Bennett 4-58	K. O. Pitner	K. O. Pitner K	Doyle Henricks E	Durward Porter	Travis Steele
Sweetwater*	14	S. J. May 4-57	W. H. Whaley	Garland P. Franks M	M. D. Shipley E	A. C. Forgay	A. B. McGuire
Temple*	25	Chas. A. Wheeler 4-58	C. H. Thompson	C. H. Thompson K	Joe Gilbreth E	A. J. Giesbers	Thomas Ellis
Terrell*	12	E. A. Wolcott 4-57	Hollis W. Hindman	R. H. Hayes, Jr. M	J. A. Robson E	Preston Barnett	F. W. Richie
Texarkana	25	A. P. Miller, Jr. 5-58	Mary E. Young S	Helen B. Talbert T	Roy Bitner S	C. P. Birmingham	Leon Arnold

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Texas City	17	W. J. Godard 4-58	Kenneth T. Nunn	Kenneth T. Nunn K	R. M. Jennings	Jim Collin	R. L. DeWalt
Tyler*	39	Dave Talley 4-57	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie K	J. P. Ferrill E	W. G. Heath	D. C. Butler
University Park .	24	Roy C. Coffee	Ralph E. Hamman M	Ralph E. Hamman M	Jack B. Kirven E	Forrest E. Keene	Forrest E. Keene
Vernon.	13	W. D. Curtis 1-58	T. W. Daniel	T. W. Daniel K	R. B. Smith E	L. L. Howell	J. T. Looper
Victoria*	16	Cliff Berkman 5-57		J. C. Kite, Jr. A	D. R. Voelkel E	M. S. Shaw	Elmo Anderson
Waco*	85	D. T. Hicks, Jr. 4-57	Otis W. Dehay	Elmer A. Roberts F	P. G. Deiter, Jr. E	Lee Harrington	Jesse Gunterman
Waxahachie*	11	Osce Miller 4-57	Patricia A. Russell	Robert S. Varnado C	Robert G. Helms S	J. W. Parrish	Willis Cox
W. University Pl.*	17	James W. Hammond 11-58	Whitt F. Johnson M	W. F. Spencer T	J. I. Cornelison E	C. E. Duffin	H. E. Shipp
White Settlement .	11	V. O. Cammel 4-57	Annie Franklin	Robert M. Powell A	Clifford A. Johnson	C. W. Flowers	Aaron D. Stephens
Wichita Falls* . .	68	K. C. Spell 4-58	George T. Henderson	H. A. Thomason M	F. M. Rugeley	Eugene C. White	C. C. Daniel
UTAH—4							
Logan	17	Wm. W. Owens 1-58	H. R. Pedersen A	H. R. Pedersen A	Ray C. Hugie E	Ivo Borg	Eli Drakulich
Ogden*	57	Raymond S. Wright 11-57	E. Tillotson R	Edward L. Carlsen F	C. R. Kimball E	Clyde L. Peterson	Maurice J. Schoott
Provo*	29	H. E. Van Wagenen 1-58	I. Grant Bench R	Terry J. Oldroyd F	Earl Conder E	D. B. Muhlestein	Jesse Evans
Salt Lake City . . .	182	Adiel F. Stewart 1-60	Herman J. Hogenson R	Oliver G. Ellis T	Roy W. McLeese E	Joseph K. Piercey	W. Cleon Skousen
VERMONT—4							
Barre*	11	C. O. Granai 3-58	C. Ralph Olliver	C. Ralph Olliver K	Thurman W. Dix	Roy MacDonald	Floyd B. Chandler
Brattleboro t* . . .	12	William M. Moore C 3-58	A. Hadley Shumway	E. W. Richardson T	Justin A. Holden	Leon M. Burrows	Richard B. Putnam
Burlington.	33	J. Edward Moran 6-57	Wesley T. Abell	Raymond A. Contois T	Edward J. Crowley E	Daniel Richards	Donald P. Russell
Rutland	18	Daniel J. Healy	Henry P. Battles	W. Joseph Simonds T	Peter S. Wagner E	A. H. Koltonski	John H. Dinn
VIRGINIA—22							
Alexandria*	62	Leroy S. Bendheim 7-58	Patsy Altizer		Philip B. Hall	B. J. Padgett	Russell A. Hawes
Bristol*	16	Martin A. Hassinger 9-57	Hugh T. Adair	Robert Morrison M	L. R. Warriner E	Hugh R. Worley	John A. Stover
Charlottesville* . .	26	R. M. Davis 9-58	J. E. Rush, Jr. F	J. S. Rush, Jr. F	T. W. Edwards E	L. S. Key‡	J. E. Adams
Danville*	35			R. L. Hall F	H. D. Bowling E	C. R. Edwards	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg* .	12	C. M. Cowan 9-60	G. L. Hunter, Jr. F	G. L. Hunter, Jr. F	Charles H. Pierson E	George D. Smith	Arthur G. Kendall
Hampton*	61†	G. C. Bentley 7-59	C. E. Johnson M	C. E. Johnson M	Clem Snyder	F. F. Hopkins	L. H. Nicholson
Harrisonburg* . . .	11	Frank C. Swilzer 9-58	E. R. Heneberger A	Arthur L. Dow M	Arthur T. Wilcox E	James Painter	Julius Ritchie
Hopewell*	10	J. W. Enochs, Jr. 9-58	Louise S. Belch	W. F. Butterworth T	W. M. Altman, Jr. E	W. R. Taylor	F. C. Gwaltney
Lynchburg*	48	J. L. Suttenfield 9-58	Owen L. Bradford F	Owen L. Bradford F	James D. Wright	Marvin K. Evans	R. O. Brooks
Martinsville* . . .	17	Fred V. Woodson 9-58	W. H. Yeaman F	W. H. Yeaman F	Walker H. Graves	Clay A. Eastedy	F. M. Bowman, Jr.
Newport News* . .	42	Robert B. Smith 9-60	C. L. Williams	J. C. Biggins M	Sol Ellenson	T. C. Sparkman	W. F. Peach
Norfolk*	214	W. F. Duckworth P 8-58	John D. Corbell	Thomas F. Maxwell M	S. C. Morrisette	W. J. Lewis	Harold Anderson
Petersburg*	35	Churchill Gibson 9-58	William F. Spotswood	W. F. Spotswood K	Whitworth Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Traylor
Portsmouth*	80	A. C. Bartlett 9-58	A. P. Johnson, Jr.	A. P. Johnson, Jr. K	F. J. Bergeron	B. O. Benton	L. C. Warren
Richmond*	230	F. Henry Garber 6-58	William T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller F	Robert S. Hopson	John F. Finnegan	O. D. Garton
Roanoke*	92	Walter L. Young 9-58	J. Robert Thomas	J. H. Johnson T	J. L. Wentworth	J. V. Brown	Frank H. Webb
South Norfolk* . . .	10	N. J. Babb 9-57	R. L. Spence	N. D. Flora T	C. W. Holdskom	J. B. Gibson	D. J. Leet‡
Staunton*	20	S. S. Loewner 9-58	Catherine Musser	A. Stephen Fultz T	C. M. Mayer, Jr. E	W. J. Rohr	Bernard Gill
Suffolk*	12	W. P. Griffin 9-57	William S. Holland	George S. Swain T	K. R. McGahee E	R. A. Baines	L. B. Butler

Warwick*	40†	G. T. Abernathy 7-57	G. S. DeShazor, Jr.	T. S. Dunaway, Jr. F	E. F. Lowe, Jr.	C. L. Kegley	Leroy Woody
Waynesboro*	12	W. C. Caldwell 9-58	J. W. Jones A	J. W. Jones A	J. H. Harman E	J. G. Rusmiselle	C. H. Benson
Winchester*	14	C. B. Smalts, Jr. 9-60	Peyton J. Marshall	Robert S. Barbour A	J. R. Brandon E	Taylor L. Barr	J. Thomas Boyd

WASHINGTON—20

Aberdeen	20	Ed. Lundgren 6-58	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg K	Charles Kirkwood E	Conrad Kromm	A. M. Gallagher
Bellingham	34	John E. Westford 5-58	Alfred B. Loop	Alfred B. Loop K	Ted F. Scholz E	Wilton Jepperson	Edward Bartleson
Bremerton	28	H. O. Domstad 6-58	E. H. T. McGowan	Edna Odden T	E. S. Severance E	T. R. Tillett	Charles Lewis
Everett	34	George Culmback 6-60	John L. Sugars	J. H. Vognild T	Rodney Colvin E	F. F. Schroeder	George Nelson
Hoquiam	11	F. W. McGuire 4-58	Miss Ola E. Hall	Mrs. G. Endresen T	Reuben Sandstrom S	Fred E. Gibcke‡	Norman C. Foote
Kennewick*	10	B. B. Smith 6-60	Marjorie A. Miller	W. E. Hansen M	M. B. Winegar E	H. O. Malchow	O. C. Lincoln
Longview	20	H. R. Nichols 6-58	D. Wiley Carpenter	D. W. Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	J. R. Holwege, Jr.	Ralph Benefiel
Olympia	16	Amanda B. Smith 6-60	Eldon Marshall	Frank McClamma F	Herbert Legg	Harry Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Pasco	10	Harry V. Custer	Adah M. Perry	Mary L. Ellison T	George R. Fisher E	Lyle Cooney	A. L. McKibbin
Port Angeles* . . .	11	Paul M. Neer	J. Ellis Law	Norman Brooks A	Herman Ahlvers E	Clay Wolverton	Harry Kochanek
Pullman	12	Kester D. Grimes 6-58	Frankie Allen	Annetta Sherman T	C. B. Waggener E	C. Frederickson	Arch Campbell
Puyallup*	10	J. F. Wilson 6-57	Virginia Porenta	Harris F. Green F‡	R. P. Thomas S	Paul Parkhurst	Cecil Archer
Renton	16	Joe R. Baxter	Elton Alexander	Charles E. Bott C	James Highton E	Floyd Lawrence	Angelo Busato
Seattle	468	Gordon S. Clinton 6-60	W. C. Thomas C	W. C. Thomas C	Roy W. Morse E	W. Fitzgerald	H. J. Lawrence
Spokane	162	Willard Taft	Alex A. Brown	Carl W. Clepper A	Phillip G. Holgren E	Wilburn A. Dunham	Ralph Johnson
Tacoma*	144	John H. Anderson 6-58	Josephine Melton	C. A. Gaisford F	L. P. Staman	Harold C. Fisk	Roy D. Kerr
Vancouver*	42	H. L. Schumacher 6-58	R. G. Lovette F	R. G. Lovette F	B. J. Smith	P. E. Du Paul	H. C. Diamond
Walla Walla	24	Harold Buerstatte 6-58	Kenneth B. Moss	W. A. Lacey F	W. J. Russell	Leonard Adams	A. L. Watts
Wenatchee	13	E. Simenson 6-60	H. F. Rumohr	W. D. Ackerman T	C. E. Murray E	T. A. Weaver	Cleo E. Allen
Yakima*	38	Joe Alderson 6-58	James Smith	Kenneth Schutt F	Laurence Mathews	W. K. Moore	O. N. Soderstrom

WEST VIRGINIA—13

Beckley	10	A. K. Minter 7-59	E. J. Smith	E. J. Smith K	D. M. Leary, Jr. E	Bernard Martin	M. E. Tyree
Bluefield*	22	W. L. Thornton 8-57	Janet R. Calfee	Alvah L. Tyree T	Elmer C. Barton E	E. L. McClure	W. E. DeMoss
Charleston	74	John T. Copenhaver 5-59	Joe Hudson	Donald Shonk F	Louis Hark E	Claude Saunders	Dallas W. Bias
Clarksburg*	32		Angela R. Marshall‡	James Southern T	E. V. Selby E	Joseph Martin	Patrick Malloy‡
Fairmont	29	William G. Meyer 7-59	Neil H. Shreve	J. Patrick Beacom F	Charles A. Jenkins	Alpha B. Hall	John C. McKinney
Huntington	86	Eugene Willis 1-59	Charles F. Albright	August Hiller A	Frank S. Whitney E	John W. Gallagher	Clifford Jarrell
Martinsburg	16	William H. Peery 6-58	Mary Lou Wright	Ernest H. McKee T	John C. Potts E	Bruce F. Martin	H. K. Cushwa
Morgantown*	26	Earl L. Core 7-57	James A. Ashburn‡	James A. Ashburn K	J. E. Snyder E	J. P. Samsell	John W. Lewis‡
Moundsville*	15	J. R. Austin 7-57	Novella Y. Henry	Novella Y. Henry K	Frank Dulaney S	Edgar Boso	R. C. Gillespie
Parkersburg	30	Frank W. Gove, Jr. 4-59	Grace V. Haskins	R. W. Carr T	L. G. Merrill E	H. O. Neal	Bruce E. Parsons
South Charleston .	17	J. W. Londeree 5-58	H. S. Shumate	Mrs. C. H. Johnson T	John A. Holsclaw E	C. J. Schmidt	E. E. Kidd‡
Weirton*	24	Samuel Kusic 7-59	Ralph Cottilli	Charles C. McCall M	Guy Little S	John Ferguson	David Reese
Wheeling*	59	Jack R. Adams 6-59	August L. Dailer	C. W. Wasemann A	James C. Boyd E	W. S. McFadden	William J. Thomas

WISCONSIN—34

Appleton	34	Robert L. Roemer 4-58	Elden J. Broehm	Elden J. Broehm K	Edwin J. Duszynski	Paul A. Neumann	Herbert W. Kapp
Ashland	11	Mark F. Movrich 5-58	Virginia Burns	Virginia Burns K	Robert Wheeler	W. H. Griffiths	Ernest J. Hennell
Beaver Dam	12	Alvin J. Beers 4-58	William A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey C	John R. Birch E	Clair Knoll	Louis W. Zwieg
Beloit*	30	K. J. Keenan P 4-57	R. H. Calland F	R. H. Calland F	E. C. Bennet E	G. Davis	G. Griffin
Chippewa Falls . .	11	Harry Webb 4-57	Lee C. Millard	Lee C. Millard K	S. R. Cray E	Edward Kalk	Floyd J. Maloney
Cudahy	12	Vincent Totka 4-58	James F. Keller	James F. Keller K	James J. Tiry E	Sigmund Bukowski	Anthony Wise

TABLE XVIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000 : 1957—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Eau Claire*	36	Leonard Haas 4-57	Gordon D. Campbell	N. J. Sindelar F	Neal Bartholomew	Ernest C. Moss	Bernard L. Garmire
Fond du Lac	30	Edwin F. Weis 4-57	G. J. Ondrasek	T. C. Rosenthal C	Elmer Brey E	Howard Munson	James D. Cahill
Green Bay	53	Otto Rachals 4-57	Clifford A. Centen	John Tease C	F. J. Euclide E	David Zuidmulder	H. J. Bero
Janesville*	25		H. C. Bradford	K. A. Samek F	Art Badger S	Alex Andreskie	Jasper Webb
Kenosha*	54	E. C. Fechner P 5-57	Joseph R. Sawicki F	Joseph R. Sawicki F	C. R. Nicolazzo	William G. Brady	S. G. Haukedahl
La Crosse	48	Milo G. Knutson	Alice A. Dickson	M. R. Birnbaum F	Carl A. Wahlstrom	Adolf Kessel	George C. Long
Madison	96	Ivan A. Nestingen 4-57	A. W. Bareis	John M. Stein A	John G. Thompson E	Edward J. Page	Bruce Weatherly
Manitowoc	28	Walter G. Koepke 4-57	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl Walter E	James Danielson	J. J. Kuplic
Marinette*	14		Robert B. Zill	Robert B. Zill K	Robert J. Poss E	Peter Berg	Fred A. Schultz
Marshfield	12	Glen Madison 5-58	E. H. Olson	L. E. Buchmiller T	R. H. Schneider E	Verlyn Ziegahn	W. H. Wohlfahrt
Menasha	12	R. G. Du Charme 5-58	Ira H. Clough	Frank A. Beck T	Melvin Noth E	Ed Hirm	Peter Clark
Milwaukee	637	Frank P. Zeidler 4-60	Stanley J. Witkowski	Virgil H. Hurless C	Lloyd D. Knapp	Edward E. Wischer	John W. Polcyn
Neenah	12	George E. Sande 4-58	R. V. Hauser	Walter H. Loehning T	Wayne G. Bryan	John Zick	Irving Stilp
Oshkosh*	41	Ernest R. Siewert 4-57	Roger Kliss	Orville A. Gartman C	Ivar Van Akkeren E	Bernard Geffers	William Golz
Racine	71	Jack H. Humble 4-57	Frank J. Becker	C. A. Blessinger T	Henry A. Nelson	Rudolph Anderson	LeRoy Jenkins
Sheboygan	42	Rudolph J. Ploetz 4-57	Joseph E. Leberman	Le Roy L. Metscher C	Robert E. Fleischer	August Sokoll	Steen W. Heimke
Shorewood*	16	N. A. Lemke P 4-58	John L. Jones	John L. Jones K	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
South Milwaukee	13	William P. Atkinson 4-58	Louis J. Mosakowski	Elmer Welbes T	Charles Dinauer E	Raymond Gee	Henry R. Tylicki
Stevens Pcint	17	Leonard L. Sorenson 5-57	Clara C. Trierweiler	Norman J. Meshak C	Hiram L. Krebs	C. E. Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*	35		R. E. McKeague	Jarl W. Aho F	E. W. Berg E	Albert J. Gee	Arthur E. Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10		H. J. Rath	H. J. Rath K	J. D. Markham E	Henry Willert	Edward Pazdena
Watertown*	12		Mrs. E. Kuckkahn‡	Mrs. E. Kuckkahn K	Floyd W. Usher E	Alfred Linde	Herbert Vehlow
Waukesha	21	P. C. Steinert, Jr. 4-58	Mrs. Esther Winn	Edward G. Seybold C	Walter E. Dick E	Emery P. Downie	James W. Hannon
Wausau	30	Arthur M. Smith 4-58	Jay L. Brown	L. J. Fogarty T	L. A. Manteufel	W. G. Petzold	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa	33	William B. Knuese 4-60	Paul H. Riemer	Theo. Kunz C	Francis D. Kuckuck E	Douglas J. Dunlop	Louis R. Wrasse
West Allis	43	Arnold H. Klentz 4-60	Phil Elliott	Irvin F. Knoebel C	A. L. Wichner	Henry C. Nelson	Thomas Kastello
Whitefish Bay*	15	Tom E. Hayes 4-57	Leona R. Eichfeld	Leona R. Eichfeld K	Tom E. Hays M	Joseph Kasal	Orval H. Meister
Wisconsin Rapids	13	Nels M. Justeson 4-58	Robert O. Boyarski	Raymond L. Clark T	Alan R. Engler E	Cloyd Vallin	Rudolph J. Exner
WYOMING—5							
Casper	24	Thomas A. Nicholas 1-58	Lois E. Culver	E. A. Grant T	B. B. Lummis E	A. L. Piper	Paul V. Danigan
Cheyenne	32	V. S. Christensen 1-58	Mary D. O'Connell	Worth Story F	A. W. Trout, Sr.	Ralph Garnett	F. M. Schmoker
Laramie*	16	Josephine Fay 1-59	Lois J. Holmes	C. E. Cady T	W. J. Nelson	Blake Fanning	Barney Deti
Rock Springs	11	Edwin E. James 1-58	Carl F. Asiala T	Carl F. Asiala T	Andy Angelovic S	Pete J. Tronquet	John Zakovich
Sheridan	12	C. L. Crawford 1-58	C. Harold Campbell	C. H. Campbell K	E. J. Johnson E	A. E. Powers	Worth Morrow

TABLE XIX

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000: JANUARY, 1957

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.
A dagger (†) indicates acting official.
Letter "t" indicates town and "tp" township.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—26		
Albertville	Robert D. Dickson 10-60	J. M. Cochran
Alexander City	Joe H. Robinson	F. E. Blackburn
Andalusia	T. B. Wilder	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Athens	Arthur W. Stewart 10-60	M. S. Kennemer
Atmore	H. H. Dees 10-60	S. L. Rollins
Attalla	Charles W. Burke 10-60	B. W. Rathrock
Brewton	C. C. Fountain	J. M. Byrd
Cullman	J. W. Arnold 10-60	J. G. Kramer
Demopolis	Edward B. Bailey 10-60	Dottie Partridge
Enterprise	M. N. Brown	E. W. Nichols
Eufaula	M. E. Edwards	E. C. Parker
Fort Payne	W. H. Haralson 9-60	W. A. Garrett
Greenville	J. Fred Steele 10-60	W. L. Grant
Guntersville	T. E. Martin P 10-57	Sue Heath
Jasper*	James L. Beech P 9-58	H. O. Barton
Lanett	Reid Kent 10-60	H. T. Smith
Mountain Brook*	David W. Hamilton 9-60	Grady M. Ellison
Opp	J. Ned Moore 10-60	M. L. Senn
Ozark	James Douglas Brown 10-60	H. G. Pennington
Roanoke	T. J. Gililland 10-60	Olin E. Sheppard
Russellville	Hayes Malone 10-60	A. O. Richards
Sylacauga	Edw. J. Howard	C. F. Johnson, Jr.
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-60	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	Corley Chapman P 10-57	G. J. Hubband
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger P 10-58	Lurline Cook
Tuskegee	Phil M. Lightfoot 10-60	J. W. Ross
ARIZONA—9		
Douglas	Henry W. Beumler 6-58	Oakiey Lucas
Flagstaff	P. J. Lindemann, Jr. 6-58	C. T. Pulliam
Glendale*	Robert D. Lundberg 6-58	Elton A. Kirby
Globe*	Louis Kayes 6-58	Murray D. Snyder M
Nogales	Jose S. Colunga 6-57	Fidel A. Enciso
Prescott*	Ralph Watson 1-59	P. H. Miller
ARIZONA—*continued*		
Tempe*	Hugh Laird 4-58	Edna Barbre
Winslow	C. L. Cesar 6-58	Florence Armstrong
Yuma	Hugh Faulds 1-59	Linwood Perkins
ARKANSAS—20		
Arkadelphia	LeRoy Tennyson	D. H. Crawford R
Batesville	Roy Row 1-58	R. W. Sturch, Sr.
Benton	Henry A. Kelly	Ernest Darnell, Jr.
Conway	M. M. Satterfield 1-58	Walter Dunaway
Forrest City	Jack R. Porter 1-58	Ned Mallory
Harrison	Dene O. Hester 1-58	Don Richesin
Hope	H. E. Olsen 1-58	Mrs. C. F. Reynerson
Magnolia	Ed Williamson 1-58	Mrs. F. H. Booth
Malvern	Lester L. Pate 1-58	Lea Chambers
Morrilton	C. E. Bridewell 12-57	L. W. Meador
Newport	Judson N. Hout 1-58	Vaughan Jackson
Osceola	Ben F. Butler	C. H. Bryant
Paragould	Charlie Wood 1-58	Effie Kirby
Rogers	Harold Roberts 1-58	W. E. Bland
Russellville	James Newton 1-58	John T. Little
Searcy	Lee Biggs 1-58	D. E. Dobbins, Sr.
Springdale	Hugh O. Sherry 1-58	Letha Brogdon
Stuttgart	H. S. Ragland, Jr. 11-58	Mrs. Lola Cole
Van Buren	Burton Lankford 1-58	George L. Crofton
West Helena	Jesse E. Porter 1-58	W. A. Benton, Sr.
CALIFORNIA—46		
Banning*	Elwood Rutherford 4-58	Cleo M. Huse
Barstow	Leonard A. Zagortz 4-58	Earl E. Stanton
Belmont*	Robert S. Hunter 4-57	Catherine Heartsner
Benicia	Edward W. Koenig 4-58	Anna G. Pine
Brea	Charles Russell 4-58	Constance Young
Calexico	R. C. Reed 4-58	Richard S. Emerson
Carlsbad*	Manuel M. Castorena 4-58	Max O. Ewald
Chino	Howard Cattle 4-60	E. J. Wangler

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
CALIFORNIA—*continued*		
Claremont*	Chester G. Jaeger 4-57	Margaret D. Drinker
Coalinga	W. L. Wallace 4-58	Floyd E. Howe
Covina*	Paul Welsch 4-58	Clarke Chapman
El Monte	William H. Allen 4-58	Ruth Bruton
El Paso de Robles	Russell W. Gates 4-58	S. S. Tucker
Escondido*	Lloyd I. Turrentine 4-58	Guy B. Ashley
Fairfield*	Allan Witt 4-58	Colin C. Hutcheon
Glendora*	J. Lonnie Crumpler 4-58	R. R. Baiotto
Grass Valley	Bret J. Bennallack 7-57	Lois M. Goldsberry
Hillsborough*	Bernard W. Ford 4-60	Gertrude Daves
Huntington Beach	Victor Terry 4-60	John L. Henricksen
Indio*	Clarence Washburn 4-58	Mildred Tatum
La Habra*	W. A. Lee	Thad. Wilson
La Verne	Owen H. Lewis 4-60	Mrs. Ruth Hogan
Laguna Beach	W. Ben Sorrells 4-58	Ed. H. Beaver
Lindsay	Paul Lencioni 4-58	D. H. Edwards
Livermore	Bernard O. Burch 4-58	Dorothy Hock
Lompoc	Harold G. Thompson 4-60	Charles S. Laubly
Martinez*	Jack O. Fries	Raymond B. Johnson
Marysville	Hobart W. Crook	Chester O. Gates
Mill Valley*	Robert Huber 3-58	Alex Aimcrants
North Sacramento*	Homer H. Jack 4-58	Wilma C. Briggs
Oroville	Conrad L. Weisker 4-59	Ralph M. Carpenter
Pacific Grove*	Clarence A. Higgins 4-57	John D. Irwin
Port Hueneme	Ralph E. McKeehan 4-58	Wilma G. Merryman
Porterville*	Lester J. Hamilton 4-57	Lionel W. Hemphill
Reedley	Herschel Witter 4-58	Mrs. Ila Henry
Rialto*	Glenn R. Johnston 4-58	Merritt E. Cornell
Sanger*	L. N. Petersen 4-58	Retha Vernon
Selma	Paul J. Nielsen 4-58	Julius Jensen
Sierra Madre	Charles H. James 4-60	Marie Warfel
Susanville	William T. Mitchell 4-58	Margarette A. Smith
Tracy*	Manuel G. Rico 4-59	Fred Watkins
Turlock	E. S. Christoffersen 4-58	Forrest R. Harkins
Ukiah*	Donald E. Rones 4-57	James Turner
Vacaville*	Albert S. Porter 4-58	Olive M. Hamlin
Wasco	Roy M. Bradley 4-58	C. B. Roberts
Yuba City*	James F. Henderson 4-57	Lewis A. Duncan
COLORADO—11		
Alamosa*	Allen K. Taylor 11-57	P. H. Henry
Canon City*	Glen I. Eubanks 11-57	Betty J. Perry
Durango*	Frederick J. Kroeger 5-57	William J. Horther
FLORIDA—*continued*		
Pompano Beach*	George W. McPherson 4-57	Winifred F. Sharp
Quincy	Charles L. Sowell 6-57	James F. Cross
Sebring	J. D. Mitchell	D. R. Stevenson
Winter Haven*	L. W. Dunson 10-57	O. R. Way
Winter Park*	Raymond W. Greene 1-58	Richard Wagner
GEORGIA—21		
Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-58	David Keidco
Cairo	R. A. Bell 1-61	Clara Mauldin
Carrollton	Stewart Martin 10-57	Aaron Simpkins
Cartersville*	Charles A. Cowan 12-57	Robt. L. Gibbons
Cedartown*	Albert F. Moore C 1-58	Eva H. Lyons
Cordele*	Jack G. Comer C	Edith K. Roberts
Covington	J. L. Elliott	A. W. Crawford
Douglas*	Elie L. Holton 7-57	Glenn Tanner
Elberton*	Marvin Hardy, Jr. 12-58	C. A. Brown
Fitzgerald	Paul E. Ward 1-58	Julius Bailey
Fort Valley	T. A. McCord, Jr.	N. W. Jordan
Hapeville	Eugene E. Dixon, Jr. 1-58	Barbara Lee
Milledgeville	J. M. Wray 1-58	Guy Roberts
Newman	W. S. Askew 1-58	W. E. Barron
North Atlanta	Joseph Spencer	Mrs. J. S. Lipscomb
Statesboro	W. A. Bawin 12-58	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	H. A. Barron 1-58	R. A. Freeman
Tifton*		O. V. Barkuloo, Jr.
Toccoa*	A. J. Morse 1-58	Josephine Gleason
Vidalia	L. H. Darby	Frances Godbee
Warner Robins	Winston T. Giles	Mrs. K. H. Buckels
IDAHO—2		
Blackfoot	Earl J. Miller 5-57	Ruth Ray
Burley	J. L. Salmon 4-57	Norman D. Smith
ILLINOIS—76		
Batavia	J. E. Anderson 5-57	Melba Pierson
Beardstown	Glenn Tillitt 5-57	Esther L. Schlueter
Belvidere	Lester E. Cunningham 5-57	Frank J. Downs
Benton	William L. Carter 5-59	Charles Moss
Bradley	Clarence A. Lock P 5-57	John Ross
Broadview	Merritt E. Braga P 4-57	John W. Taylor
Carlinville	Harvey Phelps‡ 4-57	Alfred Boatman
Carmi	A. J. Brandt 5-57	W. C. Ritsch
Charleston	Ralph E. Closson 5-57	Russell Lafferty

Fort Morgan	William M. Whittier 1-58	G. B. Morgan
Golden*	Clark B. Carpenter 11-57	Bernard O. Beausang
La Junta*	Thomas F. Pound 11-57	Hazel Best Girch
Lamar	W. A. Dillon 1-58	Curtis H. Gentry
Longmont	Otto F. Vliet 1-58	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	Elmer M. Ivers 1-58	Louise Brownfield
Sterling*	James H. Walker 1-58	Marvin G. McElwain
Walsenburg	D. D. Haney 11-57	Thomas M. Wilson

CONNECTICUT—11

Bethel t	Louis C. Shaw 10-57	Leonard Bailey
Groton	Arthur M. Card 5-58	John J. DeLaura
Guilford t	Leslie I. Dudley 10-57	Leon P. Beckwith
New Canaan t	C. E. Costales C 11-57	Roland H. Gardner
Newington t	Edmund J. Keleher C 10-57	Edward S. Seremet
Plainville t	Joseph R. Edmand C 10-59	James J. Graham
Portland t	J. P. Bransfield C 10-58	David A. Carlson
Putnam	John N. Dempsey 12-57	Leo J. Pominville
Rockville	Herman G. Olson 1-58	E. Fenton Burke
Seymour t	H. F. Mannweiler C 10-57	Richard R. Pearson
Winsted	P. Francis Hicks 10-57	C. W. Winslow

DELAWARE—5

Dover*	W. Edward Haman 2-58	F. P. Neylan
Elsmere	Richard B. Holmes 4-57	Hazel E. Croft
Milford*	William R. Murphy 1-58	J. Robert Green
New Castle	Paul R. Capelle 4-57	Ann R. Hushebeck
Newark	Frank M. Durnall 4-58	Charles D. Long

FLORIDA—23

Bartow*	J. B. Crum 1-58	Chas. A. Richardson
Belle Glade*	Z. T. Ingram 10-57	Frank C. Anderson
Chattahoochee	R. A. Pickens 10-57	J. Paul McLarty
Crestview	James C. Presley	Lerven W. Rice
De Land*	R. H. Nahm, Jr. 5-57	E. M. Porter
Delray Beach*		R. D. Worthing
Haines City*	Charles H. Leighton 10-57	Lorraine H. Bradbury
Jacksonville Beach*	I. D. Sams 10-57	Jack A. Callaham
Lake City	Murray E. Hagan 5-57	George W. Wilson
Lake Wales*	Kingwood Sprott 6-57	W. P. Seymour, Jr.
Leesburg*	Marshall E. Wilson 1-58	R. K. Evans
Marianna*		E. T. Denmark, Sr.
Miami Shores*	Dean R. Claussen 4-57	M. A. Vigneron
Miami Springs*	W. C. Herrell	J. D. Ryan
New Smyrna Beach*	Breece A. McCray	E. E. Hughes
Opalocka*	R. J. Bennis, Jr. 4-60	Margaret L. Rich
Palatka*	Ralph K. Tavel 1-58	J. H. Bryan
Plant City*	Jack H. White 1-58	Nettie Mae Draughon

Chester	Harry Katz 5-57	Frank Hight
Clinton	H. J. Schrag 5-59	Velma Sanders
Creve Coeur	Carrol N. Patten 5-57	Mildred H. Reed
Crystal Lake	Hal H. Tripp 5-57	Helen L. Cowan
Dolton	Ira J. Hastings P 5-57	Robert C. Haney
Du Quoin	Renos C. Miller	Sam Clark
East Alton	C. A. Vanpreter P 5-57	Lawrence Darr
East Peoria	John W. Keayes 5-59	Wm. J. Mauschbaugh
Edwardsville	George L. Moorman, Jr. 5-57	Edward H. Poos
Effingham	Paul Taylor 5-59	C. A. Thoele
Fairfield	Ora J. Hubble 5-57	Gene Thomas
Flora	Norman Bryden 5-59	R. D. Lewis
Geneva	Lester C. Hendrickson 5-57	Victor G. Johnson
Glencoe*	William J. Hagenah P 4-60	George R. Young
Herrin	Dave H. Miller 5-57	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale*	Charles S. Craigmile P 5-57	Dorothy C. Kammeyer
Hoopeston	D. J. McFerren 5-57	Jack Goodwine
Jerseyville	Gilbert Moore 4-59	Harold Brooks
La Grange Park	Walter J. Madigan P 4-57	Walter C. Hohmann
Lake Forest*	Elliott Donnelley 5-57	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lawrenceville	George L. McFarland 5-57	H. E. Talbot
Libertyville	Francis J. Berry P 5-57	C. O. Carlson
Lincolnwood	Henry A. Proesel P 4-57	William P. Conley
Litchfield	Lewis D. Yaeger 6-57	Lee Bryant
Loves Park	Victor H. Jensen 5-57	C. E. Edwards
Lyons	John A. Hofmann P 4-57	George W. Goldbeck
Madison	Stephen Maeras 5-57	Percy Lux
Mendota	Christ T. Troupes 5-57	Carl J. Yost
Metropolis	B. N. Beane 4-57	L. W. Barger
Morris	H. Ray 5-57	Arthur Stinchcomb
Morton Grove	Max Finke P 4-57	Dwight E. Knepper
Mount Carmel	J. Roy Dee 5-59	Richard P. Fearheiley
Mount Prospect*	Theodore A. Lamas P 4-57	Robert F. Milligan
Murphysboro	Joe E. Williams 5-57	Delmar Ward
Naperville	Charles V. Wellner 4-59	Claud T. Grimes
Niles	Frank Stankowicz 4-57	James G. Kozak
Normal	W. E. Raab P 4-60	Gladys K. Ogden
North Chicago	Anton Macrowski, Jr. 5-57	John Darrow
North Lake	J. C. Griffin 5-57	Bessie Hogan
North Riverside	Frank A. Divis P 5-57	J. Slezak, Jr.
Northbrook*	John W. Hirschmann P 5-57	Edgar J. Wessling
Olney	M. D. Borah 5-57	Edith Newton
Pana	John M. Jones 5-57	Charles Joley
Paris	T. J. Trogdon, Jr. 5-59	F. L. McCord
Peoria Heights	Ray W. Trunk P 5-57	Anna R. Herbstrith
Peru	Frank Konetshny 4-57	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	Floyd A. Byrne 4-61	Lucille Bentley
Princeton*	Roy P. Rheeling 5-59	Marjorie Grampp

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—*continued*		
River Grove	Harry J. Smith P 5-57	George E. De Coste
Riverdale	H. Strosinski, Sr. P 5-57	Peter J. Kurz
Riverside*	William Hajeck P 5-57	Eugene P. Eckmann
Robinson	C. W. Goyert 5-57	Nina M. Brigham
Rochelle	Leo J. Ripp 5-59	R. M. DeCourcey
Rock Falls	Albert E. George 4-57	Earl Forehand
St. Charles	I. G. Langum 5-57	Gustaf V. Seastrom
Salem	Omar J. McMackin 5-59	LeRoy See
Savanna*	Paul B. Swanson 5-57	Ray R. Westfall
Summit	R. P. Lambert, Jr. 5-57	John J. Kirk
Sycamore	Emil Jespersen 5-57	Everett Penrod
Taylorville	Joe L. McAdam 5-57	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	Cecil Smith 5-57	Irene B. Moore
Venice	Harry T. Hartman	Walter R. Cavner
Washington Park	S. H. Wilkerson P 5-57	Jesse W. Hillier
Westchester*	Lawrence O. Shafer P 5-57	Elsie Sullivan
Western Springs*	Howard G. Knowlton P 4-57	Maude Hollister
Woodstock*	James H. Cooney 4-57	James R. Pierce
Zion	Lee R. Fleming	W. L. Collins M
INDIANA—37		
Alexandria	R. Wendell Woosnam 1-60	Marguerite Humphries
Angola	Glen S. Beatty 1-60	Hazel Kirk
Auburn	H. Gerald Oren 1-60	Janet Potter
Beech Grove	David D. Finney 1-60	Helen Dietz
Bluffton	G. Robert Venis 1-60	Phebe Murray
Boonville	Albert Ashley 1-60	Ethel Barclay
Brazil	Ted McCoy 1-60	Ralph O. Stough
Clarksville	Arthur Tucker P 1-60	Richard E. Foster
Clinton	John W. Goldner 1-60	William Fleming
Crown Point	Marvin G. Erlenbach 1-60	Vernon R. Everett
Decatur	Robert D. Cole 1-60	Miriam Hall
East Gary	George Boby P	Esther Belle Swift
Franklin	L. W. Oliver	Noble D. Campbell
Greencastle	Evan Crawley 12-59	Norman W. Peabody
Greenfield	James L. Allen 1-60	Martha Turner
Greensburg	Sheldon Smith 1-60	Hulda Nelson
Hartford City	William C. Smith 12-59	J. L. Steinbrunner
Highland	John W. Farmer C 1-60	Irene F. Ketchum
Jasper	Edward J. Lorey 1-60	Julius Giesler
Kendallville	Andrew M. Milnar 1-60	Herald P. Shew
Lebanon	Max Edwards 1-60	Robert H. Kinkaid
Linton	Patrick O'Hern 1-61	James H. Usrey
KANSAS *continued*		
Concordia*	Raymond Johnston 4-57	John J. Whitney
Hays*	Henry J. Drees 4-57	Dorothy Solderbloom
Iola	Ben C. Ellis 4-59	T. E. Shanahan
Liberal*	Charles M. Light, Jr.	Paul Burke
McPherson	A. W. Bremyer 4-57	Linn Peterson
Olathe	Hal K. Robinson 4-58	Aaron W. Reitz
Pratt	R. A. Flanders 5-57	Harlan B. Blachly
Russell*	James J. Thomas C 4-57	Robert E. Meneley
Wellington	J. M. Slaten 4-59	Bernice S. Lindberg
KENTUCKY—20		
Bellevue	Robert P. Hummel 1-58	Mrs. Lorraine Fox
Corbin*	Robert Daniel 1-58	H. L. Gant
Danville	W. Terry Griffin 1-58	Jason Wesley
Dayton	Walter G. Pilgrim 12-57	George T. Smith
Elizabethtown	H. P. Richards 1-58	Mrs. Louise Wiseman
Georgetown	H. G. Paxton 1-58	Mason Armstrong
Glasgow	W. E. Walbert 1-58	Malcolm R. Smith
Harrodsburg	D. L. Lacefield 1-58	Mary G. Renfro
Hazard*	Douglas C. Combs 1-58	Naomi Buckner
Jenkins	Ezra Johnson 1-58	Mrs. Ruth Holtzclaw
Ludlow	John E. Crowe 1-58	Winferd Smith
Mayfield	J. Clifton Boyd 12-57	C. N. Apperson
Maysville*	Mrs. Rebekah H. Hord 1-58	Hazel Larkin
Mount Sterling	R. L. Barnard 1-58	E. O. Crooks
Murray	George Hart 1-58	C. B. Grogan
Paris	E. W. Glass 1-58	Louis Elvove
Pikeville*	W. Elmer Blackburn 1-58	Jack Elswick, Jr.
Princeton	Howard J. Stone 1-58	Mary Grace Spickard
Somerset	Jesse E. Wilson 12-57	Clarence E. Love
Winchester	Thomas A. Nunan 1-58	Mrs. Mary Howard
LOUISIANA—21		
Abbeville	Roy R. Theriot 6-58	Jo Ann Russo
Covington	Emile L. Menetre 6-59	M. P. Blache
De Ridder	John T. Wooten 7-58	Allen R. LeCompte
Eunice	J. J. Stagg 7-57	Wade J. Guillet
Franklin	W. McKerall O'Niell 6-58	E. H. Champagne, Jr.
Hammond	James A. Stire 7-57	Vesta C. Rownd
Jackson	J. M. Norsworthy, Jr. 9-60	T. J. Fore S
Kenner	Mrs. Joseph S. Kopfler 7-58	Philomene Paasch
Minden	Jasper Goodwill 7-58	B. M. Lumpkin
Morgan City	C. R. Brownell 1-59	Robert M. Williams

Martinsville	Orley F. McGinnis 1-61	Warren L. Hinkle
Mount Vernon	Percy D. Bartlett 1-60	James M. Bennett
Noblesville	Herman E. Lawson 1-60	Harriet Teboe
Plymouth	Ernie Bixel 1-60	Oscar P. Woodbury
Portland	Herbert W. Lyons 1-60	Carl H. Pease
Princeton	Ralph M. Wiltsie 1-60	Viola Hohnke
Rushville	William Morgan 1-60	John Geraghty
Seymour	John C. Isaacs 1-60	Gaynelle Moritz
Speedway		J. Wayne Baxter
Sullivan	Arnold Ford 1-60	George W. Bennett
Tell City	Nickolas Beumel 1-60	Morris Cail
Tipton	William D. Hiatt 1-60	Mrs. Mary Ramsey
Warsaw	A. G. Engle 1-60	E. P. Myers
Whiting	William Bercik 1-60	George Palenchar
Winchester	Ralph M. West, Jr. 1-60	Glenn R. Wall

IOWA—28

Algona	Cameron C. Shierk 1-58	David Smith
Atlantic	Howard F. Lundberg 1-58	
Bettendorf	Arnold R. Kakert 1-58	Mae G. Steffen
Carroll	A. N. New 1-58	T. J. Kerwin
Centerville	Harold W. Fowler 1-58	T. C. Evans
Chariton	Ralph E. Bowen 1-58	Lloyd E. Morris
Cherokee	George Rapson 1-58	C. E. Trimble
Clarinda*	William C. Hemphill 1-58	R. H. van Deusen
Creston	Fred Urbach 1-58	G. R. Heflen
Decorah	C. H. Rosenthal 1-58	Charles Anderson
Estherville	Leo I. Sanders 1-58	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	George Hemm 1-58	Loy R. Harris
Grinnell*	J. L. Hotchkin 1-58	Homer Lowrey
Indianola	D. W. Dayton 1-58	Kenneth E. Smith
Knoxville	Adolph Larson 12-57	Fonda Stephens
Le Mars	R. J. M. Long 1-58	N. C. Newendorp
Marion	George H. Brewer 1-58	Kenneth T. Brown
Mount Pleasant*	Wade L. McBeth 1-58	Rama E. Challen
Oelwein	Fred W. Gremmels 1-58	Gordon K. Sanford
Perry	Lucien S. Doran 12-57	Dorothy N. Peddicord
Red Oak	O. E. Smith 1-58	
Shenandoah*	Paul Ambler 1-58	Don Baxter
Spencer	John B. Flindt 1-58	Cliff Bowman
Storm Lake	F. W. Ruliffson 1-58	Ralph L. Martin
Washington	W. H. Smart 1-58	John K. Sowash
Waverly	J. deNeui 1-58	Ray Hoth
Webster City*	John A. Whaley	L. L. Doolittle
West Des Moines	C. K. Giles 1-58	Elmer P. True

KANSAS—10

Abilene*	J. L. Rogers 4-57	Kenneth G. Bittel

Natchitoches	Frank Kees, Jr. 5-60	W. M. Woodyard S
Oakdale	Wheeler Fuselier 7-60	Mrs. Ella W. Burgess
Pineville	W. E. Kees, Jr.	Ellis L. Corley
Plaquemine	Charles P. Schnebelen 7-60	Harry K. Gallagher
Rayne	W. J. Gossen 7-58	Ulysses J. Prevost
Sulphur	Adias Saunier 6-58	Mrs. Clyde Ellender
Tallulah	W. P. Sevier, Jr. 7-58	Pauline W. Belott
Thibodaux	Leonard J. Toups 1-59	Nelson Zernott
Ville Platte	LeRoy Veillon 7-57	J. E. Pucheu
Westwego	Roy C. Keller 6-57	Mrs. Adeline Martinez
Winnfield	D. C. Allen 7-58	G. P. Long, Jr.

MAINE—14

Belfast City*	Lewis F. Greene 3-58	Mrs. Dorothy Winters
Brewer*		Paul E. Clish
Fairfield t*	Frederick L. Gould C	William E. Burgess
Fort Kent t*		Ehlridge Gagnon M
Gardiner*	Russell J. Leighton 1-58	Earl Andersen
Houlton t*	Arnold S. Peabody C	J. Maynard Austin M
Kittery t	Carroll H. Sterling C 3-58	Burnell E. Frisbee
Millinocket t*		J. Fred Tingley
Old Town*		Inez Priest
Presque Isle*	Harry K. Parks C	Mrs. Barbara Coyne
Rockland*	Edwin L. Scarlott C	Gerald U. Margeson
Rumford t*	Howard J. Clohosey C	Mrs. Amy Lyon
Skowhegan t*	Wallace Bilodeau C	Francis Croteau
Van Buren t*		Arlene M. Chosner

MARYLAND—7

Elkton	Edmund B. McCloskey P 6-57	De Lancey Scott
Frostburg	Joseph E. James 4-58	William R. Vogtman
Greenbelt*	Thomas J. Canning 9-57	Mrs. Winfield McCamy
Havre de Grace	Walter McLhinney 5-57	Edward U. Way
Riverdale	Claude Warren 5-57	J. Power Waters
Rockville*	Dickran Y. Hovsepian 5-58	Milton B. Millon
Westminster	Joseph L. Mathias 5-58	John R. Eckard

MASSACHUSETTS—25

Abington t	Vinson Blanchard C	Kathleen Coughlin
Ayer t	Raymond E. Barker C	Theodore W. Barry
Canton t	Francis J. Carroll C	Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr.
Dracut t	William H. Bromley C	Hector H. Berube
Dudley t	Joseph F. Begrin C	Lillian G. Dwyer
Franklin t	Robert C. Howe C 2-58	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t	Lawrence Barbieri C	Joseph M. Casey
Ipswich t	John F. Conley C 3-58	Anthony A. Murawski
Longmeadow t		Zoe Purdon
Ludlow t	Aldie Letourneau	Albert Dias

Table XIX—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MASSACHUSETTS—*continued*		
Mansfield t*	George Dustin C	
Maynard t	John S. Sokolowski C 3-58	Eleanor Jones
Montague t	John A. Charron C	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t		John J. Lyons
Orange t	Carl Paoletti	Robert H. Anderson
Oxford t	Joseph W. Brewer C	Florence Harrington
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t	Francis J. Carreiro C	Harold J. Regan
Spencer t		Rita J. Bird
Swansea t	John F. O'Donoghue C	Albert B. Almy
Uxbridge t	John G. Kottis C	Noreen Howlett
Ware t	Neill W. Schoonmaker C	Peter J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t	Clinton G. Bradshaw C	Mrs. Mildred McKenna
Williamstown t*	Daniel J. Galusha P	John H. Quinn
Winchendon t	Lincoln L. Sibley C 3-58	Arthur F. Evans
MICHIGAN—36		
Alma*	E. E. Thompson 5-57	A. O. Burkholder
Big Rapids*	Stanley Nelson 4-58	Ronald Manchester
Buchanan*	George T. Deming 4-57	Harry A. Post
Center Line	A. G. Hazen 4-58	William Steinhans
Charlotte	Duane E. Wertz 4-57	Bernadine Vaughn
Cheboygan*	Charles Lahaie	Oscar E. Anderson
Clawson*	John Darbee 4-57	Gertrude Cadger
Coldwater	John T. Jackson 4-57	Burdette F. Harris
Dowagiac	Fred Horner, Jr. 5-57	Harry Kennedy
E. Grand Rapids*	Donald W. O'Keefe 5-57	Louis F. Battjes
Garden City*	James Tierney 11-58	Douglas F. Waddell
Grand Haven*	Claude VerDuin 5-57	V. Nyhof Poel
Greenville*	Owen Mumaw 4-57	Myrtle Wood
Grosse Pointe	Fred W. Parker, Jr. 11-57	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms*	W. F. Connolley, Jr. 4-57	Dawson F. Nacy
Hancock	Leonard Lahti 4-57	John L. West
Hastings	John W. Hewitt 4-58	Clark W. O'Donnell
Hillsdale	George B. Convis 4-57	Roberta C. Vaughan
Ionia	C. A. Belice 4-57	Gertrude Gemuend
Iron Mountain	Reuben P. Anderson 4-57	Harold C. Lindholm
Ishpeming*	Emil Aho 9-57	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Donnell Mitchell 4-57	J. J. Cummings M
Lapeer*	Wellington Rowden 4-57	Howard R. Gohlke
Ludington*	Dan R. Rathsack 5-58	Clarence Fennesbeck
Manistee*	William H. Farnsworth 5-57	Margaret Fett
Manistique*	Adam Heinz 4-58	W. A. Moreau

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MISSISSIPPI—*continued*		
Columbia	Roy J. Goss 7-57	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	Leslie T. Horn 10-58	Gerald M. Harrison
Grenada*	R. A. Clanton 5-60	Clara B. Criss
Kosciusko	T. V. Rone 7-57	Victoria Lee Niles
Louisville	Harold Gene Stringer 7-57	H. C. Earhart
Picayune*	Claiborne McDonale, Sr. 7-57	A. J. Read
Starkville	Grady Imes 7-57	Lena P. Scurria
West Point	Barnes Marshall 7-57	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	Harry Applebaum	P. E. Maxwell
MISSOURI—28		
Berkeley	Bill Bangert 4-58	Katherine P. Lloyd
Boonville	Lawrence White 5-57	Clay Morris
Brentwood	A. Ray Parker 4-57	Charles C. Crosswhite
Brookfield*	Robert S. Dorsey 4-57	Lucille Fuoss
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 4-58	L. B. Peck
Charleston*	Max Friedman 5-57	Thomas A. Zilafro
Chillicothe	C. I. Lutz, Jr. 5-58	Apollonia Moylan
Clinton	R. J. Wastell 4-58	Charles S. Stratton
De Soto*	Paul L. Edwards 4-57	Pauline Long
Excelsior Springs*	S. R. McCracken 4-57	George Sedar
Festus	Charles H. Dreyer 4-59	Henry Speidel
Flat River	J. Albert Parker 4-57	Thelma Marler
Kennett	Art Billington 4-59	Tom Legan
Kinloch	William Arnett 4-57	Mrs. L. T. Tallie
Ladue	Edward S. Funsten 4-57	Thomas G. Rutledge
Lebanon*	R. W. Froelich 4-57	Jane Yates
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-58	John Bowman
Marshall	Wright G. Lloyd 4-59	William E. Seelen
Maryville*	Glenn Boyles 4-57	Helen Gingrich
Neosho*	Joe B. Coker 4-57	Loyd Cole
Nevada*	W. Don Kennedy 4-57	Berniece Fraley
Pine Lawn	Raymond L. Horstdaniel 4-57	Margaret Drager
Rolla	Curtis W. Logan 4-57	W. L. Bradford
Trenton	J. H. Cook 4-59	Lucille Love
Warrensburg	A. G. Taubert 4-59	Everett Davis
Washington	A. Roy Pearson 4-58	Arthur G. Filla
Webb City	Ed W. Murray 4-58	D. W. Smith
Wellston	Leo J. Hayes 4-58	Arthur M. Daniel
MONTANA—6		
Glendive	Loren E. Stott 5-57	Grace Shockley
Havre	James Davey 4-57	Willard B. Carlson

Marshall	Hubert J. Brown 4-57	Norman Holt
Melvindale	William P. Radak 1-59	Irene Coogan
Negaunee*	Francis Phillips 1-58	Jacob Anderson
Oak Park*	Richard W. Marshall 4-57	Louise Shaw
Petoskey*	Chester A. Crago 4-57	Virginia Hubbard
Plymouth*	Russell M. Daane 4-57	Kenneth E. Way
South Haven	Dale A. Brown 4-57	Norman T. Nelson
Sturgis*	Leo Yoder 4-57	Frank Palmer
Three Rivers*	Samuel Smith 11-57	Lorraine Smetana
Trenton	Kenneth J. Dahlka	Fred E. Pomeraning

MINNESOTA—30

Alexandria	Lee M. Hewett 4-58	A. M. Olsen
Anoka*	Carl E. Bonnell 4-57	C. R. Johnson M
Chisholm	Jay M. Woodward 1-58	Edward L. Kochevar
Cloquet	Norman Halverson 1-58	John W. Boyer
Columbia Heights*	John P. Stopka 7-57	R. C. Lawson
Crookston	Harold Thomforde 1-58	Victor Hodgson
Detroit Lakes	H. A. Ratz	L. E. Learned
East Grand Forks	Frank A. Zeidlik	A. G. Rand
Edina*	A. C. Bredesen, Jr. 1-58	Gretchen Alden
Ely	J. P. Grahek	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Joseph Jagunich 1-58	Elmer A. Taipale
Fairmont	John P. Brandenhoff 12-59	Warren L. Miller
Golden Valley	Carl J. Nadasdy 12-57	Royce W. Owens
Grand Rapids	Alan Fowler 1-58	Frank Sherman
Hastings	Wallace H. Erickson 1-59	Adolph J. Gergen
Hopkins*	F. M. Madden 7-57	A. W. Elmquist
International Falls	Joe Bartkowski 4-58	Vernon L. Peterson
Little Falls	J. L. Devney 4-58	Mrs. Esther Zobava
Marshall	George Abrahamsen 4-57	W. W. Mannion
Montevideo*	R. W. Barr 1-59	A. E. Swenson
New Ulm*	T. R. Fritsche 1-59	A. C. Sannwald
Northfield	George Zanmiller 3-58	H. E. Tufte R
Pipestone	John E. Peterson 4-57	Harold E. Lee
Roseville	H. W. Kitts 1-58	B. H. Hammersten
St. Peter	Leighton Swenson 4-57	Cecil F. Eckhoff
Stillwater	Andrew Madsen 1-59	Lester R. Brower
Thief River Falls	Orion D. Beich 1-58	P. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	A. J. Vitelli 1-59	Earl O. Zehuder
Willmar	Seymour Grossman 1-58	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	John E. Fenstermacher 4-57	G. S. Thompson

MISSISSIPPI—13

Aberdeen	George W. Howell, Jr. 5-60	J. T. Roberts
Brookhaven	W. W. Godbold, Sr. 7-57	Mrs. Mary M. Price
Canton	Percy F. Parker 7-57	Bertha McKay
Cleveland	Wattie Bishop 7-57	Dorothy N. Wilson

Kalispell	Claude Walter 5-57	H. J. Hunt
Lewistown	Pete Peterson 5-57	Dorothea M. Abel
Livingston	Walter Anderson 5-57	William C. Anderson
Miles City	Farnham Densor 5-57	C. H. Stangland

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance*	J. L. Saylor 4-57	F. R. Notson
Columbus	Milton Wagner 4-57	Walter Burgess
Fairbury	John Aasen 4-57	Grace G. Merrick
Falls City	Ray Novak 4-58	Evelyn Eaton
Lexington*	C. L. Bieck P 4-58	S. Y. Gillan
McCook*	T. W. Reynolds 4-58	LoRene Jennings
Nebraska City	George R. Sterner 4-58	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
South Sioux City	Fred W. Klasey 4-58	Phil Scaletta
York	L. O. Livingston 4-57	Edwin Roberts

NEVADA—2

Elko*	Frank J. Williams 5-59	Alice Geyer
Sparks*	Charles E. Richards 5-59	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—7

Derry t	Donald Bentley C 3-58	Mrs. Gladys Downing
Exeter t*	Dean Thorpe, Sr. C	Mrs. Evelyn Zarnowski
Franklin	Wiggin S. Gilman	Mildred S. Gilman
Hanover t	Gordon H. Gliddon	L. L. Blodgett
Lebanon t	Joseph B. Perley C 3-58	Irene C. Forrest
Newport t*	Raymond L. Barrett C	Leonard Dudley
Somersworth	Edward S. Charpentier 1-58	Napoleon A. Berube

NEW JERSEY—73

Audubon	Richard A. Park 5-57	Charles R. Dietz
Bellmawr	Cornelius Devenney 1-59	John Heller
Bogota	Frank Feller 1-59	Jessie Bayersdorfer
Boonton	Edward J. Toner 1-58	Thomas E. Hopkins
Bordertown	G. Edward Koenig 5-57	Elizabeth L. Mackinnon
Bound Brook	Daniel H. Conroy 1-58	Everest L. Belli
Caldwell	Donald G. Lockward 1-59	George Van Der Decker
Carlstadt	George Hollenbeck 1-58	James B. McCoy
Cedar Grove tp*	Russell H. Meyer 7-59	R. M. Urquhart M
Chatham	George A. Reznicek 1-58	John H. Mowen
Dunellen	J. H. Morecraft, Jr. 1-58	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	Harold J. Hollenbeck 1-58	Edwin T. Maher
Fairview	Louis Battaglia 1-58	George Ebel, Jr.
Florence tp	Michael Chanti 1-58	Charles B. Green
Freehold	Barton Callahan 1-58	Charles H. Evold
Glassboro	Charles D. Boyd 1-59	Arman Schnetzler
Glen Ridge	Thomas C. Butler 1-58	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Frederick A. Demarest 1-58	Ruth G. Sterger

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

NEW JERSEY—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Guttenberg	Herman G. Klein 12-57	Peter Heinz
Haddon Heights	Harold W. Bennett 1-58	Thomas J. Porter
Haledon	David Brown 1-59	Dan Ramella
Hammonton	Vincent A. DeMarco 12-57	Dominic Ciano
Hasbrouck Heights	H. Gerard Moersdorf 1-58	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	Luther H. Martin 1-58	J. Ford Flagg
Keansburg*	James J. Gravany 5-57	
Keyport	Charles E. Applegate 12-58	Adelaide B. Crammer
Lawrence tp	J. Russell Smith C 1-58	Mrs. Marie B. Loveless
Leonia	Dudley C. Allen 1-58	C. J. Kirkland
Little Falls tp	Jacob De Young C 1-58	Mrs. Sue Stewart
Livingston tp*	Arthur N. Skeels 1-60	William P. Schilling
Lower Penns Neck tp	Joshua B. Vincent 1-58	Jean A. McDonough
Madison tp	Thomas T. Taber 1-58	Mrs. Elsa W. Garrett
Manville	Frank W. Baron 1-58	Francis A. Peltack
Maple Shade tp.	Herman Gansz C	William E. MacKinney
Maywood	W. C. Layton, Jr. 12-57	Catherine Ogden
Metuchen	Karl E. Metzger 1-58	R. D. Renninger
Middlesex	Joseph P. Zuccarelli 1-58	Elmer C. Hoagland
Midland Park	Peter W. Passaro 1-58	Thomas McKim
Moorestown tp	Edwin B. Forsythe C 1-58	Doris M. Fisher
Morris tp	John W. Ginty 12-59	Seymour S. Young
Mount Holly tp*	William S. Vaughan 7-57	William P. Hatch M
New Milford	Mario R. La Barbera 1-59	Frank J. J. Kehoe
Newton*	Raymond D. Huff 7-57	Dana Whitman, Jr. M
North Brunswick tp.	Fred J. Herman C 11-59	Nelson Birch, Sr.
Ocean City	Edward B. Bowker 5-59	Henry Silling
Oceanport	Edward C. Wilson, Sr. 1-58	William P. Fleckner
Palisades Park	Edward J. Reisch 1-59	Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	Harold F. Marshall 1-58	Leonard F. Baker
Paramus	Fred C. Galda 1-59	Harvey W. Hebberd
Paulsboro	Sylvester B. Billbrough 1-58	Arlene L. Bocca
Penns Grove	Everett Dolbow 12-57	John R. Wallace
Pequannock tp*	George L. Breen 1-58	Carl I. Edwards
Pitman	William C. Hall 1-58	Earl S. Curry
Prospect Park	Daniel Hook 1-59	John Pruiksma
Ridgefield	Howard Mayer 1-58	Otto Ehrlich
River Edge	F. Walton Wanner 1-58	John F. Thompson
Riverside tp	William H. Ruehmling 1-59	Elmer T. Dechant
Saddle River tp	Walter S. Ochsner C	Joseph Gardiner
Salem	Thomas J. Grieves 12-58	William H. Kugler R
Scotch Plains tp	Gordon Ehrlich C	Charles H. Roberts
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-58	Alexander Schiesel

NEW YORK—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Ilion	Jack Manley	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Howard L. Benson 3-61	Linus G. Eck
Larchmont	John B. Coffinberry 4-58	Margaret E. Lord
Lindenhurst	Joseph P. Spellerberg 4-57	Alfred E. E. Mielke
Little Falls	John W. George 1-58	Edward Wagner
Malone	Edward Skowyra 4-57	Kenneth F. South
Malverne	Francis T. Purcell 4-59	Albert J. Brown
Mechanicville	Thomas D. Nolan 12-57	William E. Higgins
Medina	Charles J. Gregory 4-58	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	Bertrand P. Wray 4-57	Oscar E. T. Schonfeld
New Hyde Park	J. G. Kammerer	Florence A. Stauss
North Pelham	Irving J. Wallach 4-57	Elizabeth F. Waldron
North Tarrytown	Gabriel P. Hayes	Filomena Fallacaro
Norwich	Adelbert L. Button 1-58	Frank J. Portell
Nyack	Eugene F. Perry 4-59	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	Harold E. Tyrrell 3-58	Paul L. Martin
Patchogue*	George E. Lechtrecker 4-58	William W. Parrott M
Pelham Manor	George K. Blanchard 4-57	Julius J. Dworschak
Penn Yan	Herbert T. Fitch 4-59	Paul M. Sands
Port Jervis	James T. Murphy 1-58	Cyrus V. Kean
Potsdam	John S. Van Ness 4-57	Donald J. Mousaw
Salamanca	James J. Crowley	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	Alton B. Anderson	John E. Morgan
Scotia	William M. Turnbull 4-57	George A. Smeallie
Seneca Falls	John D. Compson 4-57	John C. Humphrey
Solvay	Stanley E. Major	Marc Castellani
Tarrytown	John J. Nagle 4-57	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	Milton A. Gibbons 4-57	Miss Sydney M. Stewart
Tupper Lake	Fred I. Futterman 4-57	Oliver P. Prespare
Waverly	Joseph M. Brown 4-57	Charles W. McMahon
Wellsville	Leo V. Ludden 4-57	C. P. Duggan
Westbury	F. Lansing Hunter 4-60	John A. Sharkey
Williston Park	Lester W. Bernhardt 4-58	Robert Kent

NORTH CAROLINA—24

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Asheboro*	Robert L. Donnell 5-57	Charles F. Hughes
Belmont	L. A. Brown 5-57	H. B. Gaston
Chapel Hill*	O. K. Cornwell 5-57	Mary Lovejoy
Clinton	Robert I. Powell 7-57	W. Clyde Stone, Jr.
Dunn*	Ralph E. Hanna 6-57	Charles R. Storey
Graham*	C. C. Bayliff 5-57	George R. Phillips
Hamlet	J. C. Liles 5-57	H. B. Long
Hendersonville	Albert V. Edwards 6-57	Lillian Perkins

South Amboy	Joseph Charmello 1-59	John J. Triggs
South Plainfield	Robert Baldwin 1-59	Charles Carone
Springfield tp.	Albert G. Binder	Eleanore Worthington
Tenafly	Clifton S. Fleet 1-58	Edwin B. Phillips
Totowa	Joseph F. Ryan 1-59	Joseph P. Constantino
Upper Penns Neck tp	Harold P. King 1-59	Norris G. Hurley
Ventnor	Warren E. Titus 1-59	Frank J. Quigley
Wallington	Walter Marut 1-58	Anthony Gatewski
West Deptford tp	Stephen N. Shivers C 1-59	Robert J. Butler
Westwood	A. A. Berdais 1-58	William L. Best M
Wildwood	Ralph G. James 5-60	R. Leonard Byrne
Wood-Ridge	Clarence E. Mathe, Jr. 1-58	Robert I. Stoesser

NEW MEXICO—10

Alamogordo*	John Rolland	Mrs. Dorothy Grosch
Artesia	W. H. Yeager 3-58	T. H. Ragsdale
Deming	E. L. Wells 5-58	E. J. Hooten
Gallup	D. F. Mollica	Dean Middleton
Las Vegas (city)	LeRoy S. Wicks 4-58	Charles R. Keyes
Las Vegas (town)	Manuel Galindre 4-58	Eddie Ludi
Portales	C. D. Patterson 4-58	Florence Miller
Raton	R. W. Erwin	Rachel E. Gillard
Silver City	Howard M. Mann 5-57	J. E. Shean
Tucumcari*	Del Akin C 2-59	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—55

Amityville	George Kennedy 4-57	Rudolph Koop
Babylon	Gilbert C. Hanse 3-60	Schuyler L. Weed
Bath	Walter J. Longwell	C. Damoth
Bronxville	Ronald B. Swinford 4-57	Lewis B. Shallcross, Jr.
Canadaigua	Walter C. Benham 12-57	John F. Mulheron
Catskill	Charles H. Adsit P 3-58	James J. Connolly
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd 4-59	John Jack
Dansville	F. Jay Smith 4-57	Herbert F. Kennedy
Depew	John Domino 4-59	Anthony J. Krieger
Dobbs Ferry	Walter V. Danahar 4-57	Margaret K. Glennon
East Aurora	J. Forrest Cain 4-58	George W. Butlin
East Rochester	Paul N. Bower 4-59	Robert W. Schick
East Rockaway	Arthur J. Schratwieser 4-59	Helene M. Dunn
Elmira Heights	Louis D. Polley 4-57	James C. Schiefen
Fairport	Charles J. Stauber 4-59	Margaret Welch
Fredonia	Edward James	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Peter J. George 7-57	Thomas H. Meade
Hamburg	William A. Shoemaker 3-59	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson*	John E. Thilly 4-57	Alfred S. Harding M
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler 4-58	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	Lynn F. Farrell 4-57	Hebe Patterson
Hudson Falls	Clayton D. DeMers 4-57	Lorraine V. Philion

Kings Mountain	G. A. Bridges 5-57	C. E. Mitcham
Laurinburg*	W. D. Lytch 6-57	Kirby Harris
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 7-57	E. A. Poe M
Lincolnton	A. L. Tait 5-57	L. A. Heavner
Lumberton	R. A. Hedgepeth 5-57	Ruth S. Atkinson
Mooresville*	Boyce A. Brawley 7-57	R. T. Nichol M
Morehead City	George W. Dell, Jr. 6-57	John E. Lashley
Morganton	H. L. Riddle 4-57	Robert P. Carr M
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-57	J. C. Hill
Newton*	E. B. Clapp 5-57	Loy Sigman
Oxford*	Hugh M. Curren 5-57	Thomas O. Mullins
Roanoke Rapids	W. H. Pruden 5-57	Dorothy S. Meyer
Smithfield	Ben A. Baker 5-57	N. G. Edgerton
Tarboro*	Henry G. Nicholson 5-57	R. B. Josey
Washington*	John P. Proctor 5-57	James W. Bowen
Waynesville		Sue Hinkley

NORTH DAKOTA—6

Devils Lake	Dennis W. Kelly P 4-58	F. J. Burckhard
Dickinson	Robert A. Stranik P 4-60	D. D. Mars
Mandan	F. A. Ohlsen P 5-58	A. T. Livdahl
Valley City	Hjalmer L. Holt P 4-58	N. E. Crosby A
Wahpeton	H. W. Worner 4-58	H. T. Hintgen A
Williston	Walter O. Burk P 4-58	H. L. Grimstvedt A

OHIO—60

Bay	J. Spencer Houk 1-58	Esther D. Aldrich
Bedford*	Robert J. Krauss P 1-58	Fred B. Morris
Bellevue	L. A. Yearick 1-58	Algie H. Arnholt A
Brooklyn	John M. Coyne 1-60	Harry J. Brown
Bryan	R. J. Christman 1-58	Robert Hamet
Celina	D. B. Spangler 1-58	Willard York
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingerich 1-58	Frank Hayden
Circleville	Robert E. Hedges 1-58	Lillian Young
Deer Park	Leo F. Renner 1-58	Mrs. Jean Kuck
Delphos	Margaret Miller 1-58	Ralph Wagner
Dover	Clifford C. Froelich 12-57	Ruth E. Jones
East Palestine	Rusell Harvey 12-57	L. H. Oliver
Eastlake	John M. Barrett 1-58	Mable P. Johnson
Fairborn*	H. A. Dellinger 12-57	John M. Stritch
Fairview Park	Karl A. Bohlken 1-58	Raymond N. Heege
Franklin	Charles C. Black 1-58	Mrs. Helen Kennedy
Galion	Francis C. Schalip 1-58	J. L. Maidens
Gallipolis*	John Morgan P 12-57	Otis Drummond A
Grandview Heights	A. K. Pierce 1-60	Irene Fraser A
Greenville	Mark O. Baughn 1-58	Ed. Shafer
Hillsboro	Karl Doebele 1-58	Mrs. Jayne Williamson
Jackson	Floyd E. Blair 1-58	Mary D. Thomas

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OHIO—*continued*		
Kenton	John P. Cook 1-58	Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lincoln Heights	Arthur T. Shivers 1-58	Guy T. Westmoreland
Lockland	Albert M. Leflar 1-58	John Morrissy
Logan	Francis E. Myers 1-58	Judith Ann Woolery
London	E. P. Speasmaker 1-58	Forrest Hanson
Lyndhurst	Elmer T. Elbrecht 1-60	Esther J. Jacobs F
Maumee	George F. McIntyre 1-58	S. E. Klewer
Mayfield Heights	Henry Ritter, Jr. 1-58	Alice K. Supple F
Medina	C. B. McClure 1-58	Everett O. England F
Miamisburg	Walter I. Staley 1-58	Raymond Hetzel
Mount Healthy	Walter W. Karn 1-58	Herman Strassel A
Napoleon	H. H. Hoff 1-58	Earl Wirick
North College Hill	Robert J. Reuss	
North Olmstead	Charles B. Lewis 1-58	E. M. Christman A
Norwalk	Henry E. Young 1-58	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	Earl J. Bates C 1-60	H. G. Larson
Oberlin*	Andrew Stofan C 1-58	Mrs. A. Powers
Orrville	Herbert Sollenberger 1-58	Robert Myers
Oxford	John J. Corso 1-58	Louise Yordy
Port Clinton	George J. Tewers 1-59	Elizabeth Carter A
Ravenna	David E. Greene 1-58	Marie Coates Bisson
Reading	Charles Gertz	Paul M. Mengelkamp
St. Bernard	Frank G. Pohlkamp 1-58	Carl Smith
St. Marys	Louis V. Sittler 1-58	Virgil Sullivan A
Shelby	Ross Sipes 1-58	Chester P. Monn
Tallmadge	Paul C. Hill 1-58	Lorraine Ferguson
Toronto	Harry O. Hamilton 1-58	Darwin Vinburg
Uhrichsville	B. F. Kennedy 12-57	Arthur Koward, Jr.
Upper Arlington	Parker Z. Bloser 1-58	Robert C. Wells
Urbana	C. N. Trenor 1-58	Edna Mae Schafer
Wadsworth	Donald Merriman 1-58	Leo E. Lucas A
Wapakoneta	Richard H. Brading 1-58	Carl Hutchens
Wellston	Everett W. Gettles 1-58	C. E. Littler
Wellsville	William J. Shoub 1-58	Marion T. Baughman A
Wickliffe	Howard B. Bebbe 1-60	
Willoughby	Gar Pierce 1-58	William I. Johnson F
Wilmington	C. C. Nichols 1-58	Robert A. Tucker
Wyoming	Ralph F. Foster 12-57	Nettie Alexander
OKLAHOMA—24		
Altus*	Ben Claiborne 5-58	Roy Giles
Alva	Frank F. Maxwell 5-57	Harold W. Wilson
Anadarko*	Warren Harrison 5-57	Catherine Hankins

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
PENNSYLVANIA—*continued*		
Brackenridge	William A. Fischer B 1-58	John W. Roenick
Bridgeport	Anthony M. Borzillo B	William M. Mulroy
Bridgeville	C. E. McMillen B 1-58	Francis Clarke
Brownsville	Paul Thomas, Jr. B 1-58	W. S. Conwell
California	Robert Conaway B 1-58	J. L. Abercrombie
Camp Hill*	S. D. Williams B 1-58	Mrs. Odessa Cramer
Canton tp	Russell Romano	Leslie Wanen S
Castle Shannon	Edward A. Obringer B 1-58	F. J. Rizzo S
Centerville	Edgar Alderman B 1-58	Elmer L. Parker
Charleroi	James W. McGuire B 1-58	Virginia D. Zampatti
Clearfield	Donald L. Mohney B 1-58	Dorothy P. Carbalan
Clifton Heights	James De Carlo 11-58	James McGorman
Coaldale	Evan Jones B 1-58	William J. Jones S
Collingdale	Charles M. Johnston B 1-58	James W. Swindell
Corry	Earl T. Cherry 1-58	Don D. Williams
Crafton	John J. Shearn B 1-59	William A. England S
Danville	John H. Bausck B 1-58	Jno. L. Geist S
Derry tp	P. J. Juhn P 1-58	Mrs. Ann M. Derico S
Dickson City	John Maholick B 1-59	Anthony Longo
Doylestown	George C. Butler B 1-58	J. Gardner Pearsall
Duryea	Joseph Rava B 1-58	Jennie Barlik S
East Pennsboro tp	Joseph B. Dickson P 1-58	Allen P. Seiler S
East Pittsburgh	James J. Kelly B 1-58	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	Jesse R. S. Flory B 1-58	Sterling Cramer
Edgewood	K. B. Dickson B 1-58	N. Michael Markl M
Edwardsville	Chester Petroski 1-58	Ralph Morgan
Elizabethtown	J. V. Binkley B 11-57	E. S. Eshelman S
Emmaus	Fred D. Balze B 1-58	Oscar P. Iobst S
Ephrata*	Lloyd S. Gerhart B 1-58	Carl W. Fuehrer
Etna	Jacob J. Arenth B 1-58	W. M. Skertich
Exeter	Cyril Skrinak B 12-57	Anthony B. Mirra S
Ford City	Frank Lux, Sr. B 1-58	Mary Smolik S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B 1-58	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Charles F. Stretch B 1-58	Howard Richards
Fountain Hill	Robert M. McGovern B 1-58	Leonard G. Eddinger S
Frackville	James Amour C	Charles Snyder S
Freeland	James Ferdinand B 1-58	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	William G. Weaver B 1-58	
Glassport	James E. Thomas B 1-58	Regina Witkowski S
Glenolden	Lennard W. Warner B 1-58	Harry L. Simon S
Greenville	L. E. Reznor B 1-58	John S. Brachler S
Grove City*	Reuben W. McCandless B	Ralph E. Cannon
Hellertown	Warrne C. Fritchman B 1-58	Paul Trumbower S

Bethany*	E. Boyd Shannon 5-57	Frankie Jernigan
Blackwell	O. L. Bynum, Jr. 5-57	Carl Randall
Bristow	John T. Sullivan 5-57	W. R. Earnhardt
Claremore	Eltinge Streeter 5-57	C. R. Ashley
Clinton	J. M. Smith, Jr. 4-58	Ernest J. Stocks
Cushing*	Gene N. Hancock 5-57	Loren Crook
Drumright*	H. C. King 5-57	E. E. Sowers
Edmond*	W. Custer Service 5-57	W. B. Bryan
Elk City*	Paul Creason 4-57	Pearl Swab
Frederick	Allen R. Byrn 5-57	Eldon L. Boyd
Henryetta*	B. A. Troutman 5-58	Mrs. Betty Rollins
Hobart	Buster Watkins 5-57	Susie E. Barton
Holdenville	Roy Cook 5-57	Mabel Taylor
Hugo	James F. White 5-57	Waldo J. Beadle
Pauls Valley*	Guy Carter 5-57	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	L. H. Lefler 5-57	R. H. Grinstead
Perry	Henry Dolezal	Alma Fern Edgar
Sand Springs	J. H. Aikin 5-57	Edythe Grimes
Vinita	Byron Tresler 5-57	Mrs. Aleda Warren
Wewoka	Dudley Culp	M. M. Sebastian
Woodward*	F. C. Stark 5-57	Mary Clift

OREGON—13

Ashland	R. L. Neill 1-60	W. E. Bartelt
Baker*	William L. Jackson 1-59	Marcus Swan
Coos Bay*	Robert B. Forrester 1-59	Joseph P. Webb
Grants Pass*	Robert C. Martin 1-59	Earl T. Simonsen
Hillsboro*	S. Howard Davis 1-59	E. M. Bowman
La Grande*	Lynn Anderson P	F. C. McShane R
Lebanon	Ralph Scroggin 1-59	Van R. Thome R
McMinnville	Forest O. Garrigus 1-59	William A. Zosel R
Milwaukie*	Leonard Mullan 1-59	Jean Dillery R
North Bend*	I. N. Hartley 11-58	Lyle E. Chappel
Oregon City*	C. George Helzar	Zella Bowers
Roseburg	Arlo Jacklin 1-59	Mrs. Marshall Farrell R
The Dalles*	John Craig, Jr. 1-59	John B. Thomas

PENNSYLVANIA—154

Archbald	William J. Durkin B 1-58	Paul B. McKale S
Ashland*	Raymond J. Lauer B 1-58	Franklin L. Lane M
Ashley	John Levandoski B	Patrick Cole
Avalon*	V. V. Kroen B 1-58	R. A. Francis
Baldwin		Ralph D. Bowen S
Bangor	Hayden B. Pritchard B 1-58	William J. Sleeman S
Beaver*	Robert P. Linn B 12-57	Lyle C. Kimple
Bellefonte*	Hugh M. Quigley B 12-58	Hazel W. Johnson
Blairsville*	Dale H. Piper B 1-58	John A. Fatora
Blakely	Evan Parry B 12-57	John W. Howell S
Hollidaysburg*	J. Gerst Denniston B 12-57	Robert R. Mitchell
Honesdale	John F. Riefler B 1-58	William E. Rummetsch
Huntingdon	L. D. Daubenspeck B 1-58	Mrs. Frances Offner
Jefferson	Howard F. Smith B 1-58	A. Frazer S
Jenkintown	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B 12-57	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	W. H. Dyroff B 1-58	William L. Shinton S
Jim Thorpe	James F. Walker B 1-58	Thomas W. Durnin S
Kane	Edward T. McDermott B 1-58	William Bunce
Kittanning	Harry E. Himes, Jr. B 1-58	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	John Kutchen B 1-58	Vincent Chesney S
Lancaster tp	Kendig C. Bare 1-58	Jeanette B. Pontz
Lansdale	E. K. Bean B 1-58	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	Thomas J. Whildin 1-58	Edwin H. Stickler
Larksville	Charles Prohaska B	Stephen J. Zifchak
Lehighton*	James M. Beisel, Jr. B 12-57	Minnie Raudenbush
Lewisburg	Baker Kohler B 1-58	Marijane Diblin
Lititz*	Benjamin G. Forrest B 12-57	David J. Bauer M
Loyalsock tp	Frank A. Claker C	Bruce E. Henry S
Luzerne	A. R. Ferraro B	A. Tony Barbose S
Mauch Chunk tp	Charles McGorry C 1-58	John C. Puschock S
Mechanicsburg*	Russell E. Gelwicks B 1-58	George Z. Fishel
Media	J. Fred Schultz B 1-58	Paul L. Clark S
Middletown*	Peck Garver B 1-58	Charles B. Force S
Midland	Eli G. Corak B 1-58	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	Regis J. McCarthy B	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	Robert D. Wesley B 1-58	H. F. Topper S
Minersville	Anthony Russian B 1-58	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca*	Mrs. Elva Massey B 1-58	W. A. Eberle S
Monongahela	William B. Hill 1-60	Mrs. Jessie E. Hank
Monroeville	Samuel Jenkins B	Gladys Diller S
Morrisville	William Burgess, Jr. B	Robert Steward
Mount Oliver	C. W. Beckman B 1-58	Helen M. White S
Mount Pleasant	Sam Etze B 1-58	Raymond Bingham S
Muhlenberg tp	J. Harold Roth P 1-60	Annie L. Clammer S
Nanty-Glo	Domenick Gelotte B 1-58	Paul A. Yingling S
Narberth*	Sterling M. Chain B 1-58	John L. Taylor M
Nazareth	Robert B. Reichard B 1-58	Frank Steckel S
New Brighton*	R. B. Hodgkinson B 1-58	W. S. McDanel S
New Cumberland	G. E. Kaufman B 1-58	B. Paul Mowrey S
Newport tp	Peter Keblish P 1-58	James E. Price S
North Strabane tp	Ignatz Tomsic C	D. S. Smith
North Versailles tp	James A. Otterson P 1-58	Donald F. Bell S
Northampton*	Luther P. Young B 1-59	Hale A. Guss M
Norwood	John H. Kugler, Sr. B 1-58	Dora Ann Mecklem S
Oakmont	Raymond B. Saylor B 1-58	Robert T. Roche M
O'Hara tp	Charles H. Eickenlaub P 1-60	R. J. Herpel S
Old Forge	Bart Petrini B 1-58	John Buday S
Olyphant	Edward J. Burke B 1-58	Joseph Dzwanczyk

TABLE XIX—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
PENNSYLVANIA—*continued*		
Palmerton	Charles H. Boyer B 1-58	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	Carlton H. Grace B 1-58	Walter R. Light S
Penn (York Co.) tp	Chester Keith P 1-58	John W. Wason
Pitcairn	Lisle H. Deviney B 1-58	William M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	John D. Allison B 1-58	Gordon E. Granger S
Punxsutawney	Henry B. Hilton B 1-58	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown*	George A. Scholes B 1-58	Ruth Moyer
Rankin	Matthew L. Furjanic B 1-58	Joseph L. Sabino S
Red Lion	Raymond D. Roth B 1-58	Howard W. Keeports S
Ridgeway	Otto H. Plaster 1-58	Paul B. Greiner
Rochester	John L. Neely, Jr. B 1-58	Ben F. Ellis S
St. Clair	Mrs. Helen Brady B 1-58	John Shandor S
St. Marys*	James A. Meisel B 1-58	Donald S. Harding M
Sayre	Roland C. Drake B	Thomas A. Kenrich S
Schuylkill Haven*	Charles J. Oakley P	John Marshall S
Scott tp	A. T. Dziezgowski C 1-58	Walter J. Price S
Scottdale*	J. W. Beadling B 1-58	W. H. D. Steelsmith S
Sewickley*	Charles A. Woods, Jr. B 1-58	Edward Ellerton
Sharon Hill	W. H. Milliken, Jr. B 1-58	Adeline E. Thompson S
Sharpsburg	Peter M. Casper B 12-57	Henry J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville*	Peter J. Joyce B 12-57	Mary E. Lally
Shillington*	Frank W. Jenkins B 1-58	Marie K. Kunkle
Shippensburg	Allan L. Watts B 1-58	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset	H. W. Hay B 1-58	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	S. Calvin Weaver B 1-58	
Spring Garden tp	Paul P. Stock P 1-58	Horace N. Maun
Stroudsburg	H. H. Harris B 12-57	Harold E. Snyder S
Sugarcreek tp	Harry Montgomery	G. C. Klingensmith
Swatara tp	Charles A. Lindle P 12-57	Stanley E. Attick S
Swoyersville	Anthony Harzinski B 1-58	John Marcin S
Tarentum	V. L. Henry B 1-58	William G. Clark S
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B 1-58	Ben J. Llewellyn S
Throop	Joseph Pisarcik B	Louis Girodani S
Tinicum tp	Christian S. Fox P 1-59	Mrs. Ruth Zuzek S
Titusville	Chester C. Hampton 1-60	George W. Becker
Tyrone	Emanuel E. Rodgers B 1-58	J. Scott Hommer S
Upper Chichester tp	Joseph P. Earner P 1-58	James C. Stewart S
Upper Moreland tp	Karl L. Meyer P 12-57	John H. Heintz S
Vandergrift	R. W. McIntire B 1-58	Ernest Magaw
Warminster tp	Stewart A. Munro C 1-60	Jacob F. Koch S
Waynesburg		
West Hazleton	Leo Kubitsky B 1-58	Carl Schneider S
West Pittston	David M. Harvard B 1-58	Roy Speece S

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TENNESSEE—23		
Alcoa*	O. W. Brumfiel 6-59	W. H. Jones
Athens*	Edward Millard 7-59	Lorene Ensminger
Cookeville	Dero Brown 1-60	Sam Lynn
East Ridge	J. W. Anderson 4-57	James E. Smith
Fayetteville	Fred I. Womack 10-58	D. T. Buchanan
Franklin	Frank Gray, Jr. 11-57	R. M. Liggett R
Gallatin	E. W. Thompson 1-58	I. C. Brown R
Greeneville	C. M. Kiser 7-58	W. D. Guinn R
Harriman	Fred Newcomb 7-57	Neva J. Brown
Humboldt	L. D. Nowell, Jr. 1-58	Annie Lou Cox
La Follette	R. C. Alley 12-57	Hugh W. Heatherly R
Lawrenceburg	M. L. Lumpkins 7-59	R. G. Dunn S
Lebanon	William D. Baird 1-58	R. B. McConnell
Lenoir City	W. J. Hamilton 12-58	H. C. Foster R
Lewisburg	J. Brents McBride 6-57	J. W. Arbuckle
McMinnville	Herman Spivey 12-57	Elijah Woosley R
Maryville	Lea Gallaway 9-57	Lynn L. Shasteen R
Paris*	Aaron Brown 12-58	I. H. Dale
Pulaski	Herbert Smith 1-58	W. M. Rainey R
Shelbyville*	John D. Templeton 9-57	Joe Brown R
Springfield	John R. Long, Jr. 7-57	Ernest M. Dillard
Tullahoma	Jack T. Farrar 8-58	Alice Berry R
Union City	Hardy M. Graham 1-58	Mildred Roberts
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Alamo Heights	Jack Judson 4-57	Gerald C. Henckel, Jr. S
Alpine	Hugh S. White 4-58	John Stovell
Aransas Pass*	R. G. Kindle 4-57	Fred P. Robbins
Arlington*	T. J. Vandergriff 4-57	J. Lloyd Browning
Athens	Charles Frank Jones	G. I. Shelton
Ballinger	J. W. Moore 4-57	Foy Farmer S
Bay City	R. C. Gusman 4-57	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville*	George L. Spikes 4-57	Ellis M. Quinn
Belton*	A. R. Kirkley 6-57	Lee Madden
Bonham*	Fred H. Brown 4-58	Bertha Maddrey
Brady	D. A. Harkrider 4-58	Mrs. W. P. Jones S
Breckenridge*	H. S. Lemmons 4-58	E. R. Maxwell
Brenham	Reese B. Lockett 4-58	G. H. Zeiss S
Brownfield*	Arlie Lowrimore 4-58	Alva J. Geron S
Cameron	O. B. Horstmann	Neomi Needham S
Childress*	H. C. Preslar 4-58	Louis Sally
Cisco	G. C. Rosenthal 4-57	Hal Lavery S
Cleveland	J. W. Stancil, Jr. 4-57	Pauline G. Brown S

West Reading*	Harry E. Potteiger B 1-58	Howard F. Rickenbach M
West View*	J. L. Gahring B 1-58	Naomi Guckert S
West York	A. E. Zellers B 1-58	George R. Zartmail
White Oak	Thomas H. Field B 1-58	De Lare Fuehrer S
Whitehall*	A. J. Munn B 1-58	Calton Heckerman, Jr. M
Wilkes-Barre tp	William A. Ruddy P 1-58	Andrew Garber S
Wilmerding	C. H. Klausing B 1-58	Matthew Wajton S
Wilson	Frank O. Moser B 1-58	James B. Acton S
Windber	M. J. Klena, Jr. B 1-58	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	James P. Lawler B 1-58	Beatrice Malone S

RHODE ISLAND—2

Barrington t	John F. Cuzzone P 11-58	Henry E. Fowler
Warren t	Wilfred C. Jeffrey P 11-58	Ruth M. Healey

SOUTH CAROLINA—22

Abbeville	Henry G. Harris 4-58	J. M. Strawhorn
Beaufort*	Angus D. Fordham 5-59	Howard W. Pepper
Bennettsville	Robert W. Powers 5-57	E. W. Odom
Camden*	Henry Savage, Jr. 6-60	Louise W. Boykin
Cayce	S. K. Abbott 6-58	
Chester*	Herman P. Hamilton 5-57	Hood C. Worthy
Clinton	Joe P. Terry 9-58	W. B. Owens
Conway	James H. Long 1-59	Bessie S. Henry
Darlington	T. W. Buchanan 1-58	Jno. H. Peterson
Dillon	Powell B. Jones	Marvin F. Moody
Easley	M. L. Lesley 4-57	C. B. Kirkley
Gaffney	W. D. Cooksey 3-58	Malinda B. Poole
Georgetown	Sylvan L. Rosen 1-58	J. P. LaBruce
Greer	Lloyd E. Hunt 2-59	C. B. Cannon
Hartsville	Philip Wilmeth 1-58	L. W. Wilkerson
Lake City	W. H. Cook 12-58	Margaret R. Duke
Lancaster*	Ledell Steele 1-58	Ivey Poovey M
Laurence	Joe B. Medlock 7-58	James L. Brownlee
Marion	T. C. Atkinson, Jr.	Grace A. Stephenson
Newberry*	Cecil E. Kinard 1-58	W. C. Wallace
North Augusta	R. A. Toole, Jr. 5-57	A. E. Graybill
Union	J. T. Gregory 6-58	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—7

Brookings	H. Dwiggins 5-60	C. B. Herreman A
Hot Springs*	W. F. Dumke 5-58	June Ellingson
Lead	Philip Graves 5-57	Effie Lagg A
Madison*	Albert M. Parker 5-59	George Simpson
Pierre	A. E. Munck 4-60	J. W. Ihli A
Vermillion	R. F. Patterson 5-58	Robert C. Walz A
Yankton*	Daniel H. Studpidgel 5-57	Anna M. Goetz A

Coleman*	William O. Leach 4-57	Milton Collins S
College Station*	Ernest Langford 4-58	Mrs. Florence Neelley
Colorado City*	Trevor Crawford 4-58	J. F. Merritt
Commerce*	Memory H. Cox	Lester M. Stone
Conroe	W. F. Newton 4-58	J. N. Meredith S
Crockett	J. G. Beasley, Jr. 4-58	J. D. Woodson S
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback 4-57	June Broadhurst
Cuero	Walter J. Richter 4-57	Charles W. Marquis S
Dalhart*	Robert A. Langhorne 4-57	Evelyn E. Martin
Donna	Walter G. Weaver 4-58	A. F. Hester, Jr. S
Dumas	H. S. McMurry 4-59	J. V. Mills
Eagle Pass	W. A. Hewatt 4-58	
El Campo*	O. R. Lundy 4-57	Ruth Bowen S
Ennis	C. W. Brown 4-57	M. B. Moseley S
Falfurrias	R. C. Burdett 4-57	Avelino A. Salinas
Freeport	J. E. Walston 4-57	Herbert Teinert
Galena Park	William J. Philpot 4-58	Jean Pope S
Gladewater*	J. E. G. Craig 4-58	H. I. McAfee
Gonzales	R. H. Walker, Jr. 4-58	George P. O'Connor S
Graham*	V. O. Rosser, Jr. 4-58	Douglass Pendergass
Haltom City*	Robert R. Black 4-57	Jack Sweitzer
Henderson	C. H. Matthews 4-58	W. M. Armstrong S
Hereford*	J. H. Sears 4-57	Thelma Jersig
Hillsboro	Abner Bryant 4-57	Brooks Hord S
Huntsville	W. B. Veazey 4-58	Kate Barr Ross
Jacinto City	D. A. McPearson 4-57	F. M. Lacy S
Jacksonville*	R. C. Buckner 4-57	George Crawford
Kermit*	W. L. Etheredge 4-58	James C. Hill M
Kerrville	Lloyd H. Luna 4-57	G. L. Taylor
Kilgore	E. C. Elder 4-57	L. A. Patton S
Killeen*	Samuel G. Wood 4-58	Ernest L. Brown
Levelland*	O. L. Watson, Jr. 4-57	L. E. Mabe S
Littlefield	Ray G. Keeling	W. G. Street, Sr.
Lockhart*	Sam J. Glosserman 4-58	A. J. Storey
Marlin	Terry Dickens 4-57	N. W. Goodrich S
Mexia*	F. W. Welch 4-57	J. R. Truett
Mineral Wells	C. K. Davis 5-57	Mrs. Sarah F. Scott S
Monahans*	R. L. Eason 4-57	Ernestine Starling S
Mount Pleasant*	W. A. Ferguson 4-57	Clyde Keith
Navasota*	H. N. Sandall	M. B. Thomas M
Pecos	B. A. Toliver 4-58	J. Walter Lee S
Pharr	R. S. Bowe 4-58	L. B. Phillips
Port Lavaca*	Ruel McDanial 4-58	Morgan White M
Port Neches	Cecil Holstead 5-58	George T. Boyd
Raymondville	Mary C. Frost 4-57	C. E. Likin S
River Oaks	R. R. Blevins 4-57	Jack Joyner S
Robstown	H. G. Balzer 4-58	Belo Kellam S
Rosenberg	R. L. Ullrich 5-58	B. P. McMeans S

TABLE XIX — DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 — Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TEXAS—*continued*		
Rusk	W. H. Hanna 4-57	I. R. Aufricht S
San Marcos	Frank E. Dietterich 4-57	Ann Ziemke
Seguin	Roger W. Moore 4-58	Irene Sonka S
Slaton	L. B. Wootton 4-57	J. J. Maxey S
Stamford*	W. B. Harrison 4-59	Kenneth Reber
Stephenville	J. Louis Evans 4-58	Rex H. Cates S
Sulphur Springs*	Joe Dan Avinger 4-57	Don Young S
Taylor*	R. E. Kollman C 4-58	A. M. Ahlgreen
Uvalde*	John O. Palmer 1-59	R. W. Evans M
Weatherford	Harry Hopkins 4-58	C. E. Canafax S
Weslaco*	Charles M. Pearre 4-57	V. C. Thompson M
Yoakum*	W. O. Afflerbach C 4-57	D. F. Swenson
UTAH 11		
American Fork	George C. Scott, Jr. 1-58	Stephen P. Shelley R
Bountiful*	George K. Fadel 1-59	Wilfred H. Williams R
Brigham City	C. LeGrand Horsley 1-58	Willis Hansen
Cedar City	Arnold E. Anderson 1-58	Ellen A. Simkins R
Murray	J. Clifford Hansen 1-58	Alvin W. Wahlquist R
Orem*	LeGrand Jarman 1-59	Anne E. Cooper
Price	William J. Welsh, Jr. 1-58	Ben Ward R
South Salt Lake*	Lothaire R. Rich 11-57	Martha J. Toombs
Spanish Fork City	Ed. M. Beck 1-58	Mark F. Boyack
Springville	A. W. Cherrington 1-58	Lloyd J. Ashcraft
Tooele	James A. Bevan 1-58	A. L. Hanks
VERMONT—7		
Bennington	Harold G. Griffin P	Hilda Hurley
Montpelier*	Edward F. Knapp	Warren B. Lowe
Newport	John W. Natole	Austin J. Beebe
St. Albans	Thomas Fitzgerald	Eugene H. Maneau
St. Johnsbury*	Edward A. Gray C 3-59	William A. Bemis
Springfield*	George Rooney C	J. Leslie Giddings M
Winooski	Armand Rathe	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—18		
Big Stone Gap*	J. E. Body, Sr. 9-57	Mary Lile
Buena Vista*	L. E. White 9-58	B. F. Niswander
Clifton Forge*	H. L. Switzer 9-60	C. B. Gallagher
Colonial Heights	Fred R. Shepherd 9-60	C. W. Moorman
Covington*	Harry W. Robertson 9-57	J. G. Kyle M
Emporia*	William H. Ligon 9-58	Mrs. Betty Murphy
Falls Church*	Herman L. Fink 8-57	Harry E. Wells

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
WASHINGTON—*continued*		
Auburn	Harold L. Clark 6-58	Robert E. Walker
Centralia	Vern F. Cain 6-58	L. M. Ryan
Chehalis	W. B. Graham, Sr. 5-58	Mrs. Margaret McChord
Clarkston	L. A. Weeks 2-58	Roy H. Kennedy
Ellensburg*	Violet Buchanan 6-57	Gertrude Hutchens
Kelso	Don L. Talley 1-58	Lora Blackstone
Mount Vernon	A. M. Nouotny 6-58	Thelma F. Zamzow
Port Townsend	George Bangerter 6-58	Joseph G. Ryan
Shelton	Herbert C. Rotter	Alma K. Catto
Toppenish	J. D. Rathbun 6-58	Aleta A. Bennett
WEST VIRGINIA—15		
Buckhannon	James D. Hinkle 7-57	I. Ray Light R
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury 7-57	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	Harry E. Wilmoth 4-59	Stanley K. Armentrout
Grafton*	R. D. Stout 7-59	Maxine E. Stewart
Hinton	Harold B. Eagle 7-57	Neta A. Jordan M
Keyser	John C. Freeland 7-57	Carl F. Theis, Jr.
Logan	Litz McGuire 5-57	Mrs. Elinor Hale
Princeton*	Amos R. Beam	C. C. McGuire
Richwood	James A. Barber 7-58	James S. Young
St. Albans	Gregory L. Funk 7-57	Ava S. VandeLinde
Vienna	Charles R. Blair 7-57	W. J. Evans R
Welch	B. F. Howard 7-58	H. E. Payne
Wellsburg	Charles W. McDonald 7-57	Martha N. Crabtree
Weston	W. Edward Timms 7-57	Josephine C. Tierney
Williamson	John Layne 7-58	George Spaulding
WISCONSIN—23		
Antigo	Anthony E. Kontney 4-57	Lauretta F. McMeekin
Baraboo	Duane Peck 4-58	J. T. Walker
De Pere	Von J. Maes 5-58	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*	Richard Strommen P 4-57	Edward Garthwait
Kaukauna	Joseph F. Bayargeon 4-58	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	Nick Michelbook 4-57	Alice Kenney
Merrill	G. B. Cotter 4-58	Robert J. Klug
Monroe	Brooks J. Dunwiddie 5-58	F. M. Bray
Oconomowoc	Frank J. Dumbeck 4-58	William E. Ruh
Oconto	J. L. Maloney 4-58	Marcella B. Cook
Platteville	Ralph E. Balliette 5-58	L. C. Kindschi
Portage	Arthur W. Swanson 5-58	Frank M. Harding, Sr.
Prairie du Chien	Thornton C. Pake 4-58	C. A. Plihal

Front Royal*	Harry I. Wilson 9-58	Charles B. Russell
Galax*	McCamant Higgins 9-58	Walter G. Andrews M
Lexington*	Paul A. Holstein 8-57	John V. Berberich M
Marion*	Cecil R. Greer 9-58	
Pulaski*	C. V. Jackson 9-58	Mrs. Audrey Kingrea
Radford*	W. P. Bullard 8-58	C. L. Capito
Salem*	James I. Moyer 9-58	William J. Paxton, Jr.
South Boston*	Frank W. Sizemore 8-59	J. L. Hardy
Virginia Beach*	Frank A. Dusch 9-60	Lewis E. Smith
Williamsburg*	H. M. Stryker 9-58	Mrs. Anne A. Jones
Wytheville*	Stuart M. Spiller 10-60	Betty J. Umberger

WASHINGTON—11

Anacortes	C. R. Pinson 6-58	Frank Kinsey, Jr.

Rhinelander	Stephen Harris Lewis 5-58	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	William E. Luell 4-58	Sam O. Haugen
Ripon	John Wilson 4-58	Harold W. Duac
Shawano	Emil Inedes 5-58	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	Otis M. Erickson 4-58	Ray C. Stewart
Sturgeon Bay	Stanley R. Greene 4-58	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun	John Heuhen 5-57	A. E. Hoeft
West Bend	Walter Schmidt 5-58	Alfred F. Hemauer
West Milwaukee	Charles J. Becker P 4-58	Herman C. Dieringer
Whitewater*	R. O. Coburn P 4-58	Lois Gnatzig

WYOMING—1

Rawlins	Glen A. Glidden	Mary Ellen Sullins

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